FASTI ECCLESIÆ SARISBERIENS

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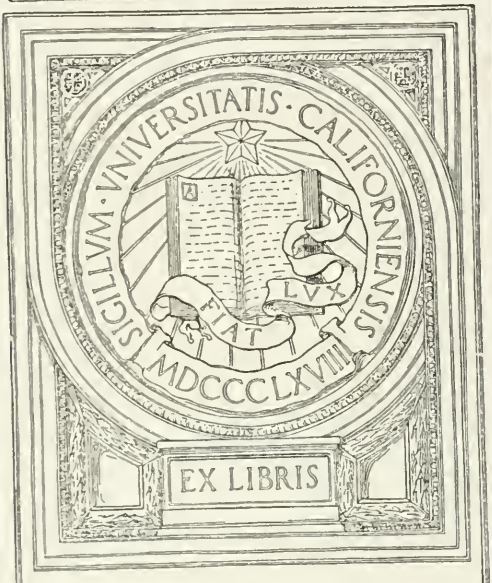
AT LOS ANGELES



FASTI ECCLESIÆ SARISBERIENSIS,

OR A CALENDAR OF THE

BISHOPS, DEANS, ARCHDEACONS,

AND

MEMBERS OF THE CATHEDRAL BODY AT SALISBURY,

FROM THE

EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT.

BY

WILLIAM HENRY JONES, M.A., F.S.A.,

CANON OF SARUM, AND VICAR OF BRADFORD-ON-AVON.

"Drihten, ic lufode þone wlite þines huses, and þa stowe þines wuldorfaestan temples."

Psalm xxvi. 8 (A. S. version).

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PREFACE.

HISTORY

The materials for this work have been obtained from the publications of the Record Commissioners, more especially the "Monumenta Historica Britannica,"—from those of the Rolls Series,—from the Anglo-Saxon Charters with the subscriptions of bishops for the time being published by Kemble and Thorpe,—and from the compilations contained in Hardy's edition of Le Neve's "Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ." The collections in the last-named work have been supplemented by original researches, and have been carried to a period some three or four centuries earlier, in some instances, than is there attempted. The access which has kindly been allowed him by the Dean and other authorities to the Cathedral muniment-room, the information that has always been courteously given him in the diocesan registry, and above all the privilege which has been conceded to him of having the use of extracts, or copies, of original documents at his own house, has been, as he thankfully acknowledges, of great advantage to the author, and will, it is hoped, be attended with some corresponding benefit to the reader.

The obligations of the author to the works of Canon Stubbs, and the late Mr. Haddan, as well as those of Mr. E. A. Freeman, perhaps the greatest living authority on some matters treated of in the following pages, are acknowledged in the notes, and therefore need not here be particularised.

The writer has also had entrusted to him a valuable manuscript, entitled "Miscellanea et Statuta quoad Sarum," of which some account was given in the first report of the Historical MSS. Commission. The document would seem to have been compiled towards the close of the fifteenth century. It is alluded to apparently by Dean Pierce, in his "Vindication of the King's Sovereign Right," as having been among the records of Dean Davyson (1473-1486). Bishop Seth Ward, in his "Notitiæ," speaks of it as "Miscellanea Decani MS., a plan adopted when it is referred to in this work. A long and valuable extract from it will be found at *pp.* 129—135.

Browne Willis, though Sarum Cathedral was not included among those of which he published the annals, seems nevertheless to have made collections for the purpose. An interleaved copy of Le Neve, in the Bodleian Library, contains some

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of them ; and in Vol. 24 of the Cole MSS., in the British Museum, there are materials which purport to have been notes made by the same diligent compiler. Both of these sources of information have been examined in the preparation of this work.

In a compilation of this character and extent, composed as it has been for the most part at a distance from any public library, and in such intervals as the care of a large parish permitted,—opportunities of testing the various facts being only obtained by hasty visits to Salisbury, Oxford, or London,—it can hardly be hoped, perhaps, that some errors may not be detected. Every endeavour has been taken, it may be conscientiously said, to secure accuracy ; and where references have been necessarily adopted second-hand, the source whence they have been obtained is generally indicated. These have however been for the most part confined to Hardy's notes in his edition of "Le Neve," and to those of Canon Stubbs in his "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum ;" both of them writers of more than usual accuracy.

The plan adopted by Canon Stubbs, in his valuable work just referred to, of placing the beginning of the year in all cases on the first of January, has, on account of its manifest convenience, been followed in this work.

Fasti Ecclesiæ Sarisberiensis.

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FASTI ECCLESIÆ SARISBERIENSIS.

HISTORY OF THE EPISCOPATE OF SARUM.

Object and Plan of this Work.

THE history of that Bishopric, which now for some eight hundred years has had its See at either OLD or NEW SARUM, is one of deep and abiding interest. An offshoot of the primitive see of Wessex, which had its seat or bishop-stool, first of all at Dorchester in Oxfordshire, and afterwards at Winchester, it traces up its long line of Bishops in due and regular succession to St. Birinus, that holy man who in the middle of the seventh century was the means of bringing the heathen inhabitants of Wessex to the faith of Christ. And on its roll in earliest days it bears the honoured names of St. Headda,—of St. Aldhelm,—of St. Osmund.

Five periods in the history of this Episcopate.

In treating of this Episcopate it will be convenient to speak in order of the *five* periods into which its history naturally divides itself—the order in which the tables which follow this introduction, and which give lists of the Bishops, from the first foundation of the See of Wessex in A.D. 634 to the present time, are arranged.

First Period. A.D. 634—705.

The first period extends from A.D. 634—705. During this time it may with the more correctness be called the "Bishopric of Wessex." Its jurisdiction, at best a nominal one, extended over the whole of the south-western portion of England. Its see was, as we have already intimated, first of all fixed at Dorchester in Oxfordshire, and afterwards removed to Winchester, at that time the chief city or metropolis of Wessex.

Second Period. A.D. 705—909.

The *second* period extends from A.D 705—909. In the former year a subdivision took place of the enormous diocese of Wessex, and two sees were formed out of it, the one with its "bishop-stool" at Winchester, the other at Sherborne in Dorsetshire. It is with the latter that we are more especially concerned, though without all doubt during this period, as will

hereafter be explained, not only Berkshire and Oxfordshire but a considerable portion of the eastern part of Wilts was in the diocese of Winchester. The newly created diocese of Sherborne included not only a considerable portion of Wiltshire, but also the present counties of Dorset, Somerset, and Devon. The large number of livings in Wilts that till quite recently were in the gift of the Bishops of Winchester would seem, in some instances at least, to have been a traditional remembrance of the connection of Wilts with that episcopate in early days; and the course of our narrative will shew claims alleged on similar grounds for precedence by at all events one of the Bishops of that see.

Third Period. A.D. 909—1075.

The *third* period extends from A.D. 909—1075. Out of the diocese of Winchester (which by the way had been already reduced in extent by the taking from it the county of Sussex, and the foundation of a Bishopric at Selsey in 709) were now taken Wilts and Berks, and these two counties were formed into one Diocese with its see at RAMSBURY (*hræfenes byrig*) in North Wilts: out of that of Sherborne were formed no less than *three* distinct dioceses, that of SHERBORNE, now limited in extent to the county of Dorset, that of WELLS, comprising Somerset, and that of CREDITON, including Devonshire and Cornwall. Our concern henceforth will be only with those of RAMSBURY and SHERBORNE, which, speaking generally, comprised between them the counties of Wilts, Berks, and Dorset. It may be well in passing to impress on our readers the necessity of bearing in mind the distinction between what was included in the diocese of SHERBORNE in the *eighth*, and in the *tenth* centuries, respectively. A confusion between Sherborne as it was when ruled over by Aldhelm, and as it was afterwards when limited to the county of Dorset, has led not a few into error.

Fourth Period. A.D. 1075—1218.

The *fourth* period is that during which the two sees of Ramsbury and Sherborne became united and were ruled by one Bishop. This union came to pass gradually. Herman in 1045 became Bishop of Ramsbury. Thirteen years afterwards he succeeded in obtaining from Edward the Confessor the see of Sherborne also. For a time Sherborne would seem to have been the see for the united dioceses. In the year 1075 the two sees actually became one diocese, the see being fixed at OLD SARUM, in compliance with a decree of the Council of London,* which directed that bishopries should be removed out of villages to considerable towns.

* Wilkins' Concil. I. 363.

The *fifth*, and last, period in the history of our Episcopate, extends from A.D. 1218 to the present time. It was in A.D. 1218, during the time of Bishop Richard Poore, the founder of the present Cathedral, that the see was removed to NEW SARUM or SALISBURY. That really good and great Bishop became at once the founder of a new see, and a new city. And for some three hundred years and more after that time the jurisdiction of the Bishops of Sarum extended over Berks, Wilts, and Dorset. On the creation of the diocese of Bristol in 1542 the county of Dorset was removed from Sarum and placed under the care of the new Bishop. The virtual suppression of that same diocese in 1836 led to a strange and eccentric arrangement by which many of the old traditions of Sarum were utterly ignored. Dorset, it is true, was restored to it, but Berkshire was handed over to the diocese of Oxford, whilst the two northern deanries of Cricklade and Malmesbury, the latter so intimately connected with Sarum for well nigh a thousand years and the first home of one of its holiest Bishops, were taken away and added to a diocese made up of fragments from other dioceses, and called that of Gloucester and Bristol.

Fifth Period. From A.D. 1218 to present time.

Treating in their proper order of these various periods, under which we have given a summary of the history of our Episcopate, our first concern is with the primitive see of Wessex, which was first established at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, in the year 634.

The founder of this Episcopate was, as has been already intimated, BIRINUS,* who has been rightly termed the "Apostle of Wessex." Of his previous history we know little or nothing, and the statement that he was a Roman may be only a conjecture.† He appears to have lived at Genoa, and to have laboured in some sort as a missionary among those with whom he came into contact there, and for that purpose to have made a special study of the Teutonic languages. Many from the north of Europe frequented that mart, and from them he had opportunities of which he availed himself of learning their language.‡ Naturally enough such a man was at once singled out as especially fitted for so important a work as the propaga-

The See of Wessex. A.D. 634—705.

S. Birinus.

* In the Saxon Chronicle the Bishop's name is given as BIRINE, and by Geoffery Gaimar in "L'Estoire des Engles," he is called BERIN. See Mon. H. B. pp. 312, 780.

† Brompton (x Scriptor. 755) says that there reached the ears of Pope Honorius, "fama suavissimæ opinionis sancti Birini de civitate Romana nati." See Bright's Early English Church History, p. 146.

‡ See Milner's Hist. Winchester I. 67.

tion of the Gospel in the portion of England that was still heathen. Invited by Honorius, the reigning Pope, to undertake this mission, he went to him, and in his presence (*illo presente*) solemnly promised "that he would sow the seed of the holy faith in the inner parts beyond the Angles, where no teacher had been before him."* By command of the same Pope, he received episcopal consecration from Asterius, the Archbishop of Milan,† who resided at Genoa. He was not consecrated to any particular see,‡ but was made a "regionary" or Missionary Bishop, and left free to choose within certain limits his own centre of operations. On his arrival in this country he first landed in Hampshire, and at once entered the nation of the the Ge-wissæ or West Saxons. He found there heathenism so dark and intense as to call for the immediate efforts of the missionary;—they were all confirmed pagans,—the expression used by Bede, in speaking of them, is *paganissimos*. They were as truly sitting in darkness and in the shadow of death as any in parts more distant. His determination was soon made —he thought it "better to preach the Word of God there, than to proceed further in search of others to whom he might preach it."

The first landing of Birinus. A.D. 634.

The first visit of this missionary Bishop to our shores is thus briefly recorded in the Saxon Chronicle:—"A° 634: This year Birinus first preached baptism to the West Saxons under King Cynegils." Bromton preserves a legend which states that he preached the faith on his landing for three days.‖ The date of his arrival in England is in several respects an interesting and important one. Forty years had now passed since the commencement of Augustine's mission in Kent. During that com-

* Bede III. 7. See also Malmesb. Gest. Pontif. 157.

† "Jussu ejusdem Pontificis per Asterium Genuensem episcopum in episcopatus consecratus est gradum." Asterius became Bishop of Milan in 628, and died at Genoa, where he resided, on June 4, in the year 638, and was buried "in Æde S. Syri." Ughelli, Ital. Sacr. IV. 92.

‡ Pagi in his annotations on Baronius (A° 635 § 3) says "Birinum *nulli sedi ascriptum* ab apostolica sede missum esse, &c." This had been the case also with Ninian, Suidbert, Boniface (at first), Amandus and others. See Maclear, Ap. Med. Eur. p. 77.

‖ See Chron. Abingd. II. p. vi. Bromton also gives a story of a miracle connected with a *pallula*, or corporal, "Corpusque Dominicum in eadem involutum," which, he says, Pope Honorius had given to Birinus, and which he carried "collo suspensum." Milner's Hist. of Winchester I. 67. In the Life of S. Birinus (apud Surium, Dec. 3, Tom. vi. p. 687) the account is as follows:—"Dederat enim Birino Honorius Papa pallam, super quam corpus Christi consecrabat, et in qua corpus Dominicum involutum, et ad collum suspensum, semper secum ferebat, atque inter sacranda sacrosancta mysteria super sanctum altare ponere consuevit." Quoted in Rock's Church of Our Fathers I. 40.—*note.*

paratively long period little if anything had been attempted for the conversion of Wessex either by Augustine or by his successors in the see of Canterbury, though one account, it is only fair to say, states that among the first hearers of Birinus, were some who had been converted by Augustine.* Be that as it may, there is no doubt that the West Saxon Church was so speak a distinct colony of Rome, quite independent of Augustine. The conversion of Wessex was really first effected by a separate mission under Birinus, A.D. 634, and finally by a Gallic Bishop from Ireland, Ægelbyrt, A.D. 650. The submission of its church to that of Canterbury, in the days of Archbishop Theodore, was, as Mr. Freeman remarks, "the natural result of the influence of Rome and the general working of affairs in England, but it was not perhaps without some shadowy memory of the original independence of the Church of Wessex, that Henry of Blois, ages afterwards, strove to attain metropolitan rank for his church at Winchester.†

His mission independent of the See of Canterbury.

In any case we can hardly help drawing the inference, that this independent mission from Rome to Wessex, with the direct sanction of the Pope himself,‡ and without any communication with Honorius at the time Archbishop of Canterbury, was a tacit rebuke to those who claimed to be in an especial sense the founders of the Church in England, for wasting their energies in vain disputes with the Celtic Bishops, whom they found in the country and who refused to acknowledge their superiority, on such

* See Chron. Abingd. II. p. 6.

† Mr. E. A. Freeman quotes in a note to a Paper on King Ina (p. 2) in the Mag. of the Somerset Archæol. Soc. Vol. xx. (note 13), the following extract in illustration of the independent position claimed for the Church of Wessex. In the Histor. Pontificalis (Pertz xx. 542), a work attributed by Professor Stubbs to John of Salisbury, we have Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, asking of Pope Innocent, "ut ei pallium daretur et fieret archiepiscopus occidentalis Angliæ, vel ut ei legatio regni concederetur, vel saltem ut ecclesia sua *eximeretur a jurisdictione* Cantuarensis," a request, it need hardly be said, that was at once refused. In the Winchester Annals (A° 1143) he is represented as also urging that the See of Chichester, on the ground of the South Saxons having been converted by the Church of Wessex, should be subject to that of Winchester. "Ipse exegit apud Papam quod de episcopatu Wintoniensi archiepiscopatum faceret, et de abbatia de Hyda episcopatum, et quod episcopatum Cicestriæ sibi subjiceret; et hoc fecit propter crebram decertationem quæ fuit inter episcopum et archiepiscopum Cantuariæ. Iste enim major videri voluit quam archiepiscopus, ille quam legatus."

‡ One Manuscript of the Saxon Chronicle puts this point strongly: "Se Birinus com þider be Honorius wordum þes papan, and he ðær wes biscop oþ his lyfes end." [Birinus came thither by the *command* of Honorius the Pope, and he was Bishop there until his life's end.] See Mon. H. B. 310.

trifling matters as the tonsure and the right day of observing Easter. In truth there is reason for thinking that at this time, when Birinus was sent into England, the Canterbury mission had come to be regarded at Rome by those who took interest in such matters as a comparative failure.

Difficulties of the mission of Birinus.

Though Birinus had specially prepared himself for his important task, the prospect before him was by no means a hopeful one. For some years before his arrival stirring scenes had been going on in Wessex. A war almost of extermination had been waged by the English settlers, or rather conquerors, against the British inhabitants of the island. It assumed that most bitter form of conflict—the struggle of heathendom against Christianity. In the interval between 605 and 613 a great battle took place at Lega-ceastre (Chester) in which not only numberless Welshmen, but two hundred priests who came to pray for the army of the Welsh, were slain.* Shortly afterwards, King Cynegils and Cuichelm his son, fought at "Beandune," and again more than two thousand Welshmen were slaughtered.† For more than a century before the evacuation of our island by the Romans, the religion of the empire was Christian: and though no very trustworthy records remain, and the details given to us concerning individual Bishops are often apocryphal, there was nevertheless a British Church, with a native episcopate, flourishing here long before either Augustine or Birinus landed on our shores. But the haughty Englishmen, not only trampled upon, but refused to hear the despised and persecuted Briton—a fact that may in part excuse the Celtic Bishops from the censure passed on them by Bede, that they never attempted the conversion of their heathen conquerors. Indeed it is to be feared that

* In one manuscript of the Saxon Chronicle it is placed under the year 605, and in another 607. According to the Cambrian Annals, and Tigernach, it occurred in 613. (Mon. H. B. 832.) The account in the Saxon Chronicle is as follows:—"And her Æðelfrið lædde his ferde to Legaceastre, and þær ofsloh unrim Walena, and swa wearþ gefild Augustinus witegunge þe he cwað, Gif Wealas nellaþ sibbe wið us hy sculon æt Seaxena handa forwurþan. þær man sloh eac 200 preosta þa comon ðider þæt heo scoldan gebiddan for Walena here. Scromail wæs gehaten hyra ealdor, se ætbærst ðanon fiftiga sum." [And this year Æthelfrith led his army to Legaceastre [Chester], and there slew numberless Welshmen: and so was fulfilled the prophecy of Augustine, wherein he saith, "If the Welsh will not be at peace with us, they shall perish at the hands of the Saxons." There were also slain some 200 priests who came to pray for the army of the Welsh: their "ealdor" was called Scromail, who with about fifty escaped thence.]

† Aº 614, Her Kynegils and Cwichelm gefuhton on Beandune and ofslogon ii þusend Walena and lxv.—Anglo Saxon Chronicle. See also Ethelwerd's Chronicle, ii. 6.

within some two hundred years the heathenism of the latter had well nigh obliterated all traces of the true faith, and that the inhabitants of Wessex, in the middle of the seventh century, were practically strangers to Christianity.

And yet, when the attempt was made to bring the English in Wessex to a knowledge of the faith, the difficulties were found to be more apparent than real. There is in our religion an element of vitality, so that although for a time it may seem well-nigh extinguished by the hand of the persecutor, the flame soon bursts forth once more from the smouldering embers, when, in God's providence, the oppressor's hand is loosened or his heart becomes softened. Then we learn that the seed, though trampled under foot, has all along lived and germinated in secret, ready again to give forth blossoms when providential circumstances favour their developement.

First success of Birinus.

So it was in the case of Birinus, for, within a year of the commencement of his mission, he was successful in winning a royal convert to the christian faith. Cynegils, King of Wessex, had reigned for twenty-four years,—years of continued strife and bloodshed. He had in his time slain thousands of Britons, had seen his own realm over-run by Edwin, and had made terms at some cost with Penda. He listened to the foreign teacher;* by degrees Woden and Thunor and Tiw,† the gods of war and storm and death, lost their hold upon him; he felt the strong "drawing" of the gospel, and asked to be prepared for admission into the church.

Circumstances favoring the efforts of Birinus.

Other circumstances helped forward the movement on the part of the rulers in Wessex, for, as we shall soon see, Cynegils' example was quickly followed by others. Oswald, the successor of Edwin, now Bretwalda, was desirous of living on friendly terms with the West Saxon princes, and asked for the daughter of Cynegils as his wife. Consent having been given, Oswald, probably in 635, towards the end of his first year of royalty, came to Wessex in order to take home his bride. Her father was just prepared for baptism, and so it was agreed that he should become a christian before the christian Oswald became his son-in-law.

Baptism of King Cynegils.

The Chroniclers are especially careful to note this most important event in the history of the Church of Wessex. Thus under the year 635, we have this entry in the Saxon Chronicle—"This year King Cynegils was

* "Churn Knob," a hill near Chilton in Berks is traditionally said to be the spot where Birinus preached to Cynegils.

† On the worship of Thunor or Thor, see Kemble's Saxons in England, I. 346.

baptised by Birinus, the Bishop of Dorchester; and Oswald, King of the Northumbrians, was his godfather."* And Bede narrates the same event in these words—"Now, as Birinus preached in the aforesaid province (Wessex), it happened that the King himself, having been catechised (*catechizatus*), was washed in the font of baptism with his people, and Oswald, the most holy and victorious King of the Northumbrians, being present, received him as he came forth from the laver,† and by an alliance most pleasing and acceptable to God, being about to take his daughter as a wife, first of all took him, thus dedicated to God by a second birth (*secunda generatione Deo dicatum*), as a son."

Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, the cradle of West Saxon Christianity.

The venerable abbey of Dorchester dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul now occupies the traditional spot that witnessed the christianising of the dynasty which grew into the royal line of England. It is not difficult to realise the scene: the Saxon Dorcic, once Caer Dauri, the old home of Birinus by the winding Thames, retaining traces of the Roman Dorocina, was then West Saxon, and was guarded southwards by the embankment still called the Dykes, and beyond them by the mighty hill-fort of Sinodum, whence Britons had in Roman days been dislodged by Aulus Plautius.‡ There "in white pontificals, with attendant clergy on either side, stands Birinus, deriving his commission from the Pope, and his episcopate from the great see of St. Ambrose: a font large enough for immersion is solemnly hallowed; the war-worn royal convert steps into it and is baptised; and as he comes forth from the laver he is 'lifted up' according to the usual rite by the future son-in-law who now acts as his sponsor, and who invests for us that river

* The expression used is—"Oswald Norðhymbra cyning his onfeng," which is equivalent to the one employed in narrating the baptism of Cuthred in 639, "onfeng hine him to suna;" *i.e.*, was his sponsor, and received him from the font, as undertaking to guide and instruct him further in the ways of Christianity: *filium de baptismo suscipere.* Bingham Ch. Antiq. xi. 8, § 7. See Earle's Sax. Chron. p. 24. Stevenson, in his notes on Bede iii. 7, observes that, "Oswald did not hold the opinion that the spiritual affinity thus contracted with Cynegils, by having stood as his sponsor in baptism, placed any obstacle in the way of his marriage with the daughter of that prince, as it would have done at a later period.

† "Eumque de lavacro exeuntem suscepisse." Cf. Bede iii. 22. iv. 13. So in the Gregorian Sacramentary, Muratori, Lit. Rom. ii. 157: "Eo tenente infantem a quo *suscipiendus* est." The phrase is as old as Tertullian. "Ter mergitamur . . . . inde *suscepti*," &c. De Cor. Mil. 3.

‡ See Freeman's Norm. Conq. iii. 543, iv. 419; and Mr. J. Parker's Paper in Oxford Archit. Soc. Magazine (Michaelmas Term, 1862).

side with the noble associations that attend the name of our truest royal saint."* The immediate consequences of this event, hardly second in interest—at all events to us in Wessex—to the baptism of Ethelbert, was the first organisation of a West Saxon Church. From this act may be said to have proceeded the episcopates of Winchester, Sherborne, Ramsbury, Sarum, and Lincoln. The little village of Dorchester, which, after King Offa won the battle of Bensington in 777, became part of Mercian territory, insignificant as it may be now, holds nevertheless a real place in the annals of the Church of England.

Indirect influence of the Celtic Church in the conversion of Wessex.

In a life of Oswald, written by Drogo, and contained in the Acta Sanctorum,† it is distinctly stated that the conversion of the West Saxons was procured through the agency of Oswald. This is to us a most interesting fact, because it shows not only the indirect influence of the Celtic Church in bringing to pass so important a result, but also explains why that antagonism, which existed between Augustine and his successors and the Celtic Bishops, was not found in the Church of Wessex. For Oswald, when he determined to establish Christianity in his own kingdom Northumbria, sent to Scotland, where he had himself when an exile been baptised into the faith, and obtained his missionaries from the Celtic Bishops. It is no forced supposition surely to hold that his influence was exerted favourably in behalf of the ancient Church of Britain with Cynegils, and this may have kept the Church in Wessex independent of Canterbury.‡ Certain it is, that the two immediate successors of Birinus were consecrated in France, and not at Canterbury. Moreover Ceadda (or Chad) afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, was first consecrated in 664 to the see of York, by Wina Bishop of Wessex, assisted by *two British* Bishops, so that at that time the Church of Wessex was in communion with both the British and Saxon Bishops.

Further accessions to the Christian faith.

Another success must have been specially welcome to Birinus. In the year following that in which Cynegils and many of his subjects professed themselves Christian the example was followed by Cuichelm, the King's

* See Bright's Early English Ch. History, p. 148.

† "Gens occidentalium Saxonum. . . fidem Christi suscepit, hortante ad eam ipsam Oswaldo sanctissimo Rege, ac prædicante illis Byrino episcopo." Acta SS. Aug. (ii. 98).

‡ Acta SS. (Aug. II. 96), "Misit ad majores natu Scotorum, inter quos exulans ipse baptismatis sacramenta, cum his, qui secum erant, militibus consecutus erat, petens, ut sibi mitteretur antistes, cujus doctrina ac ministerio gens, quam regebat Anglorum, dominicæ fidei dona disceret, et susciperet sacramenta."

son.* And two years afterwards, in 639, Cuthred, the King's grandson, who like his father Cuichelm had been a "sub-king" under Cynegils, made a like profession, and was baptised by Birinus, the good Bishop then taking on himself the office of sponsor.†

General relations of the British Church with that of Wessex.

It will, of course, have been understood, that, in speaking of Birinus as the "Apostle of Wessex," we by no means ignore the existence of the ancient British Church. It is our belief that the influence of the Celtic Church has been undervalued by the historian, and that both Augustine in Kent, and Birinus in Wessex, are to be regarded as the *restorers*, rather than the *planters*, of the faith in this country. The Celtic Church in Ireland, as we well know, was so renowned for the excellence of its institutions and the piety of its clergy, that the island received the appellation of "Insula Sanctorum." It was to the zeal of Irish missionaries—among whom stands pre-eminently the name of S. Columba—that Scotland was indebted for its conversion; and, as we have narrated, when Oswald determined, as King of Northumbria, to introduce Christianity into his dominions, he sent to Scotland and thence obtained S. Aidan, and a band of missionaries, as preachers of the faith. To a much later period than this of which we are writing, the Britons retained (1) Cumbria, or the modern counties of Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland; (2) Wales; (3) Cornwall and Devon, described as Weala-cynn (Welsh kind). And of much of what are now called the Midland, or Eastern Counties, we know that they are indebted for their conversion to no Italian or Gallican missionaries, but to the Celtic missionaries‡ who passed through Bernicia

* Cuichelm would seem to have died in the same year. Sax. Ch. A° 636. His name is perpetuated in Cuckhamsley (originally *Cuicelmes-hlœw*) a height crowned by trees at the summit of the Berkshire range, which may be seen from the Wantage Road beyond the town to Cumnor.

† It is interesting to read the account of Cuthred's baptism. Thus the Sax. Chron. (A° 639) says: "Her Birinus fulwade Cuðred on Dorceccastre and onfeng hine him to suna." [This year Birinus baptised Cuthred at Dorchester and received him as his (god) son.] Ethelwerd (Chron. ii. 6) says, "Birinus et Cuthred] baptizat, quem et *baptistieum filium* sumpsit." Florence of Worcester (A° 639) says: "Birinus Episcopus Cuthredum, Cuichelmi Regis filium, in civitate Dorcic baptizavit, et eum *de fonte regenerationis* suscepit." Another case in which the Bishop who baptised acted as godfather was that of Cadwalla, in 689. See Greg. Tur. H. Fr. v. 23.

‡ "The British peasantry, whose circumstances were too low to keep up the face of a Church, yet many of them were constant to their religion, and endeavoured the conversion of the Saxons. Thus Offa, of the Royal Saxon blood, is said to have turned Christian at the instructions of some pious Britons."—Collier ii. § 63.

and Deira into East Anglia and Mercia. With regard to Wessex, we have already spoken of the indirect influence, exercised through the Celtic Church, in inducing Cynegils and his people to embrace Christianity; to say nothing of those belonging to the old church of the country, that still dwelt on the borders of that kingdom. Nevertheless, admitting all this, from the absence of trustworthy records, the task of tracing episcopal succession in Wessex higher than Birinus is impossible. The Anglo Saxons, when in predominance, either destroyed all records that might have come into their possession, or through carelessness suffered them to perish. At the same time, as Dean Hook remarks, it is satisfactory for us to know, that the various branches of the Celtic Church gradually merged into the Anglo Saxon, and that, whether through Augustine* or Birinus, we "deduce that succession of the Christian ministry which connects the present Church of England with the primitive and apostolic church through the Gallican, it is the main stream that we trace to its source; the rills which have swollen its mass of waters, though by no means to be despised, become only of secondary importance except to the local geographer. The English people are formed by the fusion of the Celtic and Teutonic races; they are undistinguishably united, although the Saxon element predominates: and so also in the Church of England, we do not ignore the Celtic Church, but, as an historical fact, we regard it as absorbed into the patriarchate of Canterbury."†

Fitness of Dorchester for the See of Wessex.

The place at which Cynegils had publicly professed the true faith was appropriately fixed upon as the site for the Bishop's See. There were other reasons moreover why Dorchester, or as Bede terms it Dorcic (*Dwr-gwic*), or "village by the river," was a fit place. At the time of the West Saxon

* As regards Augustine's mission, its scope was really confined to the little kingdom of Kent. Before he settled at Canterbury, the way had been paved for him by a venerable French Bishop, named Luidhard, or Lethard, Bishop of Senlis, who accompanied Bertha, daughter of Charibert, the King of the Franks, when she married Ethelbert, King of Kent, and who had officiated for some years in an old church dedicated to S. Martin, and induced many heathens about the court to become Christians. From Augustine's death, to the arrival of Theodore, a period of more than sixty years, two missionaries only went out from Canterbury, Paulinus and his deacon James. Even for the South Saxons, though immediately on their own borders, no effort was made. It was not till 661, more than fifty years after Augustine's death, that Ethelwald, King of Sussex, embraced the faith, and this at the persuasion not of any of Augustine's successors, but of Wulfhere, King of Mercia. Augustine had little claim, therefore, to be called the apostle of England.

† Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, I. 13.

conversion Wessex was still pressing northward rather than westward. It still took in Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, but only a portion of Somerset, namely that which was included in the first conquest of Ceawlin between the Avon and the Axe. In such a kingdom, stretching from Southampton to Bedford, the Oxfordshire Dorchester was a very central point, and therefore a very suitable place for the planting of the bishop-stool.*

Limits of Mercia and Wessex still undefined.

Still it must always be borne in mind that the period of which we are now writing was before the limits of the two Kingdoms of Wessex and Mercia were defined. During the first half of the seventh century, the border-line of the two kingdoms was continually shifting. In truth many of the contests which took place at this time seem partly to have been caused by the disputes on the subject of boundaries. Thus we learn from the Saxon Chronicle, that in 577 Cuthwine and Ceawlin took the three cities of Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath, from the Britons, and added them, as is implied, to the kingdom of Wessex. The two former cities, we know, were afterwards in Mercia, and the battle between Penda and Cynegils at Cirencester in 628, was, we may fairly conjecture, caused by a dispute about the southern frontier of the two kingdoms of Mercia and Wessex. And with regard to Bath, the foundation of the Abbey there by Offa King of Mercia in 757 seems almost to imply that the city at that time belonged to his dominion. So too with Dorchester, the first see of the Bishops of Wessex; at the time when it was given for this purpose to Birinus, it was in Wessex: it was afterwards passed over to Mercia, and became the seat of the Bishopric which was finally settled by Remigius of Fécamp at Lincoln.

Decease of Birinus in the year 650.

It was at Dorchester that, in the year 650, the good Bishop Birinus, after having, as Bede says, "gone up and down among the West Saxons," that is from Dorset to Buckingham, from Surrey to the Severn, "preaching, catechizing, baptizing, calling many people to the Lord by his pious labours, and building and consecrating many churches," departed this life. He was buried in "his own city." After many years, whilst Headda held the see of Wessex, his body was translated to Winchester, and deposited in the church of SS. Peter and Paul. Birinus was afterwards admitted into the calendar of saints, the third day of December being devoted to the commemoration of his holy example.

* See Somerset Archæolog. Journal, Vol. xx. on "King Ine."

Nature of an ancient Bishopric.

A few words may not be out of place, in passing, on what an ancient Bishopric in this country really was, whether we speak of the Teutonic or Celtic parts of the British Islands. "It was not," says Mr. Freeman, "as in continental lands the bishopric of a city, but the bishopric of a tribe or nation. The Italian, Gaulish, or Spanish Bishop was strictly the Bishop of a city,—his home was in the city; his church was in the city; as Christianity prevailed in the towns long before it made much way in the open country, for a long time his flock was mainly in the city. In every case the bounds of his spiritual jurisdiction were marked by the bounds of the temporal jurisdiction of the city in which he dwelt. The titles of Italian, French, and Spanish Bishops are, therefore, not only now taken from cities, but always have been so. In the British Islands, on the other hand, where, in the Celtic part, cities can hardly be said to have existed, and where in the Teutonic part the storm of the English Conquest had swept most of the cities away, the state of things was quite different. As Christianity was preached, the Apostle who began the conversion of a kingdom became its first Bishop,—Bishop of all the people of that kingdom, and, for the most part, taking his title from the people of whom he was Bishop. The bounds of the kingdom were thus the bounds of the diocese. Hence the English, Scottish, or Irish Bishop was the bishop of a people, not of a city. He had his head church, his *bishop-stool*, his *bishop-settle** in some particular place which was his special home, but that place was not always a city; it might be a village like Dorchester, or Ramsbury, or Sherborne,† or it might be a lonely monastery. Down to the Norman Conquest, though the Bishop sometimes took his title from a city or a village, yet the tribal title was decidedly more common. And we have a trace of the custom still, though not in England, yet in some other parts of the British Islands. There are still among us Irish, Scottish, and Scandinavian Bishops, who bear the titles of districts and islands such as Ossory, Galloway, and Sodor and Man. They are relics of the times when there was also a Bishop of the East-Angles and of the

* Both these expressive words are found in the Chronicles. Thus in 1070 Lanfranc is said to have been consecrated "on his agenum biscop-setle," and of Odo it is said in 1089 "on Baius (*Bayeux*) was his biscopstol."

† See William of Malmsb. Gesta Reg., p. 175, where he speaks of Sherborne as "*viculus*, nec habitantium frequentia nec positionis gratiâ suavis, in quo mirandum et pene pudendum sedem episcopalem per tot durasse sæcula."

South-Saxons, and when the Bishop of our own land was not called from Winchester or Sherborne, but from the whole kingdom and people over whom he had spiritual rule—the Bishop of the West Saxons."*

Dissensions in Wessex at the close of the life of Birinus.

Returning now to the regular course of our narrative, we may say that for some years before his decease the position of Bishop Birinus must have been one of difficulty and trial. To say nothing of the enormous extent of his nominal charge, which at the least comprised the districts afterwards represented by the counties of Hants, Wilts, Berks, Dorset, and Somerset, the death of Cynegils in 643, and the accession of his brother Cenwalch to the throne of Wessex, brought him grievous trouble. Cenwalch at once abjured Christianity: he refused, as Bede says, to "embrace the mysteries of the faith and of the heavenly kingdom," and in this he was followed by very many of his subjects, who in fact relapsed into paganism once more. He added to his apostacy another step on which punishment quickly ensued. He repudiated his wife, who was sister to the King of Mercia. To revenge the insult, her brother Penda attacked Cenwalch in 645 with an army, and expelled him from his kingdom. The exile withdrew to the territory of "Anna, King of the East Saxons, where he lived three years in banishment, and found and received the true faith, and was baptised; for the King with whom he lived was a good man, and happy in a good and pious offspring."†

Cenwalch regained his kingdom but a few months before the decease of Bishop Birinus. He showed his religious thankfulness by promoting the completion of a church at Winchester which Cynegils is said to have designed, and it was hallowed by the aged bishop after Cenwalch's restoration in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul. We do not however hear of any relations being established as yet between the mission in Wessex and the see of Canterbury. The archbishop, as far as we know, does not seem to have had any communication with Birinus, who was doing so effectually the work which Canterbury had never really essayed.

Cenwalch on his restoration to the throne of Wessex found dissensions prevailing on every side, and a battle, fought at Bradford-on-Avon in 652, described by Ethelwerd as against his own subjects—a civil war in fact,‡—

* See a Paper by Dr. E. A. Freeman on King Ine, in the proceedings of the Somerset Archæolog. Society, 1874. See also on this subject, "History of the Norman Conquest," Vol. II. (Appendix M.)

† Bede Hist. Eccl. iii. 7.

‡ Ethelwerd's words are: "Ipse bellum gessit civile."—Mon. H. B., 506.

was necessary to establish his authority. In the midst of these harassing cares, the King had little leisure to attend to the spiritual interests of his people. In the providence of Almighty God, another missionary Bishop, by name ÆGELBYRHT, was brought to Wessex. By birth a Frenchman, and consecrated in his native land to the high office of a bishop, "without any title or peculiar jurisdiction :"* he had been for some years in Ireland, for the purpose of studying the Holy Scriptures. Thence he now came, fresh from the teaching and example of the Celtic Bishops in Ireland—another instance of the indirect way in which the British Church was instrumental in christianising Wessex—of his own accord as Bede says, to serve the king, and to preach to him the word of life. Cenwalch, observing his erudition and industry, desired him to accept the episcopal see of Wessex. Ægelbyrht complied with the king's request, and presided over these people many years.†

Bishop Ægelbyrht "of Gaul."

The Saxon Chronicle (A° 650) seems to draw a distinction between Ægelbyrht and his predecessor :—"In this year, Ægelbyrht of Gaul (of Galwealum), succeeded to the bishopric of the West Saxons, after Birinus the Roman Bishop (þam Romaniscan biscop)." In another manuscript he is described as the Frenchman (se Frencisca), and is said to have been consecrated (gehádod) in France. King Cenwalch however, after a short time, got tired of his Bishop, and sought to supply the needs of his people in a way that led to Ægelbyrht's resignation of his see. "The King," says Bede, "who understood none but the language of the Saxons, grew weary of the Bishop's barbarous tongue,‡ and clandestinely introduced (the word used is *subintroduxit*) into the province another bishop of his

* "E nobili familia natus et consecratus in Gallia *absque titulo et ecclesia peculiari* circa annum 640 in Hiberniam profectus est, ubi legendarum scripturarum aliquanto demoratus tempore in Saxonum Orientalium [? Occidentalium] regionem migravit anno 650." Gallia Christiana vii. 27. "Fuerat Augilbertus consecratus in Gallia *absque titulo et ecclesia peculiari*, ut indicat Bæda, quod hoc tempore non raro contingebat."—Pagi in Baronium 664, § 7. He was probably a "vacant" Bishop (σχολάζων). Three such Bishops signed the acts of the Council of Macon in 585. Bright's Early English Church History p. 159.

† Flor. Wigor. A° 650—Ægelberthus episcopus, natione Gallus, in provincia West-Saxonica, rege Cenwalchio, defuncto jam Birino, accepit episcopatum; et eidem genti pontificali jure annis præfuit multis.—Mon. H. B., 530.

‡ "Rex, qui Saxonum tantum linguam noverat, pertæsus barbaræ loquelæ."—Mr. Freeman humorously suggests that the quarrel between King Cenwalch and Bishop Ægelbyrht was a protest of Low Dutch against High. Note to King Ine, part 2, No. 15.

own tongue, whose name was WINA, who had been himself also ordained in France; and dividing his kingdom into two sees (*parochias*)*—for here as in other places Bede uses this word in its older sense—fixed one of them in the city of Winchester, where he had caused to be built a Cathedral Church."

Ægelbyrht resigns the see of Wessex.

Bishop Ægelbyrht, deeply offended that the King without any communication with him should take such steps, at once resigned his bishopric. This was in the year 660. He shortly afterwards retired to France, where after a time he obtained the bishopric of Paris. Bede tells us, that when Theodore was on his way from Rome to assume the archbishopric of Canterbury, he stayed awhile at Paris, and was kindly received by Bishop Ægelbyrht. Perhaps it is not too much to attribute the subsequent acknowledgment of the supremacy of the church of Augustine at Canterbury, on the part of the church in Wessex, which hitherto had been independent of it, to this visit. We afterwards hear of Bishop Ægelbyrht as assisting, with eleven other Bishops, in consecrating Wilfrid at Compiêgne (*Compendium*) in Neustria, in the year 665, to the see of York. Wilfrid had been ordained a priest by him no long time previously† in the monastery at Ripon, Ægelbyrht being shortly after his resignation of the see of Wessex a visitor in Northumbria and being requested so to ordain him by Alchfrid son of Oswy, then King of Northumbria. He did not "scruple to ordain in the diocese of Lindisfarne without consulting Colman because he practically regarded the Scotic hierarchy as contumacious and even schismatical."‡ Ægelbyrht is said to have died Bishop of Paris, October 11, 680.

Wina, Bishop of Wessex.

The division of Wessex between two sees, Dorchester and Winchester, which, as we have just seen, was attempted by King Cenwalch about A.D. 660, was for a time at all events defeated by the withdrawal of Ægelbyrht. This left the whole kingdom under the charge of the newly introduced

* Dividens in duas parochias provinciam huic (Vini) in civitate Venta, quæ a gente Saxonum Vintancaester appellatur, sedem episcopalem tribuit." Bede III. 7. The building of the Church at Winchester by Cenwalch is assigned in different copies of the Saxon Chronicle to 641, 642, 643, 648, and his baptism to 644, 645, 646. Freeman's King Ine, part 2, *note* 15.

† Ægelbyrht was in Northumbria in 664. See Bede III. 25. Eddi calls him at that time "episcopus *transmarinus*," but this may mean only a bishop of foreign birth and consecration.

‡ Bright's Hist. of Early English Church, p. 192.

Wina. For a brief period there were nominally *two* sees, but they were still virtually *one*, under the charge of one Bishop, of whom it is said "*ambas* parochias jure pontificali rexit."* As the see was certainly not permanently divided till some time afterwards, Florence of Worcester is not justified in placing Wina at the head of the Bishops of Winchester. As for Bishop Wina he seems to have fared little, if at all, better than his predecessor. He had but a short tenure of his office, for within four years he was expelled, though for what especial reason we are not informed, from his see, by King Cenwalch. One very important step, however, had been taken by this Bishop of Wessex towards restoring communion between the Welsh and English Churches, for being at the time, as Bede expresses it, the only canonically ordained Bishop in Britain, he had, during Wilfrid's absence in France, *assisted by two British Bishops*,† consecrated Ceadda to the see of York.‡ This act, performed in the year 664, was in itself a full recognition on the part of the Church of Wessex of the ancient British Church, whose claims were so imperiously set aside by Augustine. Bishop Wina, on his banishment, took refuge with Wulfhere, the king of Mercia. According to Bede he obtained from that king, by a simoniacal purchase (*emit pretio*)‖ the see of London, of which he remained in possession till his death in the year 675.

Wina expelled by King Cenwalch.

For *four* years after the expulsion of Wina there was no Bishop in Wessex. During this period however there were events happening elsewhere which were soon destined to have a real and abiding influence on the destinies of the Church of Wessex. In 668 Theodore of Tarsus had been nominated by Pope Vitalian to the see of Canterbury, and with him came from Rome to England, Hadrian, afterwards Abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, the friend and tutor of Aldhelm, of whom we shall presently have to say much, and who himself became a few years afterwards Abbot of Malmesbury.§ Within a year of his entering on the

* Mon. H. B. 619.

† The terms on which the Church of Wessex stood respectively to those of Cornwall and Wales in the time of Aldhelm (Ep. ad Gerunt. A.D. 705) would seem to imply that these bishops were Cornish. See Councils and Documents I. 124.

‡ Bede, H. E. iii. 28.

‖ Simony had long been a sore and disgrace in the Gallic Church within which Wina had been consecrated. It also prevailed to a deplorable extent among the English in early days. See Palgrave's English Commonwealth, p. 174, in which reference is made to this case of Bishop Wina and King Wulfhere.

§ See Bede, iv. 2; Mon. H. B. 210; and Councils and Documents, II. 117.

see of Canterbury, Archbishop Theodore went on a visitation throughout England, "ordaining Bishops, teaching the Roman Easter and ecclesiastical learning, and choral singing after the Roman or Canterbury fashion." Amongst those whom he consecrated, were Chad, whose ordination, as Bede says, "denuo catholica ratione consummavit," at Lichfield for Mercia, and Leutherius (Hlo$\eth$ere, Chron. Sax.) for Wessex. The last named was so consecrated at the request of King Cenwalch, who "sustaining great losses in his kingdom from his enemies, at length bethought himself, that, as he had been expelled from the throne for his unfaithfulness, and had been restored when he had received the faith of Christ, his kingdom, being destitute of a bishop, was justly deprived of the divine protection."* Hence he sent an embassy into France for the purpose of asking Ægelbyrht to return to the bishopric of his nation, but he, excusing himself on the ground of his being now rather bound to the episcopate of his own city, recommended for their choice his nephew Hlothere (or Leutherius, in its Latinized form) as one well worthy to hold the high office. The King and the people received him honourably. A synod or witena-gemot of Wessex was held, sanctioning the union of that kingdom under one Bishop,† the result of which was to defer the division of the diocese for seven years longer. Bede says that for seven years Leutherius held the whole bishopric of the West Saxons "by synodal authority."‡

Hlothere, Bishop of Wessex.

We know very little indeed about Bishop Hlothere. It was he that ordained Aldhelm a priest, and his name appears to a charter of the date of 676 granting certain lands and privileges to the monastery at Malmesbury, of which he appointed Aldhelm abbot, "to be governed by him with the same authority possessed by bishops." The grants, if genuine, and there is at least some little doubt on the subject, would, I think, have included the whole site on which Malmesbury Abbey and its surrounding buildings afterwards rose.

But at best they were stormy times in which the lot of Hlothere was cast. For on the death of Cenwalch (*c* 672) certain under-rulers (*subreguli*) took on them the government of the nation, and dividing it among them-

* Bede, Eec. H. III. 7. † Mon. H. B. 179. Bede III. 7.

‡ "Ex synodica sanctione." Mon. H. B. 180. Bright says that Bede uses this term in a lax way, and considers that it refers simply to a decision of a gemót of the West Saxons. Hlothere was consecrated according to canon, *e.g.*, 4 Council of Orleans, *c.* 5.

selves, held it about ten years. During this period of confusion Hlothere died, after but a brief episcopate of six years.

Headda, Bishop of Wessex.

The successor of Hlothere in the episcopate of Wessex was HEADDA. He was one of five bishops who had been connected with the celebrated monastery of Streneshalh (Whitby) in Yorkshire; in fact, he is designated as "*monachus et abbas in Streaneschalce.*"* He was qualified for this office rather by an innate love of goodness than by any book-learning, but he was at the same time able fully to appreciate the abilities and character of the scholar-abbot, for we find Aldhelm writing to him as to his peculiar patron. He was consecrated by Archbishop Theodore in the city of London.

During the episcopate of HEADDA, Ceadwalla, having subdued and removed the "under-rulers" of whom we have just spoken, took on himself the government, and no long time afterwards gave up his kingdom, and departing for Rome, ended his days there.

It was Bishop Headda that about the year 686, the tenth of his consecration, removed the see of Wessex from Dorchester to Winchester, taking with him at the same time the remains of Bishop Birinus,† and reverently re-interring them in the latter place. From the epilogue to the penitentiary of Theodore he is known to have been in close friendship with the archbishop, and to have been much valued by him. He died July 7, 705. He had the repute of great sanctity, and was afterwards admitted into the calendar of saints, the seventh day of July, the anniversary of his decease, being appointed as the day for his commemoration.

Divers attempts to divide the Diocese of Wessex.

The attempt made by King Cenwalch to sub-divide the diocese of Wessex in the time of Bishop Ægelbyrht has been already related. The retirement of Ægelbyrht from England really frustrated the king's wishes, though for

* Angl. Sacra I. 192. On Headda, see Bede IV. 2. V. 18.

† Rudborne (Hist. Maj. Wint.), who is not always exact, places the translation of the remains of St. Birinus in the third year of the episcopate of Headda, in 679. It was after a decree by Agatho authorising such translation, and he did not become Pope till June 27, 678. In 679 the bishopric of Mercia was divided by archbishop Theodore, with the consent of a Mercian witena-gemot, into five dioceses, the sees of which were fixed at (1) Leicester (afterwards Dorchester and Lincoln), (2) Lindsey, (3) Lichfield, (4) Hereford, (5) Worcester. See Mon. H. B. 622. See sundry notes on the subject of the removal of the See of Wessex to Winchester and the sub-divisions of the dioceses of Wessex and Mercia, which were all carried out towards the close of the seventh or commencement of the eighth century, and through the instrumentality in great part of archbishop Theodore, in Haddan and Stubbs, III. 126, 130.

a short time Wina seems to have lived at Winchester. Besides the great extent of the diocese, which was far beyond the power of one bishop to superintend with anything like efficiency, there was no doubt another motive influencing him, namely, a desire to set up the royal city of Winchester, in which Cenwalch had built a church, as a rival to Dorchester.

The diocese not actually divided till the death of Headda.

The exact point of time at which Dorchester would seem to have ceased to belong to Wessex, and Winchester became the only seat of the Wessex bishop, is uncertain. Most assuredly it was not till the days of Headda that the see was finally removed thither, and no *sub-division* of the diocese, however it may have been contemplated, actually took place till the year 705 when Headda died. Without doubt Headda lived at Winchester during the greater part of his episcopate, and regarded that city as his bishop-stool*—the see for Wessex. There is indeed a fragment of a decree, said to have been passed in a synod held by archbishop Theodore about the year 679, which expressly forbad any change to be made in the boundaries of the diocese during the life-time of Headda; and for this strange reason, because he had brought the relics of S. Birinus to Winchester.† The question was, however, really raised again in 704, the year before the decease of Headda, for in a letter written by Waldhere, bishop of London, to archbishop Beorhtwold in 705, he refers to a decree made in the previous year for the "ordination of West Saxon bishops," which cannot mean anything except a division of the West Saxon diocese.‡

* William of Malmesbury distinctly asserts a translation of the see to Winchester at this time—"Posterioribus annis confirmato episcopatu West-Saxonum in Wintonia, illuc a pontifice Hedda translatus, patronus civitatis post Deum habetur."—Gest. Pont. 158.

† This fragment of a decree of archbishop Theodore at a council (incerti loci) respecting the see of Wessex, dated *c.* 679, is printed in Angl. Sacr. I. 193, and in Haddan and Stubbs III. 126, and is derived from a Winchester writer, Thomas Rudborne, in his Hist. Maj. Wint. It runs thus—"In decretis Theodori Dorobornensis archiepiscopi nunc Cantuarensis, decreto secundo, sic habetur: "Nolumus, immo nobis non congruit, ipso fratre nostro sanctissimo Hedda superstiti, qui ecclesiam Wentanam tam insigniter nobilitavit, auctoritate summi Pontificis Agathonis transferendo corpus beatissimi Birini Occidentalium Saxonum apostoli a villa Dorkecestrensi ubi reconditum erat, una cum sede in Wentanam civitatem, cujus etiam labore et studio apostolicoque mandato ex tunc primo confirmata est in ipsa civitate sedes episcopalis dignitatis, parochiam suam in aliquo lædere diminuendo."

‡ See Haddan and Stubbs III. 267, 274. The words referred to are—"In præteriti anni synodo statutum est illis (West-Saxonibus) non communicandum, si non tuum judicium in ordinatione episcoporum implere festinarent, quod adhuc neglectum habentes non perficiebant."

First Subdivision of the Diocese; formation of the sees of Winchester and Sherborne.

It was in the year 705 that the sub-division, so long delayed though so often attempted, actually took place. The diocese of Wessex, the bishop-stool of which had been first of all at Dorchester and then at Winchester, was then divided into two, and the sees were fixed respectively at WINCHESTER and SHERBORNE.

The king who ruled in Wessex at the time was INE, one of the most famous names in the early history of the English people. He appears in history not only as a brave warrior but as a wise law-giver and a christian ruler. He was moreover a real church benefactor, and an enlightened promoter at the same time of such ecclesiastical changes as were clearly for the good of his people. It was Ine that was the second founder of the British Glastonbury, and possibly the first founder of the English Wells. It was Ine moreover that first issued a code of laws in which the law of God was distinctly recognised as the basis of all moral obligation. It was fitting that such a man should be the special instrument for effecting finally the division of the unwieldy diocese of Wessex, and constituting therein a special bishopric for Somerset, Dorset, and a small portion of the west of Wiltshire.

In one account we are told that this division was carried out by synodal authority (*synodali concilio*),* but though the synod thus held was, as we may fairly conclude, not only one of Wessex but of the whole English church, the place where it was held is not recorded. Faricius in his life of St. Aldhelm† says distinctly that the decision was made with the full consent of all powers concerned, ecclesiastical and civil, and that more than one king added his sanction to it. No part of our early history is more obscure than the way in which the West Saxons lost their ancient dominion north of the Thames, and a portion of the original diocese of Birinus may already have become Mercian territory. If so, Æthelred the king of the Mercians, was fittingly present to give his consent to the change: and in any case one who had been a great benefactor of Malmes-

* Anglia Sacra II. 20. See also Haddan and Stubbs III. 267, 274. In A D. 705 a council was held somewhere in Wessex at which the bishopric of Wessex was divided between Winchester and Sherborne. In the same year a council was held at some place on the Nodder in Wilts. See Cod. Dipl. 54. The genuineness however of the last named charter is considered questionable.

† The words of Faricius are "Cujus [Heddæ] parochia præ circuitus sui magnitudine, quia ab uno gubernari non poterat, ecclesiasticorum patrum, regumque consilio, divisa est in duas." Haddan and Stubbs III. 275.

bury, and who somewhere about this very time gave up the crown for the cowl and became a monk at Bardney, would naturally take a deep interest in the sub-division of the vast diocese. This may have been the period also when some of the more distant parts of the diocese were removed from their allegiance to Winchester. The whole question is more or less beset with difficulties, and reliable materials are not at hand for a complete and satisfactory solution of them. This at all events we know, that on Headda's decease in 705 the sub-division, so often contemplated, at last actually took place.

The limits of the two new Dioceses.

The Bishops appointed were DANIEL to the see of Winchester, and ALDHELM to that of Sherborne. They had both of them been brought up at Malmesbury, their principal instructor there having been Maildulf, a Scottish, or perhaps Irish, hermit, who settled there in the earlier part of the seventh century, and who is the traditional founder of the monastery established in that place.

It is not easy to define accurately the precise limits of the two dioceses thus formed out of the large diocese of Wessex. Matthew of Westminster (A° 704) says :—"There now remained to the bishop of Winton two provinces only, Hampshire and Surrey; to the bishop of Sherborn, however, belonged Wilts, Dorset, Berkshire, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall."* This is but a rough statement, and in part, at all events, implies more than was the real truth. For Cornwall and Devon were still virtually in the hands of the British, and were called West Wales; to say nothing of the very many Britons that were in the western parts of Wessex, that is, in Somerset and Dorset. In truth Devonshire and Cornwall, if we may draw a natural conclusion from a grant to bishop Asser, would seem to have been added to the Sherborne diocese by King Alfred in 885; and certainly not long before that time there was a British Bishop of Cornwall, Kenstic by name, who made his submission to Archbishop Ceolnoth.† Anyhow, the episcopal charge of these portions of the diocese must have been but nominal; and in other parts the Bishop's work must have been that of a missionary, travelling about from place to place, seeking to bring the heathen, or at best semi-christianized inhabitants, to a profession of the faith.

* See Mon. H. B. 268, *note* c.

† This profession of the British bishop Kenstic to archbishop Ceolnoth is given in Haddan and Stubbs, i. 674.

Neither is it correct to speak of the whole of what is now Wiltshire as being in the diocese of Sherborne, as then constituted; for it is believed that, for two centuries after this time, a large portion of it belonged to the diocese of Winchester.

The forest of Selwood a border-line between the two Dioceses.

The truth would seem to be, that the large forest of SELWOOD, which stretched through their central portion, was fixed upon as a convenient border-line between the two dioceses. This is very clear from statements both in the Saxon Chronicle and other authorities. Thus, in the former, under A.D. 709, we have this entry:—"This year Bishop Aldhelm died: he was bishop on *the west of Selwood* (se wæs be westan Sele-wuda bisceop);* and in the early days of Daniel the land of the West Saxons was divided into two bishop-shires, and before it had been one."—Henry of Huntingdon, moreover, under the year 705, says:—"Ine, in the twentieth year of his reign, divided the bishopric of Wessex, which used to be *one*, into *two* sees; the portion *east of the woods* Daniel held; that which was *west of the woods* Adhelm held."† In Ethelwerd's Chronicle, the diocese, the see of which was at Sherborne, is expressly called Selwood-shire. Thus, under the year 709, speaking of the decease of Aldhelm, it says: "Eratque ejus episcopatus provincia quæ vulgo *Scaluudscire* dicitur."‡

An interesting question presents itself, as to what were the limits of the forest of Selwood on the east. There is no doubt that at one time the forest extended over no inconsiderable portion of the western division of Wiltshire. Early in the fourteenth century a perambulation was made of Selwood forest by the King's authority. At that time there were two bailiwicks; one for the Somerset, and the other for the Wiltshire portion. Claims were made at that time for rights over many places, as within the limits of the forest, which, though they were disallowed, would seem nevertheless to imply, at an earlier date, the large extent of the forest on the Wiltshire side. Thus, amongst other places, Knoyle, Brixton Deverel, Heytesbury, Bishopstrow, Warminster, Westbury, Bratton, Edingdon, Steeple Ashton, Keevil, Hilperton, Whaddon, Winfield, Westwood, Bradford, were claimed as being *within the forest*. It is quite true that much of the bailiwick of Selwood, in the county of Wilts, was appropriated to the

* Another MS. reads: "be westan wuda biscop," *i.e.* Bishop on the west of the Wood (*sc.* Sel-wood). See Mon. H. B., 325.

† Partem *orientalem a silvis* tenuit Daniel, *occidentalem* Aldelmus. Mon. H. B., 724.

‡ Mon, H. B., 507.

forests in the time of Henry II.; still, even in the beginning of the fourteenth century it was decided that it extended eastward as far as Westbury and Warminster.*

Hence it would appear probable that a good slice at all events of the western portion of Wilts was in the diocese ruled over by Aldhelm, as Bishop of Sherborne, and that it included not only Malmesbury, but Bradford-on-Avon, and Bishopstrow, a parish but a few miles from Frome, which in its name is still a memorial of the good bishop and the church of which is still dedicated to S. Aldhelm.

The Diocese of Winchester. A.D. 705.

In the newly constituted Bishopric of WINCHESTER were contained, as we conceive, not only Hampshire, Surrey, and Sussex, but also Berkshire and the larger portion of Wiltshire. From this still very large diocese there was formed in 709 a separate see for Sussex, the bishop-stool being fixed at Selsey.

This theory, it may be remarked in passing, removes much of the difficulty that has been felt by every writer respecting Ethelred, who was appointed archbishop of Canterbury in 870, and who in the Saxon Chronicle under that date is described as a "Wiltshire-Bishop" (*Wiltunscire biscop*). If he were not a suffragan consecrated for the especial purpose of giving assistance to the bishop of Winchester, he may have held that see himself, and yet have been not unfairly described as in the Saxon Chronicle. But on this point the reader is referred to the remarks made in a subsequent page, with the list of cotemporary bishops at that period.

Daniel, Bishop of Winchester.

The prelate appointed to this see of Winchester was DANIEL. He was a West Saxon by birth, and received his education at Malmesbury. He is said to have been a man of learning. He was the friend of Bede, and supplied him with materials for his history. He went to Rome in 721, the year in which Ine slew Cynewulf the "Ætheling." Ten years later, we find him, together with the bishops Ingwald, Eadulf, and Aldwin, who held respectively the sees of London, Rochester, and Lichfield, consecrating Tatwin to the see of Canterbury. He is best known to us through his correspondence with the great St. Boniface, and it was he who overcame the repugnance of the Isle of Wight to West Saxon dominion sufficiently for the annexation of its church to his bishopric.† He gave most oppor-

* See Wilts Archæol. Mag., iv. 207.

† Bed. IV. 16. V. 18.

tune encouragement to the mission schemes of Winfrith, afterwards known as Boniface, who was then living as a young man in a Hampshire monastery called Nutscelle.* Daniel gave him, on his second journey into Frisia letters of commendation to any kings, dukes, bishops, abbots, presbyters, and spiritual persons, asking them to show hospitality after the manner of the patriarchs to the religious presbyter Winfrith.

Daniel held the bishopric of Winchester for well nigh forty years. He became blind in his old age,† and, resigning his see in 744, retired to the Abbey of Malmesbury, where much of his youth had been passed, and died there in the following year.

For just two hundred years the greater portion of Wilts and the whole of Berks continued in the diocese of Winchester. Of the fifteen or sixteen Bishops who in succession held that see, with a solitary exception, we know very little beyond their names. That one was the famous SWITHUN, the adviser of Ethelwulf the son of Egbert, by whose counsel that King bestowed the tithes of his kingdom on the Church. His name is still retained in the reformed calendar of the Church of England, his day of commemoration being July 15. The Cathedral at Winchester was re-dedicated in his honor; and the churches of Little Hinton and Patney, both of them in the eastern portion of Wilts, and each of old belonging to Winchester, are in like manner dedicated to St. Swithun. Till quite recently the patronage of those churches was in the hands of the Bishop of Winchester, a slight traditional memorial it may be of the old connection of Wilts with that diocese.

Swithun, Bishop of Winchester.

But after all, we, of the diocese of Sarum, seem to be more closely concerned with the newly-constituted diocese of Sherborne, which embraced, as we have indicated, all that lay "west of Selwood," in

Diocese of Sherborne. A.D. 705-909.

* Willibald Vit. St. Bonif. c 7; and see also Milman's Latin Christianity II. 295, and Maclear's Apost. of Med. Europe, p. 110. It was about 710—716 that a Synod was held at some place in Wessex, when there were present among others Wintra Abbot of Tisbury, and Beornwald Abbot of Glastonbury, by which Winfrith was sent to consult Archbishop Brihtwald on certain matters, and this mission is noticeable as indicating a wish on the part of the Wessex clergy to be on better terms than before with the Archbishop of Canterbury. Winfrith was born about 680, and if so was ordained priest, at 30 years of age, in 716. In addition to the letters of commendation alluded to above from Bishop Daniel, there are still extant the instructions he gave Winfrith, when, after a comparatively fruitless first attempt to preach to the Frisians, he went a second time on the same holy errand. See Haddan and Stubbs III. 296, 302, 343.

† Bonif. Ep. 12.

Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset. Included in this diocese was all that country, which must ever be first in our thoughts when we speak of the first Bishop of Sherborne, the saintly Aldhelm, the land of Malmesbury, of Bradford, and of Frome Selwood. Geographically speaking, Sherborne was a well-chosen spot,—indeed for a region which took in Bridport and Bedminster, and Poole and Porlock, no more central place could be found. Even in the days of William of Malmesbury it was but a small and unimportant place for he says of it that it was a "little town (*viculus*) pleasant neither by multitude of inhabitants nor by beauty of position" in which he adds "it is wonderful and almost shameful that a Bishop's see should have remained for so many ages."* But, as Mr. Freeman remarks,—"William of Malmesbury wrote in the spirit of an age which had adopted the continental notion of a bishopric, and which therefore despised the lowly seats in which so many of the earlier bishoprics were placed."

Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne.

We may well be pardoned if we linger on the history of Aldhelm, the first Bishop of Sherborne, for without all doubt he was one of the most famous men in our early history. Though he was of royal lineage, we know neither the year nor place of his birth with certainty. He was educated at what was afterwards called Malmesbury, under Maildulph an Irish or Scotch hermit, who settled at that spot and there built him a lowly dwelling, where, for his maintenance, as he was very poor, he established a school. Aldhelm became in due time a member and ultimately head of the religious house that was established there. And so whilst King Ine was ruling in Wessex and promulgating his laws for the better governing of his people, Aldhelm was no less really though silently carrying on the good work of promulgating the truth among the semi-christianized, if not to a great extent still heathen, West-Saxons.

Of Aldhelm's life as a member of the religious house at Malmesbury we know but little. One anecdote related concerning him is too characteristic of his earnest zeal to be omitted. Observing with pain that the country people, who came to hear divine service, could with difficulty be persuaded to listen to the exhortations of the preacher, Aldhelm determined to seek to impress the truth of christianity upon them in another way. He was

* See above, p. 13, *note*.

a good musician as well as a poet, and so, watching the occasion, he stationed himself on the bridge over which the people had to pass, and in the character of a minstrel recited and sang to them some popular songs. A crowd of listeners soon gathered round him, and when he had gained their attention he gradually introduced words of a more serious character, till at last he succeeded in impressing on their minds a true feeling of devotion. We know how much the Reformation was advanced in this country and elsewhere by the use of singing psalms, though few perhaps are aware that, in the commencement of christianity among our English forefathers, it was the same use which promoted the knowledge of religion with them, the psalm itself being frequently called by them the "harp song."

Churches founded by St. Aldhelm.

But Aldhelm was diligent as a church builder; at Malmesbury he is said to have built two churches, one within the monastery for the use of its inmates, and the other without its walls for the townsfolk or villagers. Moreover, he built a church near his own private estate "not far from Wareham in Dorset, where Corfe castle stands out in the sea," the remains of which were still to be seen in the days of William of Malmesbury. He is said also to have founded a church at Briwetune (Bruton) in Somerset. In truth the realm of Ine was adorned with a number of churches, the work of his saintly kinsman.

In addition to these good works Aldhelm founded two smaller monasteries, and two churches also, at Frome and at Bradford on Avon respectively. Such monasteries in these early days were missionary settlements or centres from which the blessings of christianity were conveyed to the surrounding people. And it is certainly matter of no little interest that the church, or, as Malmesbury calls it, the *ecclesiola* which he built at Bradford, is still standing as it was first reared by him, on the site of his uncle Cenwalch's victory, on the banks of the Avon, telling its tale that the English of the seventh and eighth centuries, though no doubt they usually built their simple churches of wood, were nevertheless quite able, especially when materials were close at hand, to build them also in stone. And without all doubt one especial interest attaching to this "little church" at Bradford-on-Avon, which is unique in England and perhaps in Europe, arises from the fact noticed by Mr. Freeman, that it may be well regarded as a type of those larger churches which he built elsewhere; and that the Abbey Church at Malmesbury, and the Cathedral Church at Sherborne, as

they came from the hands of Aldhelm, were buildings presenting what we may suppose to have been the likeness of a greater Bradford.

Aldhelm's efforts to reconcile the British and English churches.

It was natural enough that a man like Aldhelm, whose close connection with the ruling family, added to his acknowledged learning and personal sanctity, gave him deserved influence in such matters, should often be resorted to, not only as an adviser in matters of difficulty, but also as a peace-maker between those who were separated from one another on grounds that had on either side been magnified into undue importance. On occasions like this it was that he wrote his letter to the clergy of Wilfrid in 674, and a few years later one on the baptism of a nun, both of which have been preserved to us.* But the greatest of all his efforts was when, at the special request not only of Archbishop Brihtwald but of a synod of the West Saxon Church held in 705, he sought to heal the differences which for so long a time had existed between the old Celtic Churches and those established either by Augustine or Birinus. The British Bishops, whose determination was not to be broken by the imperious demands of Augustine, or by the more polite diplomacy of his successor Theodore, expressed a desire for union and reconciliation, and, under the influence of the truly christian spirit of Archbishop Brihtwald, Aldhelm wrote a letter to Geraint, whom he styles King of Damnonia (= Dyfnaint, or Devonshire) and Cornwall, and addresses as the "glorious lord of the western realm." By this letter, which is still extant,† many objections were removed, and a peace established between the two churches. Still, though open antagonism ceased, there was no complete acknowledgment of the English Primate by the Welsh till some centuries afterwards —till the country, in fact, was subdued under the Norman dynasty. And even with regard to the Church of Wessex, though it was now nominally subject to the church of Kent, for a long time afterwards it seemed to be mindful of its independent origin, and to yield no servile obedience to Canterbury.

Unanimous call of Aldhelm to the Episcopate.

It is not wonderful that when the necessities of the Church required for its due superintendence an increase in the number of its bishops, Aldhelm

* Malmesb. Gest. Pont. 335. Anglia Sacra II. 56, and see Haddan and Stubbs III. 254, 267, 268.

† Faric. Vit. Aldhelm, cp. 2 (ed. Giles, pp. 362, 363). See also Bede V. 18, Mon. H. B. 268. See extracts from a letter from Aldhelm to Gerontius, in which he deplores the schism between the British, but especially Welsh, and Saxon Churches, and seeks to heal it, (from Patrol. lxxxix. 90,) in Haddan and Stubbs I. 202.

should have been at once marked out for this high office. All orders, including a multitude of people, says Malmesbury, turned instinctively to him.* The people were active and urgent in his election. Aldhelm was himself present at the witena-gemot at which the choice was made; and we may picture him, according to a pupil's description,† as a tall man with white hair, and sparkling eyes, listening with earnestness to the decision when announced to him. He tried to decline the great office: "I am too old, I need rest,"—but instantly and by acclamation came the reply, "The older, the wiser." He yielded to their decision with no unfeigned reluctance, and went at once to Canterbury for consecration. There he found his old master Hadrian still living, and occupying the post of Abbot of St. Peter's. He was consecrated by his friend and kinsman, Archbishop Brihtwald.

Missionary journeys of Aldhelm.

Aldhelm held the see of Sherborne only for the short space of four years. His biographer dwells lovingly on the earnestness and self-denial of the holy bishop. Though three score years and ten, and by no means of a vigorous constitution, he travelled about from place to place, as one of the most devoted of missionaries, nearly always on foot, with his "ashen-stock" to help him forward, and, wherever he had the opportunity, preaching the Gospel to the people, and planting the Church in their midst.

The chronicler indeed tells us that, when he halted, he planted his "ashen-stock" in the ground, and that from such spots trees afterwards sprung forth; and he adds, that the name "Bishopstrow," which he explains as meaning "Bishop's-tree," was thus called from having been the scene of one of the Bishop's ministrations. We smile at the credulity of the mediæval chronicler; but after all, there is, so to speak, some fragment, nay, more than a fragment, of truth underlying his explanation. He did not know, perchance, that the old Anglo-Saxon word "treow" meant not only "tree" but also a "cross,"—as it is employed, indeed, in our authorised version of the Bible, in Acts v. 30: "Whom they slew and hanged on a *tree*,"—and so that the name Biscopes-treow, as it used to be written, might fairly be interpreted as Bishop's-cross, the place where he literally planted the cross, and preached to the people "the Word of Life."

* Faricius c. 3, "Omnis ætatis et ordinis conflatus sententia." See Bright's Early Engl. Ch. History, p. 426.

† See Ethelwald, in Lingard's Angl.-Sax. Church II. 164. Malmesb. Gest. Pont. 376.

Perhaps, like Augustine, he carried before him a simple wooden cross, and held up before the people, or fixed in the ground, this symbol of our faith, whilst he proclaimed to them the truth of Christ crucified. The very name, at all events, tells us of the earnest labours of this holy man and true missionary, if it only brings before us the scene of his labours, when, standing under some tree for shelter, he preached to the people the Word of Life. And there can be no doubt that Bishopstrow is a memorial to the good Bishop, for the church is still dedicated to him.

It was whilst engaged in his sacred work, at no great distance from Bishopstrow, that Aldhelm finished his earthly course. His ascetic habits had probably made him prematurely old. But he abated none of them even to the last, whilst he discharged his duties indefatigably, visiting every part of his diocese, and preaching by night as well as by day.* He was near Doulting, a small village in Somerset, the church of which is also dedicated to him, when he felt himself smitten with a mortal sickness. Straightway he directed his attendants to carry him into the little wooden church, where he had himself ministered to the flock he had gathered around him as their shepherd, and there the first Bishop of Sherborne peacefully breathed his soul into the bosom of the great "Shepherd and Bishop" of souls.

Aldhelm's decease at Doulting.

So lived and so died, a true worker for God even to the end, the "good Aldhelm," as men were wont to call him. We may smile perhaps at the tales which a veneration for his memory led them too readily to believe concerning presumed miracles wrought by him, but there can be no doubt of his having been from his youth upwards a man of personal holiness and self-denial, and a true worker for God. As far at least as the kingdom of Wessex is concerned, his, without doubt, was the guiding hand that impressed upon it that character for good, of which the evidences are so abundant. Few it is conceived will withhold from him the just meed of praise for having striven to the utmost to plant deeply and surely the true faith in his country.

Of one other of the Bishops—*eleven* in all—who held the see of Sherborne, when in that diocese was comprised all the country "west of Selwood," we must say a few words, because there are facts connected with his history which at first sight seems to militate against the general conclusions to which we have arrived. Asser was by birth, we are told, a

* Gest. Pontif. 382.

Asser Bishop of Sherborne. A.D. 895–909.

Briton, and, according to Ingulph, held at one time the office of Abbot of Bangor.* Sent for from Wales by King Alfred, he was afterwards his friend and adviser, and was also well recompensed by various appointments and benefactions. Amongst other offices bestowed on him was the "charge of Exeter with the whole diocese that belonged to it in Saxony (= Wessex) and Cornwall," words which would seem to imply that Devonshire and Cornwall were now at last included in the Sherborne diocese.† Now in the preface to his translation of Pope Gregory's "Pastoral Care," a copy of which was sent to Wulfsige Bishop of Sherborne, King Alfred speaks distinctly of Asser as "my Bishop." This must have been subsequently to 890, as Archbishop Plegmund, who in that year succeeded to Canterbury, is mentioned, and before 898, because in that year Heahstan Bishop of London, to whom another copy was sent, died. Wulfsige and Asser thus appear to be *contemporary occupants of the same see.* The solution of this apparent difficulty, suggested by Dr. Lingard, is probably the true one. He says: "My own impression is, that when, as he tells us, Exeter and all its parish (*parochia*) in Saxony and Cornwall, was given to Asser, he became Bishop of the Western portion of the diocese of Sherborne, which at that time reached to the Land's End—a partition which was probably made because the natives of Cornwall would more readily obey the authority of a Briton than a Saxon. If we suppose that, on the death of Wulfsige, Asser succeeded to the other portions of the diocese, we shall then explain why, in the ancient catalogues quoted by Mr. Wright (Biogr. Liter. i. 405), he is said to have succeeded Wulfsige, and in the Saxon Chronicle, A° 909, to have died Bishop of Sherborne."‡

We are not without evidence that points to a similar result with reference to other Bishops of Sherborne. Thus we have Forthere and Herewald both described as Bishops of the Church of Sherborne jointly signing a charter of the date of 737. So too the names of Herefrith and Wigthegn, both

* According to other accounts it would seem to be implied that Asser had presided over the monastery, if not over the see, of St. David's. The latter point is ably discussed in Jones and Freeman's History of St. David's (p. 263), and shown to rest on no solid foundation. See Introd. to Mon. H. B. p. 77.

† Asser's own words are: "ex improviso dedit Rex mihi Exanceastre, cum omni parochia quæ ad se pertinebat in Saxonia et in Cornubia."—Mon. H. B., p. 489. See Haddan & Stubbs I. 675.

‡ Anglo-Saxon Church, ii. 433. See also preface to Mon. Hist. Brit., p. 77. Asser, "Archbishop of the Isle of Britain," died in 906. See Brut y Tywysogion, in Mon. H. B., p. 847.

Early Coadjutor Bishops.

Bishops of Winchester, attest the same charters, c. 825—26, and it seems almost necessary to suppose that the former was a coadjutor to the latter though his "profession" contains no indication that this was the case. As regards this last instance, Mr. Haddan remarks: "It is possible, or rather probable, that under Egbert or Ethelwulf, the West-Saxon kingdom had its number of Bishops increased. Ethelred, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 870, had previously been a Bishop of Wiltshire, yet there is no record of the foundation of a see in Wiltshire before the reign of Edward the Elder. We must therefore suppose that occasionally *shire-bishops* may have been appointed in that kingdom perhaps without distinct sees, such as are found in the next century, as Bishops of Berkshire, Wiltshire, &c., and that Herefrith being one of these may yet have taken his *title* from the see to whose bishop he was coadjutor.*

The examples given above would certainly seem to shew that in very early times coadjutor Bishops were appointed, where circumstances required it, who in due time succeeded to the principal see. Such a theory will certainly remove many of those chronological difficulties which all enquirers into the subjects have encountered, in assigning dates to the various bishops, and reconciling the apparently conflicting statements that are often met with in the writings of the chroniclers respecting them.

A.D. 909. Second Subdivision of the see of Wessex.

We now come to what, though related circumstantially enough, has always been a *crux* in chronology. William of Malmesbury, quoting from an old manuscript, gives us the following statement:†—"In the year of our Lord's nativity 904, Pope Formosus sent letters into England, by which he denounced excommunication and malediction to King Edward and all his subjects, because for seven whole years the entire district of the West Saxons had been destitute of Bishops. On hearing this, King Edward assembled a council of the senators of the English, over which Plegmund Archbishop of Canterbury presided, interpreting carefully the words of the apostolic message. Then the King and the Bishops chose for themselves and their followers a salutary council, and according to our Saviour's words, 'the harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few,'

* Haddan and Stubbs, III. 596.

† Malmesb. Chron. ii., ep. v. The same story is told in the appendix to Florence of Worcester. See Mon. H. B., 620.

they elected and appointed one Bishop to every province of the West Saxons, and divided that district which formerly possessed *two*, into *five* Bishoprics. The council being dissolved, Archbishop Plegmund went to Rome with many presents, and appeasing the Pope with much humility, related the King's ordinance, which gave the Pontiff great satisfaction. Returning home, he, in one day, consecrated seven Bishops to seven churches, namely, Frithestan to the church of Winchester; Æthelstan to Ramsbury; Werstan to Sherborne; Æthelhelm to Wells; Eadulf to Crediton; also to other provinces he appointed two Bishops—to the South Saxons (Selsey) Beornege, a very fit man; to the Mercians, Ceolwulf, whose see was at Dorchester in Oxfordshire."

Tale of five Bishops consecrated in one day.

Much the same story is given in the "Liber de Hyda," with the important omission, however, of all the Bishops so appointed having been consecrated at Canterbury by Archbishop Plegmund *in one day*.*

Literally true the tale cannot be, for Pope Formosus died some five years *before* Edward came to the throne. Moreover Asser, Bishop of Sherborne, did not die till 910, his immediate successor being, not Werstan, but Æthelweard, whose name appears in various charters of that date.† That a number of new dioceses were formed about this time the charters abundantly testify. But as far as their evidence goes, it seems to prove that, in the first instance, the diocese of Winchester was divided into *two* bishoprics, one see remaining as before at Winchester, and the other fixed at Ramsbury, and that this change was made at the request of Frithestan,‡ then Bishop of Winton; and that afterwards the diocese of Sherborne, as it existed previously to 909, was divided into *three* bishoprics, one see remaining at Sherborne for the county of Dorset, a second established at Wells for Somerset, and a third at Crediton for Devon. This too agrees with the statement of an ancient manuscript of the tenth century, containing a list of early Bishops, preserved in the library of Corpus Christi College Cambridge, which is to this effect: "The diocese of Winton was divided into two in the time of Frithestan: *one* Frithestan held; the *other* Athelstan, and afterwards Odo. Subsequently a division

* Liber de Hyda, p. 111. † See Cod. Dipl., 1093.

‡ Thus in a charter of 909 (Cod. Dipl. 1090) we read, "Ego Eadwardus Rex hanc restaurationem firmavi, quando episcopium Wentanæ civitatis in *duas* parochias divisi." Again (Cod. Dipl. 1092) we have, "tempore quo diocesim Wentanæ æcclesiæ in *duas* divisi parochias obnixe rogatus a Frithestano, quem tunc prædictæ æcclesiæ episcopum constitueram."

was made (*i.e.*, of Sherborne diocese) into *three:* one for the church at Wells, another for that at Crediton."*

Another difficulty presents itself to our receiving the accounts given by William of Malmesbury, and Florence of Worcester, in the fact that Æthelweard, and not Werstan, seems to have been Asser's immediate successor, if not previously his coadjutor. The name of Werstan does not, it is believed, occur in any charters, though in the lists given by Florence of Worcester he is included as second in succession to Asser, the name of Æthelweard being the first.†

Our concern is of course only with the two dioceses of Ramsbury and Sherborne, as constituted at the time of which we are writing—the commencement of the tenth century. Within 150 years of that time they formed one united diocese under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Sarum.

The see of Ramsbury. A.D. 909–1075.

The Bishops of Ramsbury are usually styled "Episcopi *Corvinensis* Ecclesiæ." The town chosen as their see is in the north-east of Wilts, and was originally called "Hræfenes byrig," that is, *Ravens*-bury: an estate close by being still called "*Crow*-wood." The Latin name is a simple translation of the Anglo-Saxon. No little confusion has arisen from writers not being aware of the real meaning of the name, and so, mistaking it for a coruption of *Cornubiensis*, speaking of the Bishops of Ramsbury as though they were Bishops in Cornwall and not in Wiltshire.

In the catalogue given by Florence of Worcester, these early Bishops are styled "Episcopi Sunnungenses;"‡ they had a residence and an estate at Sunning, in Berks, as had also their successors the Bishops of Sarum to a comparatively recent period, and hence the designation given to them.

It is by no means easy to define the limits of the ancient diocese of Ramsbury. In the time of the Confessor it would seem to have comprised the two counties of Wilts and Berks, for at that date we not only have Herman signing as "Wiltoniensis Episcopus,"‖ but in a charter relating to Abingdon, he is addressed in a way that evidently implies that he was

* This extract is given, among the notes to Florence of Worcester, in the Monum. Hist. Brit., p. 620, followed by the natural remark, that the tale of seven bishops consecrated by Archbishop Plegmund in one day, which had given so much trouble to many learned men, was "not yet concocted" (*nondum confictam*) in the tenth century.

† Mon. H. B., p. 620. ‡ See Mon. H. B., p 620.

‖ See Cod. Dipl., 1335.

Bishop in Berkshire (*biscop on Bearrucscyre*).* Nevertheless some 150 years before his death (about the year 925), we have a Bishop by name Cynsige (or Winsy), who is expressly called Bishop of Berkshire,† and who must have been a cotemporary of Æthelstan and Odo, both of them Bishops of Ramsbury. A conjecture may be hazarded that Cynsige may have been an Assistant (or Suffragan) Bishop, with jurisdiction over the Berkshire portion of the diocese. The more probable explanation, however, would be, that in Ramsbury diocese was included, in the first instance at all events, only those portions of the present counties of Wilts and Berks which were in the territory of the West Saxons. Even after Wessex and Mercia were ruled by the same King, we find that for several purposes they were regarded as distinct, and had their own laws and customs. Thus a common expression found in Anglo-Saxon documents is either "West Seaxna lagu," or "Myrcna lagu," denoting the territory or district in which either the *West Saxon*, or the *Mercian law* prevailed. As late, moreover, as 910, we read of King Edward the Elder sending a force both from "the West Saxons and the Mercians" against the Danes.‡ Indeed, considerably later, under the year 1006, a distinction is drawn between them.‖ And even here we are met with a difficulty, for, as has been already intimated, the boundary line of these two important nationalities was continually shifting. Dorchester (in Oxfordshire), for example, when chosen in 634 as the see for the bishopric of the West Saxons by King Cenwalch, was no doubt at that time within the limits of his kingdom; but when in the middle of the ninth century it became, in succession to Leicester, the see of the Bishops of Mercia (afterwards removed to Lincoln), it would seem natural to conclude that Mercia had in the course of years extended its boundary in a southern direction and comprehended some portions of Oxfordshire, Berks, and possibly Wilts, which had previously been in Wessex. This idea is born out by a charter§ of the date 990—993, which contains notice of a Shire-gemòt held at

Shifting boundaries in ancient dioceses.

* Ibid, 840. In a similar charter (No. 841), relating to Abbotsbury, in Dorset, Herman seems to be alluded to as "*biscop on Dorsætan.*"

† Cod. Dipl., 1129. See also Cod. Dipl., 1110, in a charter relating to Enford, of the date 934, where we have two Bishops signing,—the one as Wynsige, and the other as Cynsige. The latter, I conjecture, to have been the Bishop alluded to above. Both the above charters are marked as genuine by Kemble.

‡ Chron. Sax., A° 910. ‖ Ibid, A° 1006.

§ Cod. Diplom., 693.

Cwicelmeshlæwe (Cuckhamslow, Berks), to which were summoned Æthelsige and Æscwig, the Bishops respectively of Sherborne and Dorchester, from which it would seem probable that, as a county,* Berkshire was not as yet definitely and finally included in any of the existing dioceses.

We may, however, I think, with great probability believe that it was at the beginning of the tenth century that the part of Wiltshire, which, as we have seen, belonged to Sherborne, was added to Ramsbury. It certainly formed part of that diocese in the time of the Confessor, as appears from the story, we shall presently refer to more particularly, of Herman, Bishop of Ramsbury, trying to annex the Abbey of Malmesbury to his bishoprick.† And when in the eleventh century the see of Ramsbury was united with that of Sherborne, and formed into one diocese at Sarum, the jurisdiction of its Bishops from that time till the Reformation extended throughout Berks, Wilts, and Dorset.

Bishops of Ramsbury.

Of the Bishops of Ramsbury, though the see existed but 160 years, no less than *three* became Archbishops of Canterbury; Odo, surnamed "Severus," a warrior as well as a bishop, in 942; Siric, in 989; Ælfric, chosen to the Primacy, at Ambresbury, by King Æthelred and all his *witan*, described as "a very wise man, so there was none sager in England," in 995. The last-named Archbishop was the author of the Anglo-Saxon Homilies which bear his name, and are still extant.

The See of Sherborne. A.D. 909–1075.

The diocese of Sherborne, as re-constituted in 909, comprised Dorsetshire only; and its *bishop-stool*, which had been central enough when Somerset was included in the diocese, was by no means so when the latter county was taken out of it and provided with a separate bishop of its own at Wells. But so it continued till 1058, when the two sees, of Dorset, and of Wilts and Berks, were joined together by Herman. It did not, however, cease to be an episcopal see till the year 1075, when Herman,—who seems to have regarded Sherborne as his bishop-stool between 1058—1075, and to have for the most part resided there,—in conformity with a decree of a council held at London, which directed the removal of

* Thus we have Hrethun, Bishop of Leicester, then the see of the Mercians, obtaining from Cenwulf King of Mercia, in the year 821, certain privileges for the monastery at Abingdon, in Berks, (sibimet seu familiæ quæ habitat in monasterio quod situm est in Abbendonia). Cod. Dipl., 214.

† See Freeman's Norman Conquest, ii. 402.

bishopries from small towns or villages, to larger towns or cities, forsook both Sherborne and Ramsbury to place his throne on the waterless hill of Old Sarum; just as, five and twenty years before, the sees of Devonshire and Cornwall were finally united under Leofric of Exeter.*

But though Sherborne ceased in 1075 to be an episcopal see, the minster there, in which to this day some part of Aldhelm's work may be traced, went on as the church of a Priory which was still specially connected with the bishopric. In the time of Æthelred the church of Sherborne was served by secular canons. Whether such had been the case from the time of Aldhelm there is no evidence to show; and, to say the truth, in his day the distinction between monks and canons was not so sharply drawn as it was afterwards. But about the year 999, Bishop Wulfsige changed his canons for monks, and such an arrangement was continued after the removal of the bishopric to Old Sarum. No doubt many of the estates that belonged to the bishops of Sherborne formed the endowment of the see of Sarum and of the cathedral body there formed by Herman and Osmund. Still, at the time of Domesday, the bishop of Sarum remained temporal lord of Sherborne, but nine of the manors which he held were "for the maintenance of monks" (*de victu monachorum Scireburnensium*).† And the bishop and monks are mentioned as acting together in an entry which records that William the Red took away land at Staplebridge which belonged to Sherborne without the consent of the bishop and the monks.‡ All this sounds as if, even after the removal of the see to Sarum, Sherborne was still a kind of secondary church, somewhat as Ripon, Southwell, and Beverley were to York. We may add that, in 1122, Bishop Roger made Sherborne an Abbey. The Abbot and Convent then became an independent corporation; and the Abbot held the parish church of Sherborne as a "prebend" in the cathedral church of Salisbury. The name of the "Abbot of Sherborne" is frequently met with in early documents as that of a Canon attending meetings of the Chapter: and in the division of the Psalter among the holders of the various prebends, certain psalms are assigned to the Abbot as possessor of the "prebend of Sherborne."

Herman, Bishop of Ramsbury and Sherborne.

Of Bishop Herman, under whom the change was effected which united

* See Norman Conquest, ii. 81—84. † Dorset Domesday, fol. 77.

‡ Ibid, fol. 77. It is said, "de eadem terra tenet Manasses 3 virgatas quas Willelmus filius Regis tulit ab ecclesia sine consensu episcopi et monachorum."

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the two sees of Ramsbury and Sherborne under one Bishop, whose see was then settled at Old Sarum, a few particulars may not inappropriately be added.

Herman was by birth a Fleming. He was one of those foreign ecclesiastics brought into England by Edward the Confessor, who made him his "priest" or chaplain. In the year 1045 he became Bishop of Ramsbury. The see was small in value, and he ruled it single-handed, for though it had, as is implied, a small cathedral, there was, as far as we know, no body of Canons forming a Chapter annexed to it. He made great efforts to get the see transferred to Malmesbury and augmented by some of the revenues of that rich foundation, and in truth all but succeeded, his wishes being thwarted at the very last moment. Smarting under disappointment he retired to the monastery of St. Bertin, in France, the administration of his diocese being meanwhile committed to Ealdred, Bishop of Worcester. After three years, on the death of Elfwold, Bishop of Sherborne, he returned, having then obtained that appointment in addition to his own bishopric of Ramsbury.

The see fixed at Old Sarum.

As soon as Herman, as has been previously explained (p. 2), had removed the see of the united bishopries of Ramsbury and Sherborne to Old Sarum he began at once the work of building a cathedral there. It was at best an unpromising site, for the chroniclers speak of it as "a fortress rather than a city, placed on a high hill, surrounded by a massive wall."* Nevertheless there, Herman, old as he was—he had been a bishop more than thirty years—began vigorously to build a church. But he lived only to lay its foundations, or little more, for he died within two years of the removal of his see to Old Sarum, leaving his work to be carried on to its completion by his more famous successor, St. Osmund.†

Herman was one of the eight consecrators of Lanfranc, a true member of the old English hierarchy, the only one in truth of them who had received consecration from a primate of English birth and undoubted canonical position.‡ Twice, at least, he was sent to Rome "on the king's errand." This notice, slight as it appears, is important, for it marks the commence-

* Vice civitatis castellum locatum in edito, muro vallatum non exiguo." Malms. Gest. Pontif. 183.

† For the story of Herman, as Bishop of Ramsbury, see Freeman's "Norman Conquest," ii., 401. See also Freeman's History of the "Cathedral Church of Wells," p. 31.

‡ Freeman's "Norman Conquest," iv., 348.

ment of that habit of constant reference to the papal see which more than once led to important results in England. It was not indeed until the reign of the Conqueror that that custom was, so to speak, an established one. As one of our greatest living historians has said—"In making England part of the great Western Commonwealth, of which Rome was still the head, William bent our necks beneath the yoke of Rome, the yoke no longer of her Cæsar, but of her Pontiff. That yoke, pressed upon us by the first Prince of Gaul who won a footing in England, was thrown off by the last Prince of England who won a footing in Gaul."*

Herman seems to have had in his diocese of Old Sarum the help of a suffragan, who is described as Rothulf (or Ralph), a Norwegian bishop, who was a kinsman of Edward the Confessor. At all events, in 1050, the king bestowed the abbacy of Abingdon on "Bishop Rothulf, his kinsman."† His predecessor as abbot, Siward by name, had been consecrated as coadjutor to Archbishop Eadsige, in 1044.

It is customary to speak of a plain coffin-fashioned tomb of Purbeck marble, now lying near the west end of the Cathedral on the south side, as that which once covered the remains of Bishop Herman, and as having been brought with them from Old Sarum.‡ I do not recollect ever to have seen any record of Herman's burial-place, and I should have conjectured it was more likely to have been at Sherborne, where he lived for many years, than at Old Sarum. Certainly William de Wanda, in his account of the translation of the bodies of former bishops to the new cathedral, in 1225, makes no mention whatever of that of Bishop Herman.

The See remained at Old Sarum for some one hundred and fifty years. During that period no less than seven Bishops, reckoning Herman amongst them, ruled over the Diocese of Sarum. One of them, Hubert Walter, became, after a short tenure of our bishopric, archbishop of Canterbury. Of Osmund, in some respects the greatest of all of them, and the founder of our Cathedral Body we must give some account.

The see of Old Sarum. A.D. 1075–1225.

Osmund was the son of Henry Count of Seez, by Isabella, daughter of Robert Duke of Normandy, the father of William the Conqueror. He was therefore nearly connected with the Conqueror—in fact, in blood, he was

* Freeman's "Norman Conquest," v., 651.

† He was Abbot of Abingdon, 1050–1052. Stubbs' Reg. Sacr., p. 143. See also History of Abingdon Mon. (Angl. Sacr.), i., 167.

‡ See Dodsworth's Salisbury Cathedral, p. 188.

Osmund, Bishop of Sarum. A.D. 1078–1099.

his nephew. He is popularly supposed to have been Earl of Wiltshire, and by Camden, who, it is alleged, quotes a MS. life of Osmund as his authority, he is designated also as Earl of Dorset. In cotemporaneous records he is styled simply "Osmund the Bishop." It is probable enough that he was Earl (or Count) of Seez in his own right, for there is no necessity for supposing that the assumption of the mitre in England terminated his connection with Normandy, his native country.

Osmund would seem to have been employed by the Conqueror in high and important offices, and, for a time at least, to have been Chancellor of England. He was engaged as one of the commissioners, whose work it was to compile the wonderful record which we know as Domesday Book. The survey of Grantham and its adjuncts, which was made by the Lincolnshire commissioners, was probably his doing to a great extent. If so, his circuit comprehended Derbyshire, Notts, Yorkshire, Mid-Lancashire, North Lancashire, part of Westmoreland, Huntingdonshire, and Lincolnshire; truly a great and arduous work, but so ably performed as to consist well with his reputation for marvellous abilities.

Osmund was present, in the memorable year 1086, when the King met all the principal men of his kingdom at "Sarisberie"—sixty thousand in number—and when they not only fully accepted the Domesday Book as a true "extent" of the whole kingdom, but acknowledged William as their lawful sovereign, and "swore to him oaths of fealty that they would be faithful to him against all other men."

But the great work to which Osmund devoted himself was the spiritual care of those committed to his charge as bishop, and, as a means towards this end, the completion of his Cathedral at Old Sarum.

Foundation of a cathedral chapter at Sarum.

But Osmund did more than build a Cathedral; he formed a Cathedral Chapter, a body that in those early days was not only a necessity, but a reality. Of this we shall speak more particularly in another portion of this work. For the present we may simply state that he formed his chapter on the usual Norman model, with the "Quatuor Personæ" at its head, viz., the dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, together with four archdeacons, and thirty-two canons. Of the chapter thus constituted, the bishop was the undoubted and recognised head—the whole body of canons forming his council which he summoned on all emergencies. In accordance with "English custom" his canons (who were what were usually termed "canons secular") lived each in his own house, and some of them

were probably married men. But none of them, whether dignitaries or not, had any corporate existence in the Cathedral Church apart from the bishop, for all lived on the common property of the church, and the canons were the bishop's immediate companions and assistants, as well in the services of the mother church as in the general management of the diocese.

We must say a word or two in passing of the fellow-workers that Osmund gathered round him. His canons are said to have been noted for their learning, and their skill in music. Malmesbury speaks of the "*Canonicorum claritas cantibus et literatura juxta nobilium.*"* Osmund did his best to attach such to him by liberal pecuniary help, and he furthered their taste for reading and music by purchasing or transcribing manuscripts, and himself willingly turning "book-binder" for the better preservation of his literary treasures.†

A word also must be said as to what is commonly termed the "Use of Sarum," which Osmund compiled. The immediate cause of this compilation was the attempt to introduce into this country a new style of chanting invented by William of Féscamp in Normandy, which the bishops and abbots, who towards the close of the eleventh century were principally of Norman origin, endeavoured to force on the Saxon monks. Amongst others Abbot Thurstan (A.D. 1083) attempted to thrust it on the monks of Glastonbury. On their strenuously resisting the attempt, tumult and bloodshed ensued, armed soldiers driving the monks from the chapter-house and slaying many of them in the church. On account of this outrage the attention of Osmund, then not only bishop of Sarum but chancellor of England (A.D. 1085), is said to have been drawn to the variety of ritual used in the different churches. Hence for the especial benefit of his own diocese he resolved to revise all the service-books. Collecting together a body of clergy learned and skilled in chanting, he carefully remodelled the existing offices, and the Use of Sarum was wholly or partially adopted in various parts of England, especially in the south.‡

The Use of Sarum.

William of Malmesbury, in summing up Osmund's character, says, that he was "so pre-eminent for chastity that common fame would itself blush to speak otherwise than truthfully concerning his virtue. Stern he might

* Gest. Pontif., 181.

† "Librorum copia conquisita, cum episcopus ipse nec scribere, nec scriptos ligare, fastidiret." Gest. Pont. p. 184.

‡ See Wilts Archæol. Mag. XVIII. 245.

appear towards penitents, but not more severe to them than to himself. Free from ambition, he neither sought others' wealth, nor wasted his own imprudently."*

Osmund died December 3rd, 1099, his last days having been attended with much suffering, endured with much patience.† Three hundred years afterwards, due enquiry having been first made, he was admitted into the calendar of saints. In the convocation of prelates and clergy in St. Paul's, in 1481, the festival of St. Osmund was directed to be kept.‡ A document relating to the canonization of Osmund is contained among the documents in the Cathedral muniment room. Some careful hand had made a copy of it in the fifteenth century, and it is included in a MS. volume of documents relating to Salisbury, just now in my possession, an account of which, though far from accurate, was given in one of the reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.||

Memorial slab in the cathedral to S. Osmund.

A flat stone, with the simple date MXCIX upon it, is said once to have covered Osmund's remains, and to have been brought with them from Old Sarum. Mr. Planché remarks that the letters on it correspond in form with those on the seal of William the Conqueror, and others of the eleventh century, and that sepulchral effigies are not found much before the middle of the twelfth, so that the appropriation is probable enough.§ The slab, which now for many years has lain in the north aisle, will some day we trust be removed to the centre of the Lady Chapel, the place where Osmund's remains were deposited when brought from Old Sarum for re-interment in 1225,—the year when that portion of the cathedral (all that was then built) was "hallowed" by Bishop Richard Poore.

An account of the Bishops of Old Sarum will be found in the pages of

* Castitate præminens; de cujus virtute mentiri erubesceret famæ volubilitas. Unde fiebat ut penitentibus asperior æquo videretur, dum quod in se non inveniret in aliis durius vindicaret. Ambitionis immunis, sua stulte non perdere, aliena non quærere. Gest. Pont., 184.

† "Quæque mundiali labe contracta creditur patientia sua luisse, diuturno morbo ante mortem tabefactus." Gest. Pont., 185.

‡ Wilkins' Concil., iii., 613. || Report i., pp. 90—95.

§ It is right to say that in Symonds' Diary (A.D. 1644) we have this entry: "In the middle of the Lady Chappel lyes a blew stone rising four ynches from the ground, the east end narrower than the west; *this lately written:* Anno MXCIX."—The words in italics shew that the impression of Colonel Symonds, two hundred years ago, was by no means in favor of the antiquity of the inscription; unless he may possibly only mean that it had recently been *re-cut*. See Symonds' Diary (Camden Socy.) p. 130.

the Wilts Archæolog. Magazine (vols. xvii. 161, and xviii. 213). It is very doubtful if one of them, Hubert Walter, who after a short tenure of the see was advanced to the archbishopric of Canterbury, ever lived in the diocese at all, inasmuch as he had to wield the sword rather than the crosier, and spent much of the time with King Richard in the Holy Land. It was mainly owing to the earnest and long-continued efforts of the last two, out of the seven bishops who ruled at Old Sarum, namely Herbert and Richard Poore, that the see was at length removed to New Sarum, and the foundations laid of the present beautiful cathedral.

The see removed to New Sarum. A.D. 1225.

Herbert Poore would seem to have been a Canon of Sarum, for we are told by Ralph de Diceto,* that, in the year 1194, the Canons of Sarum having at the time no Dean, unanimously elected as their Bishop, "fratrem suum et concanonicum," Herbert, Archdeacon of Canterbury. At that time he was only in Deacon's orders. On the Day of Pentecost (April 29th), 1194, he was ordained a Priest; and seven days afterwards, on Trinity Sunday, he was consecrated a Bishop by Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, his predecessor in the see of Sarum, in the Chapel of St. Catharine, Westminster. He was enthroned at Sarum on June 13th in the same year.

As soon as he entered upon the duties of his see, Herbert Poore commenced his efforts for the removal of his cathedral, from the inconvenient site on which it was built at Old Sarum, to some place more suited to the wants and liberties of himself and his canons. For, to say the truth, there was often a serious difference between the authorities, ecclesiastical and civil, who then shared between them the hill summit on which was built not only the cathedral but the King's castle. And admission even to the cathedral, as annalists tell us, was at times only to be had by permission of the "Castellan," or governor of the castle.

Herbert Poore Bishop of Old Sarum. A.D. 1194—1217.

It would appear that King Richard I., with whom Archbishop Hubert had much influence, was inclined to favour the plan of removing the cathedral, and that even in his days a sort of commencement was made. But Herbert Poore, though described in what is usually called the "Register of St. Osmund" as both rich and diligent (*dives et assiduus*), and though he was ably seconded by his brother Richard, who was Dean of the cathedral, was unable to carry out his wishes. From first to last his episcopate was one of trouble and anxiety. For twelve years previously to his accession to the see there had been practically no bishop at Sarum.

* Imag. Historiarum *sub anno* 1194, in Twisden's "Decem Scriptores."

And no long time after its commencement, when Richard I. was taken prisoner, England, and the church especially, were impoverished by the enormous sums exacted for his ransom. Shortly afterwards followed the troubles in the reign of John, and the chronicles are full of harrowing details respecting the cruel, nay savage, treatment of the clergy and all christian people. The King's soldiers ransacked towns, houses, churches, and even cemeteries, robbing every one, and sparing neither women nor children. Even the Priests, standing at the very altars, clad in their sacred robes, were seized, ill-treated, and even tortured, Markets and traffic ceased, goods were exposed for sale only in church-yards—agriculture was at a stand-still—no one dared go beyond the limits of the churches whither they fled for sanctuary.

Troubles during the episcopate of Herbert Poore.

It is indeed to the lasting honour of Herbert Poore, that though other Bishops fled when the kingdom was under an Interdict and their own liberty was threatened, he remained as long as he was able at his post. Still it is not to be wondered at, that amid such and other troubles nothing could be done in the way of removing the cathedral from Old Sarum. Many consultations indeed took place between Bishop Herbert and his brother, then Dean of the cathedral, and the Canons who formed his chapter—nay even a plot of ground was at one time actually secured as a site for the new cathedral, and also sites on which each canon might build a house of residence—but, with the demands made on the resources of the Church, the expense was far too great to be incurred. Suffering great losses and privations, stripped of all that he had devoted to pious uses by the rapacity of the King and his soldiery, Bishop Herbert was forced to abandon the effort on which he had set his heart, and to leave it to be carried out in more peaceful times and under happier circumstances, by his brother and successor, Richard Poore.

He would appear to have removed—possibly to have been driven—from Old Sarum, and to have spent his closing days at Wilton. There also, it is supposed, he found his last resting-place. It is not known that we have any memorial to him in our present cathedral. Shortly after its dedication, in 1226, the bodies of S. Osmund, Roger, and Joceline, were translated from the precincts of the castle to the new fabric, and to each of these Bishops there is a memorial—still to be identified with probability—within the cathedral. Nothing would have been more natural than that his brother should have provided a memorial also to Bishop Herbert. It is possible

that one of those *thirteenth* century effigies, which we have some difficulty in identifying, may after all be that of Herbert Poore.

The successor of Herbert Poore in the see of Sarum was his brother (*frater germanus*) Richard Poore. He was a native of Tarrant (Crawford), in Dorset. He was, we may fairly presume, a Canon of the cathedral, since the office of Dean, to which he was elected in 1198, could only be held by one who had been previously a member of the cathedral body. In 1215 he was consecrated as Bishop of Chichester by Archbishop Stephen Langton. His episcopate there was but a brief one, for in less than two years he was recalled to his much-loved Sarum. He left his mark however at Chichester, for whilst there he obtained for that see the patronage of the church of Hove, and founded in his cathedral the prebend of Hove, afterwards divided into two, viz., Hove Villa, and Hove Ecclesia. He is also said to have purchased Amport in Hants, and to have given it to the same cathedral.*

Richard Poore Bishop of Sarum. A.D. 1217—1229.

William de Wanda, in his account of the building of the new Cathedral, gives us a few touches, from which we glean sufficiently well the different characters of the two brothers. Thus of the former he speaks as a "far-seeing man and strenuous in temporal matters" (*vir providus et in temporalibus strenuus*); whilst of the other, as "most quiet and peace-loving" (*quietissimus et pacificus*). And without all doubt, during the time that Richard Poore was Dean, he did much for the cathedral body of which he was the head. At what precise period separate prebends were annexed to the several canonries we are not informed, but it was probably during his time, for in 1214 a statute was passed entitled "De visitatione præbendarum," to which there were no less than thirty-eight assenting Canons, and by which he secured to himself and his successors in the office of Dean the right from time to time of visiting the various prebendal estates, and remedying any abuses that might be found in them.

On every side there was rejoicing when Richard Poore was translated by the Pope to the see of Sarum. The Church itself was especially glad because he had long been known there as an earnest and painstaking Dean, and withal a man of learning and holy conversation.† The people at

* See Stephens' "See of Chichester," p. 73.

† William de Wanda waxes quite eloquent, when he speaks of the translation of his friend and patron, Richard Poore, to the bishopric of Sarum: "In ipsius translatione specialiter *æstuabat* ecclesia Sarum. Ad idem etiam totum regnum acclamabat, eo quod

large moreover rejoiced because they remembered his loyalty to the crown and nation in days of difficulty, and how he was the true and open opposer of Louis, son of the French King, to whom the disaffected of the Barons would fain have handed over the kingdom and government. The Legate of the Holy See, moreover, anxiously promoted his translation because in him he had already found a most trusty adviser in "treating of the ecclesiastical affairs of the kingdom." Hence it was a cordial welcome that he received, when he came back from Chichester to be wedded to his new bride (*novæ nuptæ suæ*)—already no stranger to him—the Church of Sarum.

Efforts for the removal of the Cathedral.

Richard Poore's thoughts at once reverted to his original design of removing his cathedral from Old Sarum to a more convenient site. The choice of such a spot for the seat of the bishopric in the days of the Conqueror shows that it must have been already a place of importance, according to the standard of the time. Yet its importance must always have been mainly that of a military post: one can hardly conceive Old Sarum being at any time a place of trade, or the home of any considerable population. Moreover, as we have stated, the relations between the authorities of the Church and those of the State, whilst the Cathedral was within the precincts of the King's castle, for such was the actual state of the case, were anything but amicable. As Dean Pierce tersely expresses it, "The Bishop held the castle but as a keeper, or as a *Maistre d'Hostel*, or as a tenant to the king—only in trust and during pleasure—often put in and out, as the King saw good."* Indeed Pope Honorius III., in his "bull" authorising the removal of the cathedral, names as a distinct reason for this step, that free access to the church was not to be obtained without leave of the "Castellan," or governor of the castle.†

ipsum invenerat contra Ludovicum, filium Regis Franciæ et suos Francigenas, qui tunc temporis regnum ipsum occupare venerant, pugilem fidelem et eximium. Dictus etiam Legatus translationem studiose procurabat, quia ipsum habuerat in tractandis regni negotiis socium fidelissimum. A Domino factum est illud, ut et omnes optarent quod Deus providerat, et quod Dominus tandem effecerat quod universalitas postulabat."—Reg. Osmund.

* Vindication of the King's Sovereign Rights, p. 42.

† "Quod non patet aditus ad ecclesiam sine licentia Castellani. Sicque contingit quod in capite jejunii, cæna Domini, synodis et ordinibus celebrandis ac aliis diebus solennibus, fidelibus volentibus ipsam ecclesiam visitare, denegatur ingressus, proponentibus custodibus castri per hoc munitioni periculum imminere." See translation of the bull of Pope Honorius in Ledwych's "Antiquitates Sarisburienses," p. 70.

Ancient account of the removal of the Cathedral.

There is among the muniments at Salisbury a document, a copy of which, as we learn from Dean Pierce,* is contained in the Register of Dean Davyson, which purports to give us an account of the circumstances which at last forced the Bishop to seek a new site for his Cathedral. It is entitled "*De prima fundacione Sarisberiensis Ecclesiæ.*" A translation of this document is as follows:—

"It is narrated in the annals of the Bishops of Sarum, among the acts and doings of Richard (Poore), of blessed memory, Bishop of Sarum, that in olden days the canons of the church of Sarum were wont to reside within the bounds (*infra septa*) of the castle of Old Sarum, and so resided up to the time of the above-named Bishop. But in his time there sprung up a persecution throughout the kingdom of England from the Germans and others. In consequence of this, the King of England gave command to all his sheriffs, and castellans, that they should give good heed to guard the royal places everywhere, and to preserve them for the royal use, all privileges of ecclesiastical right notwithstanding. Whereupon the king's officers, acting on such instructions, sought how they might by some contrivance get rid of the canons heretofore residing within the King's Castle. And this they managed in the following way.

"It chanced that on one Rogation-tide, all the canons, together with their attendants, went in procession from the close of Sarum to the church of St. Martin, and the Rogation-office being completed, were returning in due time to the castle, but the officers of the King closed the gates against them, and would allow none of them to enter. Whereupon, as children to a father, and disciples to a master, sundry of the canons went to their Bishop, who was then at Wilton, telling him of the harsh treatment they had met with, and entreating him, as far as he could, with his fatherly care to obtain for them a remedy.

"The Bishop, after listening to them, is said to have replied with tears, 'When they persecute you in one city, flee ye into another;'—and then he added, 'I vow and promise to Almighty God and the blessed Virgin Mary, that, life being granted to me, I will labour earnestly to build an abode and a church for the chaste Virgin the Mother of Christ, away from the King's Castle, and removed from the royal power; and you, my children, bear ye your burden yet a little while, for verily the days are evil.' And thus he comforted them.

* Vindication of the King's Sovereign Rights, p. 40.

"After these things, the Bishop went to the King of England praying permission to build for himself and his clerks a new church in honour of the Blessed Virgin, alleging the injury done to himself and his canons, and to the church of the Blessed Mary, in the time of the persecution, and adding that such foundation should not be in derogation of the rights of the king or of the kingdom; and further asking from the king, as from his own lord, a helping hand (*manus adjutrices*). The king graciously assented to the bishop's prayer, and moreover gave him permission to go to the Supreme Pontiff at Rome, asking for his sanction also for the building of his church. Whereupon the Bishop, giving thanks to God, and placing his manors, and his chattels moveable and immoveable (*catalla mobilia et immobilia*) as a pledge in the king's hands, went to the Court of Rome, and asked from the Pope a license to found the aforesaid church. The Supreme Pontiff not only assented, but graciously gave him a letter addressed to the king, in which he urged him, as far as he might, to assist the bishop in carrying out his work. The bishop left the Pope with joy, and was hastening back to his own country. But, whilst on the way, there met him a messenger, who told him that the king of England was dead. When he heard this, he began to meditate seriously within himself, fearing lest all his trouble had been in vain. But when eventide was come, and the holy man had given himself to sleep, there appeared to him in his dream the glorious Virgin, who straightway consoled him, and bidding him cast away his fears, and with perseverance carry out the wishes of his heart, promised to be his helper in all his difficulties. Awaking from his sleep he was not a little comforted, and straightway hastened homeward. Meanwhile a new king (Henry III.) had been crowned and was tarrying awhile at Westminster. To him therefore the bishop, the first to approach him with a prayer after his coronation, went without fear, and asked permission to transfer his church from the castle at Sarum. The king, guided by sound counsel, assented to his prayer, and withal gave a royal charter bestowing upon him and his successors, and on the church of the Blessed Mary at Sarum, royal privileges; adding sundry gifts, and promising more. As soon as the holy pastor returned to his flock he called them all together, priests and people, and then told them what he had done, and what had befallen him on the way, and what were his hopes for his church, whereupon in their gratitude they chanted forth with joy, 'Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord.'"

"Meanwhile the holy bishop betakes him to his work, anxious now to find a proper site whereon to build his church. At last he bethought himself that he might obtain one from the Abbess of Wilton, by reason of the surrounding advantages of water and wood, and a good town already famous and supplied with all necessary things. Accordingly he proposed to the Abbess that he should build his church in a meadow close by Wilton. But when, on a certain occasion, he went over to Wilton on this business, to examine the proposed site, a certain old seamstress (*quædam vetula filatrix*) said to one of her companions 'I marvel,' quoth she, 'concerning that Bishop who cometh over so often to Wilton: perchance he meaneth to marry the Abbess, for since he came from Rome he so often cometh hither. Methinks the Holy Father may perhaps have granted him a dispensation, so that he may take her to wife.' But her companion answered her,—'Nay it is not so,—it is a false report concerning the holy man. He meaneth to transfer his church and his close to Wilton, and therefore he cometh hither.' Then answered that old seamstress, 'Hath not the Bishop land of his own, but that he must needs spoil the Abbess? Verily he hath many more sites on which he may build his church, besides this at Wilton.' When the holy man heard of these words, he straightway bethought himself of choosing a site on his own proper demésne (*in dominio suo proprio*). But he was troubled in mind, and so commended himself to the Most High God, by whose providence no one is deceived, and to the Blessed Virgin Mary. On the following night he was comforted by a certain vision. There appeared to him the Blessed Virgin Mary, telling him that he should choose as the site whereon to build his church a place called Myrfeld. The Bishop, much comforted by the vision, gave thanks to God. A few days afterwards, as the Bishop, unable to recollect where there was a place of the name indicated to him, was walking out, Almighty God so ordering it, one of his servants exclaimed in his hearing that he saw a yoke of oxen in a meadow which he called by the name of Myrfeld. Whereupon he enquired of the people standing around more particularly concerning that place, and having certified himself respecting it, founded there the venerable church of the Blessed Mary at Sarum, in the year of grace, 1220; to wit, on the day of St. Vitalis the Martyr, in the month of April.

"This same Bishop Richard (Poore) was first elected and consecrated as

Bishop of Chichester; he was then called to the Bishopric of Sarum; and afterwards, in his old age, he was translated to the Bishopric of Durham. He established (*constituit*) the Friars Minor (*Fratres Minores*) at Sarum, and gave them a fit place for their habitation there. His body is buried* in the monastery of Tharrent (Tarrant Crawford) in Dorset, which he built anew, and re-founded, and amply endowed. On whose soul God have mercy."

Real interpretation of the legendary narrative.

Of course some allowance must be made for the legendary form of the above narrative. There are chronological difficulties in a literal acceptation of its statements, inasmuch as Richard Poore did not become Bishop of Sarum till *after* the accession of Henry III. to the throne. Still there are certain facts which it seems fairly enough to establish, as to the various efforts made from time to time to remove the cathedral and the see from Old Sarum, and also as to a site having been at last found on land belonging to Bishop Richard Poore himself,—in fact, on his *private property*, for the expression in the original "*in dominio suo proprio*," can mean no less than this. The reverence of the age for the Blessed Virgin may well account too for the idea which at all events was at one time prevalent—perhaps there are some that cling to it even to this day—that the name "Myr-field" was, after all, but a form of "*Mary-field*." A far simpler explanation however is to be found in the fact, that the site chosen was at the very point of junction of the *three* ancient hundreds of Underditch, Alderbury, and Cawdon, and was therefore naturally enough called *mær-felde, i.e.*, boundary-field. To this day the wall or boundary of

* This statement as to Bishop Richard Poore having been buried at Tarrant is confirmed by Robert de Graystanes, who was actually consecrated as Bishop of Durham in 1333, though prevented by injustice and intrigue from taking possession of the see. His words are "Et obiit xi. episcopatus sui anno, xvii. cal. maii, feria scilicet quarta, ante cœnam Domini, anno millesimo ccxxxvii. apud Tarentum: et ibidem in abbatia monialium sicut vivens præceperat est humatus." Historia Eccl. Dunelmensis (Surtees Socy.) p. 37. The first person, indeed, as far as I know, who suggested Salisbury as the burial-place of Bishop Poore, was Richardson, in his edition (1743) of Bishop Godwyn's "De Præsulibus Angliæ;" but in this he absolutely *contradicts* the statement made by his author nearly one hundred and fifty years before; for the work was published first in 1601. The monument attributed to him, which has lately been replaced on the north side of the altar, I believe to be that of Bishop Bingham. This also was the opinion of Canon Bowles expressed more than forty years ago (History of Lacock Abbey, p. 370), and of Mr. Planché, in a paper (1859) on the "Sepulchral Effigies in Salisbury Cathedral." See British Archæol. Journal, xv., 119. More on this subject will be found in a subsequent page, in a notice of Bishop Bingham (Table V.).

the close at Sarum, which itself is in the hundred of Underditch, is the division between the cathedral precincts and the parish of Britford, which is in the hundred of Cawdon.

Since the year 1218, when the see was definitely removed from OLD to NEW SARUM, (or as it is now called SALISBURY,) shortly after which time there sprang up alike a new cathedral and a new city, it has remained there to this day. And for more than three hundred years afterwards, the jurisdiction of the Bishops, speaking generally, extended over what was comprised in the old dioceses of Ramsbury and Sherborne,—namely, the counties of Wilts, Berks, and Dorset. Extent of the diocese from A.D. 1218—1542.

In the year 1542 a very important change was effected as regarded the extent of the diocese. This was carried out, as has been already stated (p. 3), on the formation of the diocese of Bristol, when the county of Dorset was removed from the diocese of Sarum and transferred to it. A short time previously there had been, in accordance with an Act of Parliament, 26 Henry VIII. cp. 14, two Suffragan Bishops consecrated, who, though they had no independent jurisdiction, had titles assigned to them from places within the diocese of Sarum. These were Thomas Morley, consecrated in 1537 as Bishop of Marlborough, and John Bradley, in 1539, as Bishop of Shaftesbury. In the year 1538 moreover, Henry Holbeach had been consecrated to the suffragan see of Bristol, whilst that place was yet in the diocese of Worcester. As he was not translated to the see of Rochester till the year 1544, there must have been, for a period of some two years, *two* bishops, Henry Holbeach and Paul Bush, each entitled to call himself "Bishop of Bristol." Changes in the diocese. A.D. 1542.

In Hardy's edition of Le Neve's Fasti (II. 588) the following detailed and accurate account is given of the changes that have taken place in the diocese within the last forty years. Further changes in the diocese. A.D. 1836.

Previous to the alterations effected by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Inquiry appointed in February, 1835, the diocese of Salisbury contained the entire county of WILTS—*except* the parish of Ringwood which belonged to Gloucester diocese, and that of Whitesbury in the diocese of Winchester: it had likewise all BERKSHIRE—*except* Shilton in the deanry of Witney and diocese of Oxford, and part of Langford parish with its chapelry of Little Farringdon, which belonged to the prebend of Langford in the church of Lincoln: and it had also several peculiars in Dorsetshire, reserved to its jurisdiction on the appropriation of

that county and archdeaconry to Bristol, when that see was founded in 1542.

By order in council, dated October 5, 1836, the whole county of Berks and those parts of the county of Wilts which are insulated therein, forming together the archdeaconry of Berks, were dissevered and absolutely detached from this diocese, and annexed and united to the diocese of Oxford.

Sundry Orders in Council.

By another order in Council, October 5, 1836 (No. 2), the whole county of Dorset, and the parish of Holwell in Somerset (forming together the archdeaconry of Dorset in the diocese of Bristol), and the parish of Thorncomb (in the county of Devon but insulated in the county of Dorset) in the diocese of Exeter, were detached and dissevered from the dioceses of Bristol and Exeter respectively, and annexed and united to the dioceses of Salisbury.

By a third order in council, dated July 19, 1837, the deanries of Cricklade and Malmesbury were detached and dissevered from the diocese of Salisbury, and annexed and united to the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, and included in the archdeaconry of Bristol.

By a fourth order in council, dated August 27, 1846, that part of the parish of Hungerford locally situate in the county of Wilts was declared to be in the diocese of Oxford and archdeaconry of Berks; whilst that part of Chilton Foliat situate in Berks was declared to be in the diocese of Salisbury and Archdeaconry of Wilts.

All peculiars in the diocese of Salisbury were abolished by an order in council dated August 27, 1846.

The diocese of Salisbury therefore now comprises the whole of Dorset, with about three-fifths of the county of Wilts.

Though the general account of our Episcopate from the earliest to the present times may be said to be completed, there are one or two points incidentally arising out of it, on which it will be desirable to make a few additional remarks. The two more important matters are, (1) the independent succession in our Episcopate maintained for a time by the Pope during the sixteenth century;—and (2) the question of suffragan, or assistant, bishops, not a few of whom, as will be seen from subsequent pages of this volume, were commissioned to exercise from time to time episcopal functions in our diocese.

Independent succession for a time maintained by the Pope.

As regards the former matter, some particulars will be found here-

after, in an account of Lorenzo Campegio, who held our see from 1525—1535, and who, notwithstanding his deprivation by Act of Parliament 25 Henry VIII. (1535), was regarded at Rome as still Bishop of Salisbury until his death in that city in August, 1539.

From records at Rome it appears, that, on July 23, 1539, the Pope (Paul III.) gave "the administration of the church of Salisbury" to Cardinal Gaspar Contarini. At that time, it so happened, that the see was actually vacant; for Nicholas Shaxton, who had succeeded by the appointment of the King, on the deprivation of Campegio for non-residence in 1535, had actually resigned the see on July 1, 1539, just *three weeks previously*, whereas the translation of Bishop Capon from Bangor to Salisbury bears date July 31, 1539, just *eight days subsequently* to the Papal "provision" of Cardinal Gaspar Contarini.

On the decease of Contarini in 1543, the Pope appointed William [or Peter] Peto. He is described in official documents as "Frater Gulielmus Peto, Religiosus, ordinis S. Francisci de Observantia." His title to the see was however denied by Henry VIII., and also by Queen Mary. In a consistory held June 14, 1557, Peto, who is there called "Petrum Pera," was created a Cardinal-Priest by Pope Paul IV. He was nominated Legate for England in the place of Cardinal Pole, but died in March, 1558, before he could enter on that office. In fact he was stopped at Calais on his way to England, being prohibited from entering this country by Queen Mary. He is said however in one account to have been, for a time at least, Confessor to the Queen. Some few facts concerning him may be seen collected in Maziere Brady's "Episcopal Succession," vol. ii. 290.

On Jan. 26, 1555, John Capon (or Salcot), who had been appointed Bishop of Salisbury by King Henry VIII. in 1539, obtained dispensation from censures from Cardinal Pole, and at the same time received confirmation as Bishop of Salisbury. But there seems to have been no consistorial confirmation of Bishop Capon at Rome. After his decease, in October, 1557, Francis Mallett, Dean of Lincoln, was nominated to Salisbury, vacant "per mortem Joannis Capon, ultimi episcopi," &c., and he had a grant of the temporalities Octob. 14, 1558. But this appointment had no Papal ratification, and on Elizabeth's accession Mallett was at once set aside—"mortua vero Maria ab Elizabetha ejicitur" (Godwin's "Præsules"). In truth Mallett was simply ignored by Elizabeth, who

gave to John Jewell, in 1560, restitution of the temporalities of Salisbury, vacant "*per mortem Johannis Capon.*" Mallett thus far has no place either in the Roman or English succession; and, as far as Rome was concerned, Cardinal Peto would really seem, as he survived Bishop Capon, to have been the last fully recognised Bishop of Salisbury.

Suffragan or assistant Bishops.

The other point on which some remarks may be necessary will be with reference to those, a large number in all, who have from time to time acted as suffragan, or assistant, bishops.

On this subject some remarks have already been made (p. 32), and further light is thrown on the custom of appointing such bishops, by the tables which are subjoined. Thus FORTHERE and HEREWALD both appear as Bishops of Sherborne (Episcopi Scirburnensis Ecclesiæ) in a charter bearing date A.D. 734—737. (See below, Table II.) ASSER, again, as has been already intimated (p. 31) was most probably consecrated in the first instance as coadjutor to Bishop Wulfsige, about the year 895.* In like manner, the difficulties about ETHELRED, described (c. 870) as a "Bishop in Wiltshire" (Table II.), and CYNSIGE called (c. 931) a "Bishop in Berkshire" (Table III.), neither of whose names appear in the regular lists, may be probably cleared up. And then once more, ETHELRIC and ETHELSIE, both bishops of "the church of Sherborne," appear together in a charter of A.D. 1006 (Table III.) Indeed, many of the chronological difficulties that are felt would be removed, if we held, as seems reasonable enough, that assistant bishops were appointed from time to time, and had certain districts of the ancient dioceses assigned to them.

It is principally in the fourteenth and following century that we find assistant bishops employed in England, for the special relief of aged bishops and over-grown dioceses; or for supplying the place of the diocesan who was too commonly engaged as a statesman or warrior, or in holding some high judicial appointment, to be able to attend to the special duties of his diocese. In the few previous centuries indeed we meet with them, and often together with the episcopal office they held the headship of a monastery. Thus SIWARD and RALPH, successive abbots of Abingdon, between 1044 and 1052, the latter a cousin of Edward the

* According to the Saxon Chronicle, under the year 833, WIGTHEGN and HEREFERTH, both described as "Episcopi Wintonensis Ecclesiæ" (as appears from the lists subjoined), were slain in a naval conflict with the Danes. We can hardly help the conclusion that the latter was an assistant, or coadjutor, bishop.

Confessor, were both consecrated as bishops.* Moreover we learn from the Saxon Chronicle, under the year 1070, that Christian, a Danish bishop, came with Sweyn to England.

Different classes of assistant Bishops.

Other suffragan bishops employed on occasional duties in the diocese of Sarum, exclusive of those consecrated under the Act 26 Heny VIII. c. 14, may be classed for the most part under *two* heads. They were either (1) Welsh, Scotch, or Irish, bishops, forced often by poverty, or troubles, to leave their own especial dioceses; or (2) bishops *in partibus*, consecrated, with titles borrowed from an old see, for the help of various diocesans who might employ them, and beneficed with a prebend in some cathedral, or a living in the diocese, with which to provide them a maintenance.

Of the *former* class, not a few, it will be seen, were from Ireland, some from Scotland, others from Wales. As early as the year 1165, Geoffrey, Bishop of St. Asaph, driven from Wales by poverty and the troubles of the time, was a suffragan under Bishop Jocelin de Bohun, and was appointed abbot of Abingdon, by King Henry II. No long time afterwards Nicholas, Bishop of Llandaff, who held a commission as suffragan for the diocese of Bath,† was suspended for interfering with that of Salisbury, his offence being that he gave the "munus benedictionis"‡ to an abbot of Malmesbury, who, on his election, asked it from him, instead of his proper diocesan, the Bishop of Sarum.

It will be seen also that of Irish and Scotch Bishops, between the years 1320 and 1500, several styled themselves as of "Enaghdune," whilst we also find those of Tuam, Ardagh, Connor, Glascow, Sodor and Man, and of other similar sees, executing episcopal functions within this diocese.

Of the *latter* class, namely,—of bishops with nominal sees and foreign titles,—bishops "*in partibus*" as they are commonly termed,—there are abundant examples. In a note to Bishop Burnett's "History of the Reformation" (Part i., book ii., *sub anno* 1534) we have this account of them:—"The bishops suffragans were before common in England, some abbots or rich clergymen procuring, under foreign, or perhaps feigned titles, that dignity, and so performing some parts of the episcopal functions in large or neglected dioceses; so the Abbot or Prior of Tame was one. Such was Robert King, Abbot of Osney, afterwards Bishop of Oxford; and Thomas Cornish, a residentiary of Wells, who by the name of Thomas "Episcopus Tinensis" did confer orders, and perform other

* Hist. Abingdon, Angl. Sacr. I., p. 167. † Haddan and Stubbs I. 351. ‡ Ibid I. 386.

episcopal functions for Fox when he was Bishop of Exeter from 1487 to 1492, and afterwards when he was Bishop of Wells." It is hardly necessary to suppose that such bishops were actuated by other than good motives in so seeking consecration. Many of them were beneficed in the diocese, and some of them held prebendal stalls in the Cathedral. One of them William Barton, who is called "Episcopus Saloniensis," held the office of Succentor in 1502. A list of those who held commissions from time to time as suffragans in Sarum diocese will be found under the names of the bishops who so authorised them to act. The names of others that are met with are as follows :—

c A.D. 1441, Robert, "Episcopus Imelacensis," Vicar of Littleton Drew.
,, 1479, John, "Episcopus Tinensis," Rector of Devizes.
,, 1505, John Thornton, "Episcopus Syrinensis," Prior of Wallingford.
,, 1508, Matthew, "Episcopus Gurgonensis," Prebendary of Horton.
,, 1510, John Keyte, Archb. of Armagh, afterwards of Thebes, Prebendary of Stratton.

Form used in receiving and enthroning a Bishop of Sarum.

It will be a fitting addition to the above notices of the see of Sarum, from earliest days to the present, to give the "Order for receiving and enthroning a Bishop of Salisbury" in his own cathedral. The original form, extracted from a manuscript in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, is printed in Maskell's "Monumenta Ritualia" (iii. 282.) We are fortunate in having preserved to us, among the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian, what is for the most part a literal translation of the same, at least some two centuries old, and which supplies several of the portions of the original form, that in consequence of the Sarum MS. being much rubbed and defaced, and having suffered also from sundry erasures, are illegible.

The Rawlinson MS. is numbered B 167, and our extract commences at fol. 110 of that volume. It is given just as it is found in the manuscript, save that the *italics* are inserted from the original document :—

> "Here followeth the Manner of Receyving the Newe Bishop after he hath taken his Consecration (*post munus consecrationis adeptum*), before he enter* into the Cathedral Church of Sarum.

"FIRST of all the PROCESSION shall be ordeyned by those to whom it belongs in the manner of a Double Feast, wherein the Four Persons

* In the original it runs thus—"antequam inthronizetur in ecclesia cathedrali Sarum."

(*quatuor personæ*) ought to goe foremost processionally. First, 'ex parte Decani,' after the crosses (*post cruces*), and other ministers of the Church hereunto specially appointed, the Deane himself is to set forwards, then the Chancellor, and after him two Archdeacons, to wit of Dorset and of Sarum, then other Priest-Canons, then Deacon-Canons; then the major Vicars, then the minor Vicars, 'ex parte Decani.' The other part of the procession, first of all, the Præcentor shall hold (*teneat*), and after him the Treasurer, and then two Archdeacons, to wit of Berkshire and of Wiltshire, then the Canons, and the Vicars, as is said, 'ex parte Decani.' All which proceed in an honeste and slow pace through the Great Western Gate of the Church into the great Northern Gate of the Canons Cloisture (*clausi*). At which Gate the Lord Deane and the chief Chaunter (*Præcentor*), and in their absence the two best persons (*excellentiores personæ*) of the said Church, doe incense or perfume with Frankincense the newe Bishop, being without his pontifical robes, bare-footed and unshod, and the chief of them shall besprinkle the Bishop with Holy Water, and consequently tender him a crosse to kisse. Which being done, they two, to wit the Deane and the Præcentor, and in their absence the two best persons (*excellentiores personæ*) shall bring the said Bishop between them, the Deane on the right hand and the Præcentor on the left hand of the Bishop, unto the west dore of the said Church, the procession on both partes going before singing meane while [the anthem] '*Cives apostolorum.*' And when all the aforesaid three, to wit the Bishop, the Deane, and the Præcentor, shall come to the said dore, one other Canon, procurator of the Deane and Chapter, sufficiently ordeyned, shall require the said Bishop to take the usual oath of Fidelity to the same Church, and further to doe in that behaulfe what shall be necessarie or fitt as the sacred and accustomed ordinances or statutes of the said Church doe more clearly direct them. Which being done, the Deacon of the said procession, as bound, without delay, shall tender to the same the 'Textus Evangeliorum,' conteyning the said Oath, to take the Oath aforesaid, the tenor of which Oath followeth in this manner.

Oathe of The Bishop. } "In the Name of God. Amen. We N . . . by the permission of God, Bishop of Salisburie, doe promise and sweare fidelity to the Church of Salisburie, and that we will observe the auncient approved customes of the same Church unhurt, and that we will bestow our help and endeavour faithfully to defend the powers, liberties, and dignities of the same Church. So God us help, &c."*

* The original form of the oath, taken from a MS. in the Cathedral Library (No. 148), entitled "Processionale ad usum Eccl. Sarum," is as follows:—"In Dei nomine. Amen.

And then he shall kisse the Text aforesaid: Which being done the Precentor shall begin the anthem "*Beata Dei Genitrix;*" and then the aforesaid two shall lead the Bishop to the upper stepp of the Altar, the Quire in the meane time singing the said Anthem. And the Bishop kneeling there before the Altar (*coram altari prostrato*), the Deane or the most worthy (*excellentior*) person, shall saye the Praiers, with the Note, solemply as followeth;—

"And lead us not into temptation
R. But deliver us, &c.
O Lord save Thy servant
R. O my God, that putteth his trust in Thee;
Send him help, O Lord, from Thy holy hill (*de sancto*)
R. And from Syon protect him;
Let not his enemie prevayle anything against him
R. And let not the Son of unrighteousness rise up to hurt him;
Be O Lord to him a Tower of strength
R. From the face of the Enemy;
O Lord hear our prayer
R. And let our cry come unto Thee;
The Lord be with you
R. And with thy spirit.

Let us Pray.

Grant, we beseech Thee, O Lord, unto Thy servant N . . . our bishop, that by preaching and practising those things that are right, and by his example of good workes, he maie instruct the soules of his subjects, and obteyne from Thee his most pious pastor the reward of eternal remuneration, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Then he shall be brought by the said deane and præcentor unto his episcopal seate, and there, by the Archdeacon of Canterbury, he shall be enthroned, or by his commissary, his commission being there read publicly, if the archdeacon being absent do committ the same. When he hath been inthroned the præcentor shall presently begin the hymne "*Te Deum laudamus.*" And it is to be observed, that the deane and the præcentor be alwaies neare to the bishop in his said seate until the hymn "*Te Deum laudamus*" be wholly sung, which being done all of them shall say,

"Kyrie eleyson." Christe eleyson. Kyrie eleyson. Pater noster, &c.

Nos N. . . . permissione divina ecclesiæ Sarisburiensis Episcopus promittimus et juramus ipsi ecclesiæ Sarisburiensi fidelitatem et quod consuetudines ejusdem ecclesiæ antiquas approbatas illæsas observabimus, ac pro ipsius ecclesiæ juribus, libertatibus, et dignitatibus fideliter defensandis, opem et operam impendemus. Sicut Deus nos adjuvet et hæc sancta [Evangelia."]

Then the Deane standing at the right hand of the Bishop, shall say solemply with a Note the verse,—

"Et ne nos inducas in tentationem. Sed libera nos, &c.
Ostende nobis Domine misericordiam tuam
R. Et salutem;
Salvum fac servum tuum,
R. Deus meus, sperantem in Te;
Convertere Domine usquequo
R. Et deprecabilis esto super servum tuum;
Sit splendor Domini Dei nostri super eum
R. Et opera manuum suarum dirigat;
Domine, exaudi orationem meam
R. Et clamor meus ad Te veniat;
Dominus vobiscum
R. Et cum spiritu tuo.

Oremus.

"Deus, omnium fidelium Pastor et Rector, famulum tuum N . . . quem pastorem huic ecclesiæ tuæ præesse voluisti, propitius respice: da ei, quæsumus, verbo et exemplo quibus præest ita proficere, ut ad vitam una cum grege sibi credito perveniat sempiternam: per Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum qui Tecum vivit et regnat."

Then the Lord Bishop shall saye,

Sit nomen Domini benedictum.
R. Ex hoc, nunc, et usque in sæculum;
Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini
R. Qui fecit cœlum et terram.

"Benedictio Dei Patris omnipotentis, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, descendat super vos et maneat semper."

Chorus respondeat. Amen.

The Benediction being given, the said Deane and Præcentor shall lead the Bishop into the Vestrie (*vestibulum*), to put on his pontifical robes to celebrate the Masse, wherewith he is to be clothed as the manner is in the Double Feasts, with five Deacons and five Sub-Deacons, as well for making the procession, if it may be done for the multitude of the people, as for celebrating the office of the Masse: in which Masse there shall be four rulers (*rectores*) with other ministers accustomed as in Double Feasts.

The next day following such enthronization, all the Dignities of the Church, and the Canons that have Prebends, shall enter the Chapiter House to make a Chapiter, before whom, they being Chapiter-like

assembled and respecting the Chapiter, the Lord Bishop requires that he may be admitted a Canon and Prebendary of the Prebend of Potterne, and that there may be assigned to him a stall in the Quire and a place in the Chapiter of the said Church to the said Prebend of Poterne perteyning of old time, according to the statutes and customes of the said Cathedral Church of Sarum. And then the Deane, or his Deputie, with the consent of the canons, so, as aforesaid, making the Chapiter, the aforesaid Lord Bishop ought to accept as a Canon and Brother, who consequently shall there sweare, touching the Holy Evangelists, in forme following:—

"In the Name of God. Amen. We N . . . by permission of God Bishop of Sarum, and Canon of the same Church, and Prebendary of the prebend of Potterne, annexed to our Pontifical Dignity, doe sweare fidelity to the Church of Sarum, and that we will observe the auncient approved customes of the same Church, and that, for the defence thereof, we will bestow our help and diligent endeavour, and the secrets of the Chapter, so long as they be secret, we will conceale. Also the stipend of our Vicar, ministering for us in the Quire of our Church of Sarum all his time, we will faithfully pay to him, or cause to be paid, the Rights, Liberties, Privileges, or Dignity, being in all things alwaies secured to us and our Church of Sarum. As God us helpe, &c." And he shall then kisse the Booke.*

Then the aforesaid Deane, or his Deputy, shall assigne to the said Reverend Father, cloathed in his Canonical weedes, the stall in the Quire, and then a place in the Chapiter of the same Church, perteyning to the said prebend of Potterne, and him corporally and successively shall cause to sit in the same. And after this, the said Reverend Father, as the manner is in this likewise, being prostrate on the ground in the said Chapiter-House, the said Deane or his Deputy and the Canons there present, shall then say this Psalm, "*Ecce, quam bonum*," &c. (Psalm 133), with the accustomed prayers over him lying so prostrate; which being said, the Deane or his Deputy, first of all, and then the other Canons in

* The following is the original form of the oath:—"In Dei nomine. Amen. Nos N. . . . permissione divina Sarum Episcopus ac ejusdem ecclesiæ canonicus et Præbendarius prebendæ de Poterne dignitati nostræ pontificali annexæ; juramus fidelitatem ecclesiæ Sarum et quod consuetudines antiquas approbatas ejusdem ecclesiæ observabimus, et ad earum defensionem opem et operam diligentem impendemus, et secreta capituli quamdiu sunt secreta celabimus; necnon stipendium Vicarii nostri pro nobis in choro ecclesiæ nostræ Sarum ministrantis omni termino fideliter solvemus eidem vel solvi faciemus: juribus libertatibus privilegiis ac dignitate nostris et ecclesiæ nostræ Sarum in omnibus semper salvis. Sic Deus nos adjuvet et hæc sancta [Evangelia."]

their degrees and successively are bound to admit the said Reverend Father, lifted up from the ground, to the kisse of peace. And these things being despatched as above, the aforesaid Reverend Father shall cause the usual fees to be paid with effect."

Estates belonging to the see of Sarum.

We may add, that the estates which in olden times formed the endowment of the bishopric, were scattered through each of the three counties over which jurisdiction was exercised. In WILTS they were chiefly at Sarum, Woodford, Pottern, Lavington, Cannings, and Ramsbury;—in DORSET, at Sherborne, Chardstock, Yetminster, and Beaminster;—in BERKS, at Sunning. There was also an estate at Godalming in Surrey, besides a manor-house in London in the parish of St. Bride, Fleet-street, the memory of which is still kept up in the name "Salisbury" Court. The whole value of the estates is set in the Valor Ecclesiasticus (1536) at £1367 12s. 8d.

Chancellorship of the Order of the Garter.

For a considerable number of years the dignity of the Chancellorship of the Order of the Garter was held by the Bishops of Sarum. The first who so held it was Bishop Richard Beauchamp, who became also in 1477 Dean of Windsor. It was granted to him and his successors by Edward IV. in the year 1475. After having been held by Bishop Beauchamp's six immediate successors in the see of Sarum, it was, after the deprivation of Lorenzo Campegio, taken away, and bestowed for the next 150 years on a succession of lay-men. An effort was made for its recovery by Bishop Cotton, who was the god-son of Queen Elizabeth, but without success. In the year 1669 the effort was renewed by Bishop Seth Ward, who presented a petition to King Charles II. setting forth the claims of the Bishops of Sarum on the ground of the original grants of Edward IV., which would seem to have been acknowledged as genuine by King Charles I. in the 4th year of his reign, and to have been confirmed by him. A chapter was held of the Order of the Garter at Whitehall, November 19, 1669, the King, Charles II., himself being present, at which it was ordained that due restitution should be made of the office to the Bishops of Sarum to take effect "immediately upon the first vacancy of the said office." On the removal of Berks from the see of Sarum to that of Oxford, the Chancellorship of the Order of the Garter, on the ground, it is presumed, that Windsor was in the diocese, was conferred on the Bishops of Oxford. It is true that in Bishop Seth

Ward's petition he sets forth this fact that "his Majesties chapel of S. George was within the diocese of Sarum" as an additional claim, but it certainly nowhere appears that it was for this reason it was originally bestowed on Bishop Beauchamp, nor is there any allusion to it in the document which decreed its restitution to the Bishops of Sarum.

The Bishops of Sarum Precentors of the Province of Canterbury.

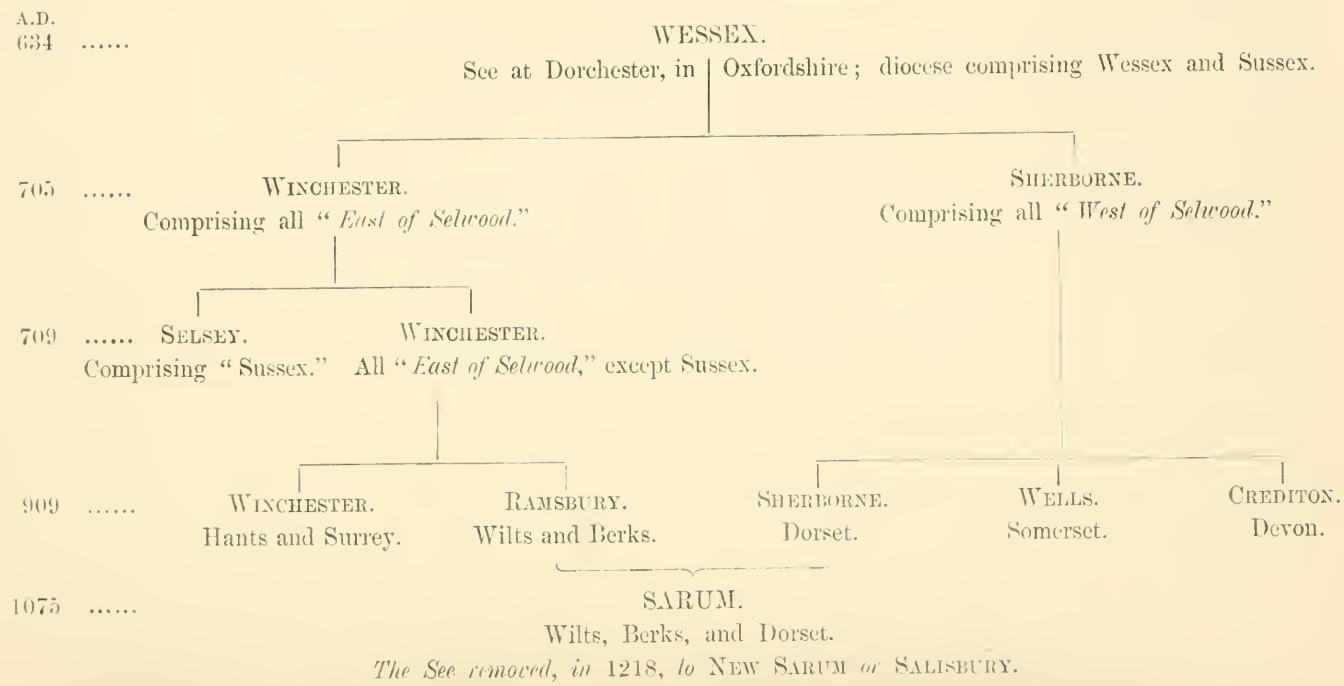
The Bishop of Sarum for the time being bears the honorary title of Precentor of the Province of Canterbury. The origin of this distinction is obscure, and it would seem to be part of the same arrangement by which the offices of Dean and Chancellor of the same province are held by the Bishops of London and Lincoln respectively. It has been conjectured by some that the office of Precentor was so conferred on our bishops in acknowledgment of the services rendered by the first Bishop of Sarum towards the reverent celebration of divine worship, not only in his own diocese, but more or less throughout England. Even though it be an illusion, it is a harmless and pardonable one. The "Use of Sarum" not only prevailed, as we know, above all others in England, but was adopted partially, or wholly, in some of the churches of Ireland, and Wales; and it is only natural that due homage should be paid to the memory of its first compiler, S. Osmund. It was he at all events that made the "Church of Sarum" famous in this and other respects; and, to close this introduction in the words of Bishop Jewell, in the preamble to certain statutes issued at his visitation of the cathedral in 1562,—"maxime ecclesiam nostram cathedralem, quam seu civitatem in monte positam, inter alias ecclesias lucere, et cœteris omnibus exemplo esse, convenit."

TABLE

Showing the Gradual Formation of the

DIOCESES IN WESSEX.

TABLE showing the Gradual Formation of the Dioceses in WESSEX.



LISTS OF BISHOPS.

TABLE I.

BISHOPS OF WESSEX.

(A.D. 634—705.)

TABLE I.

(A.D. 634—705.)

BISHOPS OF WESSEX.

A.D.	BISHOPS.	REMARKS.
634...	S. BIRINUS	Consecrated at Genoa by Asterius, Archbishop of Milan. He was the "Apostle of Wessex." His see fixed at the city of Dorchester, in Oxfordshire; d. 650. See introduction, pp. 3—12.
Cynegils (611-642) Cenwalch (642-672)		
650...	ÆGELBYRHT	Called also, Agilbert, Ægilbert, &c., "of Gaul." Consecrated in France. Resigned 664: afterwards Bishop of Paris. Gallia Christiana. See introduction, p. 15.
662...	WINA.	Consecrated by French Bishops. Called also Wine, Wini. It was by this bishop, assisted by two *British* bishops, that Ceadda was consecrated in 664 to the see of York. Bede III. 28. Chron. Sax. A° 664. Expelled by King Cenwalch in 666: afterwards Bishop of London; called the *simoniacal* bishop of that see. See above, p. 17, and Haddan & Stubbs, III. 121, Rudborne (Hist. Maj. Wint. in Anglia Sacra. 1, 192) says that he retired to Winchester as a penitent, three years before his decease, which took place in 675. See above, p. 17.
		[The see vacant for four years.]
670...	HLOTHERE.	Consecrated at Canterbury by Archbishop Theodore. Called also, Eleutherius, Leutherius: nephew of Bishop Ægelbyrht. Sub. 676; in which year he died. See above, p. 18.
676...	S. HEADDA.	Consecrated at London by Archbishop Theodore. Called also, Headde, Headdi. The see was now permanently removed to Winchester, whither also were taken by Bishop Headda the remains of S. Birinus. He died 705, and was buried at Winchester. Subs. 676-701. See Wright's Biog. Lit. (Angl. Sax. Period), p. 206.
Centwine (676-685) Cædwalla (685-688) Ina (688-728)		

TABLE II.

First Sub-Division of the Dioceses in Wessex.

(A.D. 705—909.)

BISHOPS OF WINCHESTER (*East of Selwood*),

BISHOPS OF SHERBORNE (*West of Selwood*).

TABLE II.

(A.D. 705—909.)

BISHOPS OF WINCHESTER.

The Diocese comprising the Country *East of Selwood.*

A.D.	BISHOPS.	REMARKS.
705...	DANIEL.	Consecrated by Archbishop Brihtwald. Subs. 705-737. The friend of Bede, furnishing him with materials for his history. He went, in 721, to Rome. In 731, he, with three other bishops, consecrated Tatwine as Archbishop of Canterbury. Chron. Sax. During his time, the see of Selsey (afterwards Chichester) was founded, *c.* A.D. 711, (Mon. H. B. 268,) the South Saxons having previously been under his episcopal care. He became blind in his old age, and resigning in 744, retired to the Abbey of Malmesbury ; d. 745. Wright's Biog. Lit., 292. Haddan and Stubbs, III., 337.
Ina (688-728) Ethelheard (728-740) Cuthred (740-754)		
744...	HUNFERTH.	Called also Hunfrith, Hunfridus (= Humfrey). Flor. Wig. 744. Present in 747 at the Council of Clovesho. Malmesb. Gest. Pont. 9-11.
754...	CYNHEARD.	Subs. 755-759. His name is also to a doubtful charter of 766. Cod. Dipl. 115. Chron. Sax. : and Flor. Wig. 754.
Sigebert (754) Cenwulf (755-784)		
(*c*) 768...	ETHELHARD	Flor. Wig. catalogue. William of Malmesbury, and Rudborne (Hist. Maj.) make him Abbot of Malmesbury, and, in 793, Archbishop of Canterbury. But Ethelhard, the archbishop is uniformly spoken of as "Abbot" when elected, and in one place as "Abbas Hludensis" (Chron. Sax. 790), perhaps of *Louth.* Mon. H. B. 546. See however Haddan and Stubbs, III., 468.
(*c*) 778...	ECGBALD.	Subs. 778-781. His name appears to a deed of 781 relating to the Synod of Brentford, in which the monastery of Bath is surrendered by Hæthred, Bishop of Worcester, to Offa, King of Mercia, and lands are confirmed by that king to the church of Worcester.* See Cod. Dipl. 143, and Councils and Documents, iii., 438.

* A monastery was founded at Bath in 676 by Osric, King of the Hwiccii (Cod. Dipl. 12) dependent on the see of Worcester, possibly from the foundation of that see, and certainly before 758, in which year "fratres" are mentioned. Cod. Dipl. 193. By the deed referred to above it was surrendered in consideration of the confirmation of other possessions of the see of Worcester.

TABLE II.

(A.D. 705—909.)

BISHOPS OF SHERBORNE.

The Diocese comprising the Country *West of Selwood.*

A.D.	BISHOPS.	REMARKS.
705...	S. ALDHELM.	Abbot of Malmesbury. Consecrated by Archbishop Brihtwald. He was the founder of monasteries at Bradford-on-Avon, and Frome. A memoir of S. Aldhelm is in the Wilts Arch. Mag., vol. viii., 62-81. See also above pp. 26—30.
709 ..	FORTHERE.	Subs. 712-737. A friend of Bede. In 737 he went to Rome with Frithogetha, Queen of Wessex. A letter to him from Bishop Daniel recommending the deacon Merewalh is in Haddan and Stubbs, III. 337. There is also in the same volume at p. 284, a letter to him from Archbishop Brihtwald, of the date 709-712, begging him to order Beorwald, Abbot of Glastonbury, to release a captive girl. He is said to have been a man of much theological learning. See Bede, v., 18. Chron. Sax. 709-737.
736...	HEREWALD.	Consecrated by Archbishop Nothelm. Sim. Dunelm. A° 736. Subs. 737-759. His name occurs as bishop, with that of Forthere, in a charter placed by Kemble in 737. Cod. Dipl. 82. He was present in 747 at the council of Clovesho. He confirms a charter dated 766, but of doubtful authority, purporting to be a grant of certain lands to Wells by King Cenwulf. Cod. Dipl. 115.
(*c*) 778...	ÆTHELMOD.	Subs. 778-789. Present at a Synod at Brentford in 781. Under the date 782, one manuscript of Florence of Worcester has this notice interpolated, supplied from William of Malmesbury :—"Defuncto Herewaldo Scireburnensis Ecclesiæ præsule, successit Ethelmod." Mon. H. B., 545, note *c.*

TABLE II.

(A.D. 705—909.)

BISHOPS OF WINCHESTER.

The Diocese comprising the Country *East of Selwood.*

A.D.	BISHOPS.	REMARKS.
(*c*) 783...	DUDDA.	Flor. Wig. catalogue.
(*c*) 785... Beortric. (784-800)	CYNEBRIHT.	Called also, Kinebert. Flor. Wig. He went to Rome, in 799, with Archbishop Ethelhard. In the Sax. Chron. he is termed "West Seaxna biscop." See a letter from Alcuin to him, urging him to independent action in behalf of the faith, in Haddan and Stubbs, II. 482.
802... Egbert (800-836)	EALHMUND.	Subs. 803-805. Cod. Dipl. 1024. He was present at the Council of Clovesho in 803. Haddan and Stubbs, III. 546.*
(*c*) 811...	WIGTHEGN.	Called also, in some MSS. of the Sax. Chron., Wigferth. Subs. 811-826. This Bishop crowned Egbert as King of England. See his profession of obedience to Archb. Wulfred in Councils and Documents, III. 569.
825...	HEREFERTH.	Called also, Herefrith. Consecrated by Archbishop Wulfred. See his profession of obedience to that archbishop in 825 in Counc. and Doc. III. 596. His name occurs in Charters, together with that of Wigthegn, 825-826. Cod. Dipl. 1035-1039. He seems to have been *Coadjutor* to Bishop Wigthegn.† (See above, p. 31.) These two bishops (Chron. Sax. 833) would seem to have been slain in a naval conflict with the Danes at Carrum (Charmouth ?) See Mon. H. B. 733, where is a similar statement by Henry of Huntingdon.

* Wigthegn, Bishop of Winchester, and Wigbert, Bishop of Sherborne, were present at an assembly of Bishops, Abbots, and Ealdormen, held in 814 under Kenulf, King of Mercia (Cod. Dipl. 207), and also at a Council of Bishops of the province of Canterbury, held July 27, 816, at Celchyth, under Wulfred, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Kenulf, King of Mercia. The acts of the last-named Council are translated in Johnson's 'Canons' (edited by Baron) I. 307—309. See Councils and Documents III., 577, 584.

† From A.D. 814 onwards, Wigthegn attested the acts passed in the greater Synods and Witena-gemots to A.D. 826, in which year the West Saxon charters are witnessed both by him and his successor Hereferth. "This fact," says Mr. Haddan, "points seemingly to some unrecorded division of the bishopric of Winchester. Whether Wigthegn is identical with the Bishop Wigferth, who fell with Hereferth at the battle of Charmouth, is uncertain; but as no Bishop of the name of Wigferth is known, it is probable that he was so. An aldorman named Wigferth was, however, living in 833, and he may, after all, be the person intended in the Sax. Chronicle. Counc. and Doc. III. 570.

TABLE II.

(A.D. 705—909.)

BISHOPS OF SHERBORNE.

The Diocese comprising the Country *West of Selwood.*

A.D.	BISHOPS.	REMARKS.
793...	DENEFRITH.	Called Cenefrith, in a manuscript of the Textus Roffensis, and elsewhere. See Mon. H. B., 620. He was consecrated by Archbishop Ethelhard. Prof. R. Cant.
(*c*) 799...	WIGBRIHT.	Called also Wigberht. (Cod. Dipl. 1024). Wibert (Flor. Wig.) and Sigbriht (Text Roff.) Subs. 801-816. Present at the Council of Clovesho in 803. At Rome with Archbishop Wulfred in 814, "pro negotiis Anglicanæ Ecclesiæ:" called in Sax. Chron. "Wigbriht West-Seaxna biscop."*
(*c*) 817...	EALHSTAN.	Called also, Ahlstan, Ælfstan, Heahstan. Subs. 824-862. The Chron. of Melrose says, under 817, "Alchstanus suscepit episcopatum Scireburnensis ecclesiæ." An interpolated note in Flor. Wig., under 816, says, "defuncto Wigberto Scireburnensis ecclesiæ præsule, successit Alhstanus." In a charter, however, of 824 (Cod. Dipl. 1031), referring to a *witena-gemot*, or synod, under Egbert, held at "Acleah," his name appears as "Ælfstan *electus* in episcopatum Scireburnensen." King Egbert (Chron. Sax. 823) sent for him, as he was a valiant soldier as well as a bishop, to help him in a conflict with Beornwulf, King of Mercia. In his contests with the Danes and others, Egbert received material aid from "Ealhstan his biscop."* The Sax. Chron. under 867 says that he then died, after having been bishop *fifty* years. See the same statement in Asser's Life of Alfred. Mon. H. B., 475.

* See in Councils and Documents III., 529, a document of the date of 793—801, which is the profession of a Bishop of Sherborne, either Denefrith or Wigbriht, to Ethelhard, Archbishop of Canterbury. Angl. Sacr., I., 79.

† In the Liber de Hyda, p. 22, the two cotemporary Bishops are thus distinguished. Speaking of Ethelwulf's accession, it says:—"Alstanum Scirborniæ episcopum habuit *in rebus forinsecis* maxime cooperatorem; *in rebus vero ecclesiasticis* sanctissimum patrem Swythunum." During the episcopate of Ealhstan, at a *Witena-gemot* held at Dorchester, July 26, A.D. 864, certain liberties were conferred by Ethelbert, King of Wessex, on the church of Sherborne. See Diplom. Sacr. Anglic. 124—127.

TABLE II.

(A.D. 705—909.)

BISHOPS OF WINCHESTER.

The Diocese comprising the Country *East of Selwood.*

A.D.	BISHOPS.	REMARKS.
833... Ethelwulf (836-857)	EADMUND.	Called also, Eadhun. Mon. H. B. 619. Subs. 836-838. Cod. Dipl., 1044. Consecrated by Archbishop Ceolnoth.
838...	HELMSTAN.	Consecrated by Archbishop Ceolnoth. Prof. R. Cant. Subs. 838-841.
852... Ethelbald (857-860)	S. SWITHUN.	Consecrated by Archbishop Ceolnoth. Prof. R. Cant. He was a monk of Winchester, and tutor to Ethelwulf, youngest son of King Egbert. By his advice, when bishop, King Ethelwulf* gave the tithes of his kingdom to the Church. Asser's Life of Alfred. Mon. H. B. 470. His name is retained in the reformed calendar of the Church of England on July 15. Subs. 855-862. See Angl. Sac. I., 202. Wright's Biog. Lit., 377 ; d. July 2nd, 862.
862... Ethelbert (860-866)	EALHFRITH.	Consecrated by Archbishop Ceolnoth, Prof. R. Cant. Called also, Ealhferth, Alhfrith. Subs. 868-872. See Cod. Dipl., 1062.
(*c*) 870... Ethelred (866-871) Alfred (871-901)	[ETHELRED]	The Archbishop of Canterbury of this name, in 870, is said, in the Saxon Chron., to have been a "*Bishop in Wiltshire.*" No signatures of his, it is believed, are met with till after he was archbishop. The editors of the New Mon. I., 83, 192, offer the conjecture, that *Ealhfrith* and *Ethelred* may be two names of one and the same person. See Hook's Lives of Archb. of Canterbury, I. 297.
(*c*) 872...	TUNBRIHT.	Called also, Tunbiorht, Tumbert, Dunbert. There is a charter of his, dated 877, in Cod. Dipl. 1063.
879...	DENEWULF.	Subs. 881-908. Said by tradition to have been the herdsman in whose cottage King Alfred was concealed in the isle of Athelney ; but this tale is at once refuted by the dates of the bishop's appointment in 879, and of the king's concealment in 878 : d. 908, Chron. Sax. See Lib. de Hyda, 48.

* See Cod. Dipl. 1054; and on the whole meaning of those gifts. See Counc. and Doc. III., 636, and Saxons in England II., 481—490.

TABLE II.

(A.D. 705—909.)

BISHOPS OF SHERBORNE.

The Diocese comprising the Country *West of Selwood.*

A.D.	BISHOPS.	REMARKS.
868...	HEAHMUND.	Subs. 868-870. He signs in 868 as "Healmund electus in episcopatum, &c." Henry of Huntingdon calls him "Edmund." Slain in a battle against the Danes at Mertune (Merton). Chron. Sax. 871. Buried at Ceginesham (Keynsham). Ethelw. Chron.
(*c*) 872...	ETHELHEAH.	Called also Ethelheage. Subs. 871-878.
(*c*) 883...	WULFSIGE.	So called in Alfred's preface to Pope Gregory's Pastoral Care, and in lists compiled in the tenth and eleventh centuries, collected in Mon. H. B. In the received text of Florence of Worcester, and in all the common lists, he is called Alfsius, or Ælfsige. Subs. 889-892. There was a cotemporary Bishop of London of the name of Wulfsige.
895...	ASSER.	The friend and biographer of Alfred the Great. Subs. 900-904. Consecrated, it is conjectured, in the first instance as a *coadjutor* to Bishop Wulfsige. See remarks in introduction, p. 31. Died 910. Chron. Sax.

TABLE III.

Second Sub-Division of the Dioceses in Wessex.

A.D. 909—1058.

BISHOPS OF RAMSBURY (*Wilts and Berks*).

BISHOPS OF SHERBORNE (*Dorset*).

TABLE III.
(A.D. 909—1075.)

BISHOPS OF RAMSBURY.

Diocese comprising Wilts and Berks.

A.D.	BISHOPS.	REMARKS.
909... Edward the Elder (901-925)	ÆTHELSTAN.	One of the seven bishops, it is said, consecrated in one day by Archbishop Plegmund. Subs. 910. See introduction, p. 32.
Æthelstan (925-941)	[CYNSIGE.]	Called also, Kynsy and Wynsy; and described in a charter of Æthelstan, relating to the gift of Uffington to the monastery at Abingdon, as Bishop of *Berkshire* (biscope of Bærrocsire). Cod. Dipl. 1129. Subs. 931-934. He is probably the same that became Bishop of Lichfield in 949. Cf. Ang. Sacr. 1. 804.
926...	ODO.	Called also, Oda and Odi. Subs. 927-959. Signs as "Scirburnensis Episcopus." Cod. Dipl. 1100, 1124, 1138. See Lib. de Hyda, 186. In a charter of 932 we have the names of ODA, SIGHELM, and CYNSIGE, as bishops. Cod. Dipl. 1107. In one of 934 we have ODA and ÆLFRED as bishops. Cod. Dipl. 1110. In a charter of 935 (but marked by Kemble as doubtful) we have Oda Wiltunensis [episcopus]. Cod. Dipl. 1112. A warrior, as well as a bishop, he rendered signal help in the battle of Brunanburg, in 938. He became Archbishop of Canterbury in 942, and died June 2nd, 959. He was called Odo Severus. There is a life of him, by Osbern, in Angl. Sac. II. 78. See Hook's Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, I. 360.
(*c*) 942... Edmund (941-946)	ÆLFRIC (?)	In one MS. of Florence of Worcester, this name is inserted between Odo and Osulf, but it is not given in the general list of bishops. It also occurs in the Text. Roff., appended to that of Odo, but in scarcely an intelligible way. It does not seem improbable that there may have been some intervening occupant of the see, from the fact that Osulf's name is not found in charters between 942-952, though very frequently after that date. The name "Ælfric episcopus" is in charters from 940-951, but this may be that of a cotemporary bishop of Hereford, who bore the same name. It occurs, together with that of Odo, before his translation to Canterbury. Cod. Dipl. 1139. Possibly in Cod. Dipl. 1151, in a charter relating to Bleóbyrig (Blewbury, Berks), where the name occurs, it may be that of the Bishop of Ramsbury, as the manor of Blewbury belonged to Salisbury for many centuries. See Lib. de Hyda, 164.
Edred (946-955)		

TABLE III.

(A.D. 909—1075.)

BISHOPS OF SHERBORNE.

Diocese comprising Dorset.

A.D.	BISHOPS.	REMARKS.
909...	ÆTHELWEARD.*	According to Godwin (Lib. de Antiq. Leg. p. 212), a son of King Alfred. Subs. 909-910. See Cod. Dipl. 1093. Cf. Malmesbury, Gest. Reg. II. c. 129. Angl. Sac. I. 554.
(*c*) 910-918.	WERSTAN.	Included in the catalogue in the appendix to Florence of Worcester, and said to have been one of seven bishops consecrated in one day by Archbishop Plegmund. Mon. H. B. 620. According to William of Malmesbury (Gest. Pont.), a Bishop Werstan, of Sherborne, was slain by Anlaf, King of Northumbia, on the eve of the battle of Brunanburg, in 938. His signature is not found, as far as is believed, to any genuine charters. See introduction, p. 33.
918...	ÆTHELBALD	An interpolation of Florence of Worcester, A°. 918, has "defuncto Werstano Scireburnensi Episcopo successit Æthelbaldus." Mon. H. B. 572.
(*c*) 925...	SIGHELM.	Called also, Sigelm. Subs. 926-932. Lib. de Hyda, 130.
933...	ÆLFRED.	Subs. 933-943. Florence of Worcester says he died in 941. There was a cotemporary Bishop of Selsey, of the same name, whose subscriptions some of them may be.
943...	WULFSIGE.	Called also, Ælfsige, Alfsi. Subs. 943-958. Florence of Worcester, in recording his death in 958, calls him "Ælfsius Dorsetensium Episcopus." He adds that he was succeeded by Bryhtelm. See Mon. H. B. [Bryhtelm, or Beorhtelm, was Bishop of Wells, 956-973.] See Lib. de Hyda, 146-164.

* Florence of Worcester, in his Chronicle, under 883, says, "ASSERO, Scireburnensi Episcopo, defuncto successit SWITHELMUS qui Regis Alfredi elemosynam ad S. Thomam Indiam detulit, indeque prospere rediit." In the Sax Chron A° 883, the bearers of Alfred's alms to India are called Sighelm and Æthelstan, but the former is not designated as a Bishop. The name Swithelm occurs in no list of Bishops. William of Malmesbury calls the Bishop Sigelm, confounding him most probably with the Bishop of that name in 925, whom he omits in that place.

TABLE III.

(A.D. 909—1075.)

BISHOPS OF RAMSBURY.

Diocese comprising Wilts and Berks.

A.D.	BISHOPS.	REMARKS.
(*c*) 952... Edwy (955-957) Edgar (957-975)	OSULF.	Subs. 952-970. His name together with that of Wulfsige, occurs in a charter dated 947, but Kemble marks the document as of doubtful authority. Cod. Dipl. Florence of Worcester, in recording his death in 970, calls him "Wiltuniensis præsul," and says that he was buried at Wilton, and succeeded by the "Abbot" Ælfstan. See Lib. de Hyda, 202, 205, 323.
970... Edward the Martyr (975-978)	ÆLFSTAN.	Subs. 974-980. Called in Sax. Chron. (A° 981) "bisceop on Wiltunscire." Died 981: buried at Abingdon. Flor. Wig. A° 981. [There were *three* cotemporary bishops of this name: London, 961-995; Rochester, 964-995; Ramsbury, 970-981. See Cod. Dipl. 1258.]
981... Ethelred (978-1016)	WULFGAR.	Called also, Ælfgar, Wulgar. Subs. 982-984.
985...	SIRIC.*	Called also, Sigeric, Sieric. A monk of Glastonbury; afterwards Abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury. Consecrated by Archbishop Dunstan. Subs. 985-994. Archbishop of Canterbury in 989. He advised King Ethelred to buy off the Danes with a large sum of money, and so laid the foundation of Danegelt. He also directed Ælfric's homilies, which had been dedicated to him, to be read in all churches; and they became to the Anglo-Saxon Church much what the Homilies published at the Reformation are now. Died October 28th, 994. See Lib. de Hyda, 235. Hook's Lives of Archb. of Cant., I. 431. *The see probably vacant for a few years. See note * below.*

* Florence of Worcester (A° 992) speaks of Ælfgar (one MS. reads Ælfstan) as "Episcopum Wiltuniensem," and says that to him and Bishop Ægewy, among others, King Ethelred entrusted the command of his forces against the Danes. In the Saxon Chron. they are simply called "Ælfstanc biscop" and "Æscwige biscop." The latter was Bishop of Dorchester: the name of the former does not appear in any lists of the Bishops of Ramsbury, and as there were cotemporary Bishops of the same name at London and at Rochester, Florence of Worcester may have made a mistake as to the see. But though Siric was translated to Canterbury in 989, the earliest signature of Ælfric, his reputed successor, is in 994; thus giving colour to the presumption either that there was a Bishop between the two, or that there was a vacancy for three or four years in the see of Ramsbury.

TABLE III.
(A.D. 909—1075.)

BISHOPS OF SHERBORNE.

Diocese comprising Dorset.

A.D.	BISHOPS.	REMARKS.
958...	ÆLFWOLD.	Called also, Alfwold. Subs. 961-975. Florence of Worcester calls him him "Dorsetensium Episcopus." The Saxon Chronicle, in recording his death in 978, says that he was "bisceop on Dorsætum." According to the same authority he was buried in the Minster at Sherborne.
978...	ÆTHELSIGE*	Also, Ethelsy. Subs. 979-990. Thorpe's Diplom. 288. He was present at the consecration of the Cathedral of Winchester in 981. Archæol. Journ. (Winchester), p. 15. He was living in 991. See Leland Collect. II. 404. Lib. de Hyda, 227.
992...	WULFSIGE.	Called also, Wulfsin, Wulfsy. Subs. 993-1001. The names of this and the two succeeding bishops are omitted from the list as given by Florence of Worcester, though they are all of frequent occurrence in charters. Bishop Wulfsige was present at the second dedication of the Cathedral at Winchester. Archæol. Journ. (Winchester), p. 14.
1001...	ÆTHELRIC.	Subs. 1002-1009. Kemble fixes a grant from him, without date, between 1002-1014. Cod. Dipl. 708.
(*c*) 1009...	ÆTHELSIE.	Subs. 1012-1014. The names of this and the preceding bishop appear *together* in a charter, judged to be of the date 1006, from the Register of Sherborne Abbey. See Thorpe's Dipl. p. 300, and Cod. Dipl. 1302. The charter is one of Edmund "Ætheling" (afterwards King Edmund "Ironside").

† In the catalogue given by Florence of Worcester (Mon. H. B. 621), the name ETHELRIC is inserted before that of ÆTHELSIGE, though it is missing from several of the MSS. As far as I know, there is no trace of ETHELRIC in any of the charters. Moreover, there seems some confusion in the list alluded to, as the names of the *three* succeeding Bishops, two of whom are called ÆTHELRIC and ÆTHELSIE, are not found in it.

TABLE III.

(A.D. 909—1075.)

BISHOPS OF RAMSBURY.

Diocese comprising Wilts and Berks.

A.D.	BISHOPS.	REMARKS.
(*c*) 994...	ÆLFRIC.*	Called also, Æthelfric. Cod. Dipl. 698. Subs. 994-1005. Called by Flor. Wig. A° 995, "Wiltunensium Episcopus." Also in Cod. Dipl. 1289. Chosen at Ambresbury by King Ethelred and all his "*witan*" as Archbishop of Canterbury. Chron. Sax. 995. Author of Anglo-Saxon Homilies still extant. Died Nov. 16, 1006, and buried at Abingdon. His will given in Cod. Dipl. 716, and a translation is in Hook's Lives, I. 443.
Ethelred (978-1016)		*The see probably vacant for a few years. See note † below.*
1005...	BRIHTWOLD.	Called, also, Beorhtwold, Bryhtwald, Brihtwolf. Subs. 1006-1045. The Sax. Chron. says that he succeeded in 1006 "to ðam bisceop-stole on Wiltunscire." In charters of 1015 and 1038 (Cod. Dipl. 753.1310), he signs as "Wiltuniensis Ecclesiæ Episcopus." Cp. also Thorpe's Dipl. p. 300. In an undated charter of Cnut (Cod. Dipl. 1324), he signs as "Corvinensis Ecclesiæ Episcopus." Died 1045. [In one charter of the year 1026 (Cod. Dipl. 742), we have "*Brihtwaldus*" Episcopus *Scireburnensis*, but I cannot help thinking that the cotemporary Bishop of Sherborne, "*Brihtwinus*," is intended.]
Edmund Ironside (1016)		
Canute (1016-1035)		
Harold Harefoot (1035-1039)		
Hardicanute (1039-1042)		
1045...	HERMAN.	Subs. 1045-1065. His name appears, together with that of Brihtwin, in a charter of 1045, as "Wiltuniensis Episcopus." Cod. Dipl. 781. In two documents, without date, King Edward greets Herman, in the one as "Bishop of *Berkshire*," in the other as the "Bishop in *Dorsetshire*." Cod. Dipl. 840.841. See also Wilts Arch. Mag. XVII. 161.
Edward the Confessor (1042-1066)		
	[RUDOLF or RUTHOLF].	He was Abbott of Abingdon, and consecrated in Norway. He acted as a Suffragan to Bishop Herman. He is said to have been a kinsman of Edward the Confessor. Freeman's Norman Conquest, II. 121. See above p. 39.

* In a charter of Ethelred, of the year 993, relating to Abingdon (Cod. Dipl. 684) we have the signature "Ælfric Corvinensis parochiæ Episcopus quæ præfatum adjacet monasterium." He was originally a Monk of Abingdon, and afterwards Abbot of Cerne, Dorset, whither he was sent to instruct the society founded by Ethelmar, Earl of Devon and Cornwall, in 987, in Benedictine rule. It is right to say that Kemble marks the charter alluded to as of doubtful authority, although it is not easy at first sight to allege on what grounds he so decides.

† A charter granted by King Ethelred in 997, relating to Downton and Ebbesbourn (Bishopston) in Wilts, printed by Kemble, from the Codex Winton (Cod. Dipl. 698) is attested by no less than sixteen Bishops, including all those whose sees were in the South of England, *except* Wiltshire. As Ælfric was promoted in 995, and Brihtwold's earliest signature is in 1006, it would seem probable that the see of Ramsbury was left vacant for nearly ten years.

TABLE III.
(A.D. 909—1075.)

BISHOPS OF SHERBORNE.

Diocese comprising Dorset.

A.D.	BISHOPS.	REMARKS.
(*c*) 1009...	BRIHTWIN(?)	Included in Florence of Worcester's list, but the name cannot be traced in the subscriptions to charters. Roger Wendover calls this bishop, *Brihtric*, and fixes his decease in 1009. There was a cotemporary Bishop *Brihtwin* at Wells.
1017...	ÆLMAR.	Subs. 1020-1022. W. Thorne (Decem Scriptores *col.* 1781) gives 1022 as the date of Ælmar's succession; others fix it in 1012 and 1017. There was a cotemporary Bishop of Selsey of the same name.
1023...	BRIHTWIN.	Subs. 1023-1045. Signs (A° 1044) as "Brihtwinus Episcopus Scireburnensis." See Cod. Dipl. 771, 774, 775 : also Thorpe's Diplom. p. 360.
1045...	ÆLFWOLD.	Subs. 1046-1050. In a charter of Edward he is described as Bishop "on Dorsæton." Cod. Dipl. 871. A charter of this Bishop's, from the Sherborne Chartulary, of the date 1046, is printed in Cod. Dipl. 1334. An interlineation in one MS. of Florence of Worcester, says that he was brother to Brihtwin, his predecessor. Mon. H. B. 621.
1058...	HERMAN.	By the appointment of HERMAN, the two sees of RAMSBURY and SHERBORNE were united. For a time SHERBORNE seems to have been the see for the united diocese. In consequence of a decree of the Council of London in 1075, the see was in that year removed to Old Sarum, and, though the title is commonly given to S. Osmund, Herman became the First BISHOP OF SARUM.

TABLE IV.

BISHOPS OF OLD SARUM.

(A.D. 1075—1218.)

Diocese comprising Wilts, Berks, and Dorset.

TABLE IV.

(A.D. 1075—1218.)

BISHOPS OF OLD SARUM.

Diocese comprising Wilts, Berks, and Dorset.

A.D.	BISHOPS.	REMARKS.
1075... William I. (1066-1087)	HERMAN.	See above, p. 81.
1078... William II. (1087-1100)	S. OSMUND.	Count of Seez, in Normandy, and nephew of William the Conqueror. Consecrated by Archbishop Lanfranc. Prof. R. Cant. According to some writers he was created Earl of Dorset. He built the Cathedral at Old Sarum, which was consecrated in 1092, and caused the well known "Use of Sarum" to be compiled. He died in 1099. Admitted into the Calendar of Saints in 1456, July 17th being appointed for his commemoration.* See above, pp. 39—42.
Henry I. (1100-1135)		[*The see vacant for seven years, as Bishop Roger, though elected in* 1102, *was not consecrated till* 1107.]
1107...	ROGER.	Consecrated August 11th, 1107, at Canterbury, with four other Bishops. Prof. R. Cant. He was successively Lord Chief Justice, Lord Treasurer, and Lord Chancellor. He died Dec. 4, 1139. See Wilts Arch. Mag. XVII. 170.
1142... Stephen (1135-1154) Henry II. (1154-1189)	JOCELIN DE BOHUN.†	Consecrated by Archbishop Theobald. Prof. R. Cant. He was amongst those excommunicated by Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. He assisted at the Coronation of Prince Henry, son of Henry II., in 1170. See Stubbs' Benedict of Peterborough, I. 5. Died 1184. In the previous year he had retired from his Bishopric into a Cistercian Monastery. See Wilts Arch. Mag. XVII. 180.

* In a volume entitled "Fasti Sarisb. Eccl.," in the Muniment Room, consisting of extracts from ancient records, we read, "Jacet inter capellam de Salve et S. Stephani: i.e., in tertio arcu ab Altari matutinali."

† King Stephen endeavoured, immediately after the death of Bishop Roger, to obtain the see of Sarum for Philip de Harecurt, his chancellor, who would seem also to have been Dean of Lincoln. The appointment was, however, strongly opposed by Henry of Blois, the king's brother, then Bishop of Winchester and papal legate, who, it is said, wished to obtain it for his own nephew. The strong opposition manifested against both candidates caused the matter to be postponed. The triumph of Matilda, and the imprisonment of Stephen, in 1141, of course changed matters entirely. Philip de Harecurt got his reward in the bishopric of Bayonne, and Jocelin de Bohun, one of a family that through all her conflicts had been true to the Empress Matilda, became in 1142, during her temporary triumph, Bishop of Sarum.

TABLE IV.
(A.D. 1075—1218.)

BISHOPS OF OLD SARUM.

Diocese comprising Wilts, Berks, and Dorset.

A.D.	BISHOPS.	REMARKS.
	[GEOFFREY* BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.]	Wharton names this Bishop among the "Chorepiscopi" of the diocese of Sarum, 1165-1175. He resigned his own see in the latter year.
		[*The see vacant for five years. In* 1186, *Hubert, Archdeacon of Canterbury, was elected, but appealed against, "quia de concubina natus est." Benedict of Peterborough, I.* 352.]
1189... Richard I. (1189-1199)	HUBERT WALTER.	Consecrated at St. Catharine's, Westminster, by Archbishop Baldwin and five other Bishops. He had been Dean of York. He appealed against the election to that see of Geoffrey, son of Henry II. He was himself one of five chosen for the see of York, but refused by the King. He became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1193, and died July 13th, 1205. See Benedict of Peterborough, I. 352. II. 85—99.
1194... John (1199-1216)	HERBERT POORE.	Consecrated at St. Catharine's, Westminster, by Archbishop Hubert Walter, his predecessor in the see of Sarum. Prof. R. Cant. Died February 6th, 1217. See above, p. 43.
1217... Henry III. (1216-1272)	RICHARD POORE.*	Consecrated as Bishop of Chichester, January 25th, 1215, at Reading, "in Capellâ Infirmariâ," by Archbishop Stephen Langton. Bishop of Sarum 1217: promoted to Durham 1229. Died April 15th, 1287. See above pp. 45—50.
		During this Episcopate, a Bull was obtained from the Pope, Honorius III., dated March 29th, 1218, sanctioning the transfer of the see from OLD to NEW SARUM, or SALISBURY, where it has ever since remained. Shortly afterwards, in 1220, the foundations were laid of the present beautiful Cathedral.

* Geoffrey, Bishop of St. Asaph, was driven from his diocese "through poverty and the incursions of the Welsh." Amongst the letters of S. Thomas of Canterbury (I. 362.) are some which require him to keep to his own bishopric, and either to return to it, or resign it. Matthew Paris, in his Lives of the Abbots of St. Albans, says that he acted as a suffragan at S. Albans *c.* 1165. King Henry afterwards made him Abbot of Abingdon, by a deed witnessed by John, Dean of Sarum, at Woodstock, in 1165. Hist. Mon. Abingd. II. 234, 235. He was deputed by the Roman authorities to absolve Jocelin de Bailleul, and others excommunicated by Becket at Vezelay in 1166. Angl. Sacr. II. 689. He had been consecrated by Archbishop Theobald in 1160, and made profession of obedience to him. Councils and Documents I. 364. Gervas. (ap. Twysden) 1165, and Prof. R. Cant. He was suspended in 1170, by order of the Pope, for assisting in the coronation of Prince Henry. He resigned his see, in 1175, at the Council of Westminster. Benedict Abb. in vit. H. 2. (Stubbs I. 90.)

TABLE V.

BISHOPS OF NEW SARUM

OR

SALISBURY.

BISHOPS OF SALISBURY.

ACCESSION.	NAME.	CONSECRATION.	REMARKS.
1229 12 Hen. 3	ROBERT BINGHAM.	May 27, at Wilton.* by Jocelin Troteman, *Bath* Wm. of Blois, *Worcester* Alex. Stavenby, *Lichfield*	Canon of Sarum; present at chapter in 1222, when a statute was promulgated "de residencia facienda." Reg. Osmund. Elected during vacancy in see of Canterbury. He was the founder of the Hospital of S. Nicholas, and is said to have built the bridge at Harnham. An account of his election as bishop is in Wilkins' Concil. I., 366, taken from the Osmund Register. William de Wanda speaks of him as "a man of great learning and a long time master in theology." He died 2 Nov., 1246. Price (p. 139) says he was "buried under an arch humorously adorned, by tradition, on the north side of the chancel,"† and that he was reported as the "second founder" of the Church. On a monumental brass, sadly despoiled, supposed by some to be a memorial of this bishop, see Kite's "Wiltshire Brasses," p. 7.
1247 31 Hen. 3	WILLIAM OF YORK.	July 14, at Wilton, by Fulk Bassett,‡ *London*	He held a prebend at York in 1230. Le Neve III., 195. He held also the offices of Rector of Eton, and Provost of Beverley. He is called "Domini Regis Clericus." Elected 10 Dec., 1246. He is described as "legum peritus," and Bishop Godwin says of him, that "he was a courtier from his childhood, and better versed in the laws of the realm, which he had chiefly studied, than in the laws of God." He died 31 January, 1256, and was buried, says Ledwich, "on the south side of the chancel, near St. John's altar under a gilt tomb."

* Roger of Wendover, however, under the year 1229, says "Robertus de Bingham electus Sarum, apud *Sceptoniam* (= Shaftesbury) munus consecrationis suscepit 6 calend. Junii."

† The following extract from a register entitled "Succession of Bishops, Deans, &c.," which ends about the year 1720, shows what the tradition was some 150 years ago as to the burial place of this bishop. "Tumulatur *ab* (? *in*) una parte presbyterii ab altera; scilicet *in boreali parte summi altaris.*" As the passage stands it is untranslateable; but if '*in*' be substituted for '*ab*', as is suggested in the first clause, it is intelligible enough; viz., "He was buried in one part of the presbytery, from another" (where his body had been first deposited), namely, at the north side of the high altar." At the time of Bishop Bingham's decease the cathedral was not completed; but when it was consecrated, some twelve years afterwards, by Bishop Giles de Bridport, *then*, it seems to be implied, the honorable place of interment was given to Bishop Robert Bingham as "a second founder;" the body of Bishop Richard Poore, "its first founder," having found a resting place elsewhere. I can have little doubt as to the recumbent effigy, now replaced at the north side of the altar, being that of Bishop Bingham; in fact in more than one copy of the cathedral statutes it is expressly said of this bishop, "sepultus est in *boreali parte* summi altaris." I have in a previous page given reasons for doubting the truth of the very "modern idea" that Bishop Richard Poore was ever buried in the cathedral. See above p. 50.

‡ Boniface of Savoy was Archbishop of Canterbury from 1245—1270, but he does not appear to have consecrated any bishops till 1251.

BISHOPS OF SALISBURY.

ACCESSION.	NAME.	CONSECRATION.	REMARKS.
			In the Register alluded to in the note on p. 88, it said "Jacet ad altare S. Johannis coram altare apostolorum in tumulo deaurato." The monumental memorial lying between the Bishop's throne and the present site of the Hungerford Chapel, is in all probability that of this Bishop.
1257 41 Hen. 3	GILES DE BRIDPORT.	March 11, 1257, at Canterbury. by Boniface, *Canterbury* Walt. Cantilupe, *Worcester* Walt. Suffield, *Norwich* Wm. Button, *Bath*	Called also "de Bridlesford." Dean of Wells, 1253. Archdeacon of Berks, 1255. In his episcopate the present cathedral was completed, the bishop having, as Leland says, "kivered it throughout with leade," and it was "hallowed" by Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, with great solemnity, Sept. 20, 1258. This bishop founded the College "de Vaulx," or "de Valle Scholarum," near Harnham. Lib. Evid. No. 404. He died 13 Dec., 1262,* and was buried, says Price, "in the south side of the choir in the chapel of S. Mary Magdalen, under an arch that has a beautiful white marble tomb, wrought as a model of the outside of the tower." The monument standing in the south aisle of the choir and the stem of the east transept is no doubt that of Bishop Giles de Bridport. On a shield suspended from the branch of a tree there were to be seen his arms, viz.:—"Azure, a cross between four pellets or bezants, or"—One of the sculptures in a spandril of the canopy in which there is represented a procession, the hindermost figure of the group bearing a cross, has been interpreted as emblematical of the consecration of the Cathedral.†

* 1262. Circa festum sancti Nicholai obiit Egidius episcopus Sarum qui ante in festo sancti Michaelis redierat a domino Rege de partibus transmarinis. MS. continuation of Gervase of Canterbury. Quoted in Le Neve II. 596. In the Register called "Succession of Bishops," &c., it is said—"Sepultus jacet tumulo marmoreo in capella juxta altare S. Mar. Magd. in chori parte australi."

† During this Episcopate (in 1259) a copy of the Statutes was supplied by the Dean and Chapter of Sarum to the Dean and Chapter of Glasgow, who had applied for information respecting the Use and Custom of the Church of Sarum. Wilkins' Concil. I. 741. In a previous page of the same work we have a Statute of Bishop Giles de Bridport (Concil. I. 715) in which he thus refers to the Consuetudinary of S. Osmund: "Beati Osmundi prædecessoris nostri circa residenciam personarum et canonicorum Sarum ecclesiæ pias institutiones, quas pro cultu divini nominis ampliandas, et ecclesiæ Sarum honore, capituli sui accedente consensu, condidit, ac in scriptis redegit, per negligentiam duximus innovandas, &c. See Maskell Monum. Rit. I. xlvi.

BISHOPS OF SALISBURY.

ACCESSION.	NAME.	CONSECRATION.	REMARKS.
1263 47 Hen.3	WALTER DE LA WYLE.	May 27, at Canterbury, by J. Gervais, *Winton* Wm. of Radnor, *Llandaff* R. Gravesend, *Lincoln* Steph. Berksted, *Chichester*	Canon and Sub-Dean of Sarum. Elected January 1263. He went abroad for his confirmation to Archb. Boniface, whose letter certifying the same is dated from Hautecumbe, March 5, 1263.* This Bishop founded the collegiate Church of S. Edmund for a Provost and twelve canons secular. Hatcher and Benson's Salisb. p. 52. He died Jan. 3, 1271, and according to Leland† was buried in the chapel of S. Edmund "by the altar," *cum imagine de-aurata.* He is described by Wikes (p. 95) as "vir miræ simplicitatis et innocentiæ." . . .
1274 2 Edw. 1	ROBERT WYKE-HAMPTON.	May 13, at Lyons, by Robt. Kilwardy, *Canterbury* Laur.de S. Martin, *Rochester*	Dean of Sarum. Elected 1270, and confirmed by the Prior and Monks of Canterbury during a vacancy of the archiepiscopal see. This act being appealed against at Rome delayed his consecration till 1274. He was blind in his latter years, and in 1278 had a coadjutor. See in Wilkins' Concil. II. 66, 67, the extracts respecting this from Reg. Peckham, fol. 77a. See also Le Neve II. 597. He died 24th April, 1284, and was buried, according to Leland, in the Lady Chapel. So also it is stated in the Sarum Register, "Cœcus obiit et sepultus est in australi parte capellæ S. Mariæ." See Wilts Mag. I. 165.
1284 12 Edw.1	WALTER SCAMMEL.‡	October 22, at Sunning, by John Peckham, *Canterbury*	Dean of Sarum. The Prior and Monks of Canterbury appealed to the Pope against the election, and confirmation by the Archbishop, of Walter Scammel as Bishop of Salisbury, but they subsequently withdrew their appeal. See Wilkins' Concil. II. 113, from Reg. Archb. Peckham, fol. 77a. He died "in vigilia S. Matthæi apostoli" (20 Sept.) 1286. Le Neve II. 598. In the Sarum Register it is said of this Bishop, "Sepultus jacet ex opposito capell. Salve ante altare reliquiarum."

* Archbishop Boniface's letter is dated "apud Hautecumb in crastino Dominicæ qua cantatur 'oculi mei,'—anno Domini 1263" (March 5). Le Neve II. 597.

† Leland makes this statement under the head of "things excerpted out of the Martyrologe Book at Saresbyri." He names Sept. 20 as the "obit" of Bishop Walter de la Wyle. See Wilts Arch. Mag. I. 167, 168. The chapel of St. Edmund is the central one of the three at the north-east aisle of the great transepts. The effigy was removed in 1789, and placed between the second and third pier in the south-eastern portion of the nave. Dodsworth, p. 199.

‡ In the Report of the "Historical MSS. Commission" for 1876, is a note stating that all documents connected with the dispute as to the consecration of Walter Scammell (1284) "extra Cantuar," the permission of the Prior not having been obtained, are contained in the Registry of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

BISHOPS OF SALISBURY.

ACCESSION.	NAME.	CONSECRATION.	REMARKS.
			This would seem to have been on the north side of the Presbytery, near the spot where now stands the "Audley Chapel."
1287 15 Edw. 1	HENRY DE BRAUNDESTON.*	June 1, at Canterbury, by John Peckham, *Canterbury* Godfrey Giffard, *Worcester* Oliver Sutton, *Lincoln* T. Ingaldsthorpe, *Rochester*	Dean of Sarum. This Bishop held the see but for eight months, dying in Feb. 1288. See Contin. Gerv. Dorob. MS. According to Leland he was buried in the Lady Chapel. See Wilts Mag. I. 165. The Sarum Register says concerning this Bishop, "Obiit festo cathedræ S. Petri (Jan. 18) et sepultus est in australi parti capellæ Beatæ Mariæ."
1289 17 Edw. 1	WILLIAM DE LA CORNER.†	May 8, at Canterbury, by John Peckham, *Canterbury*	One of the chaplains of the Pope, and nominated by him 25 Nov., 1288. In 1279 he had been elected archbishop of Dublin, but the election was set aside by the Pope. He signs a deed at Sunning in 1290 ; Lacock Chartul. 35b. (Bowles' Appendix, xxiii). He is described by Wikes (114) as "Magnæ auctoritatis virum tunc regni consiliarium." He died Aug. 14, 1291, and was buried (says Price) "in the middle of the choir nearly under the eagle." The Sarum Register says, "In medio chori sepultus est inter altare matutinum et altare Spiritus Sancti."
1292 20 Edw. 1	NICHOLAS LONGSPÉE.	March 16, at Canterbury, by John Peckham, *Canterbury*	He was fourth son of William Longspée, who in right of his wife Ela (the foundress of Lacock Abbey) became Earl of Salisbury. He was already advanced in years when appointed to this see. Wikes 124. He had previously been Treasurer of the Cathedral. He died May 18, 1297, and the Sarum Register says: "Sepultus est prope patrem in magna capella S. Mariæ." In Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," the marble slab, which was of large dimensions, that covered his remains, is

* On the decease of Bishop Walter Scammel the Chapter elected, as Bishop, JOHN DE KIRKEBY, Canon of Sarum, but the Pope set the election aside. Le Neve II. 598.

† On the decease of Bishop H. de Braundeston LAURENCE DE AKKEBURNE (or HAWKEBORNE) one of the Canons of Sarum, was elected (10 May, 1288), but died on 8 Aug. following, before he could obtain the Archbishop's confirmation. Contin. Gerv. Dorob. MS. Le Neve II. 598.

BISHOPS OF SALISBURY.

ACCESSION.	NAME.	CONSECRATION.	REMARKS.
			marked as lying in its place. (1778.)* See Wilts Arch. Mag. I. 168.
1297 25 Edw.	Simon of Ghent.	October 20, at Canterbury, by Robt. Winchelsea, *Canterbury*	Canon of Sarum, and also of York. Archdeacon of Oxford 1284. Matthew of Westminster (p. 431) speaks of him as "Vir in arte theologica peritus." He was one of the Bishops that officiated at the coronation of Edward II. at Westminster, 21 Sept., 1307. He addressed an epistle to Pope Boniface VIII. on the scandals that had arisen in his church from so many of the stalls having been given to foreigners.† He died March 3, 1315, and the Sarum Register says of him, "Jacet in australi parte chori." The slab which covered his remains is marked in old ground-plans of the cathedral as lying under the arch on the right hand of the Dean's stall entering from the west. For some years it was concealed beneath the closets annexed to the stalls, but has recently been brought again into view. Among the Cathedral Statutes promulgated by Bishop Roger de Mortival in 1315 was one entitled "De provenientibus ad tumbam Simonis [de Gandavo]."
1315 9 Edw. 2	Roger de Mortival‡	Sept. 28, at Canterbury, by Walter Reynolds, *Canterbury* Gilbert Segrave, *London* Henry Woodlock *Winchester* John Langton, *Chichester*	Rector of Ambrosden, Oxfordshire, c. 1283. Archdeacon of Huntingdon 1288, and of Leicester 1295. In 1293 Chancellor of University of Oxford. Collated to Prebend of Netheravon in Sarum Cathedral in 1297. Dean of Lincoln in 1310. See Wood's Coll. and Halls of Oxford, p. 14. A pontifical (not perfect however) was bequeathed by him to the Church of Sarum, and is now in the Bodleian (Rawlinson MS. c. 400). He was buried, says Price, "on the north side of the choir, under

* The inscription on the slab, as given by Leland (Itin. III. 92), was as follows:—"Sub hoc lapide marmoreo desuper insculpto humatum est corpus Reverendi Patris Nicolai Longespe, quondam Sarum Episcopi, qui plurima huic contulit Ecclesiæ, et obiit 18 mens. Maii A° D. 1291, et cujus parte australi jacet Robertus Wichampton, ex parte boreali Henricus Brandesburn requiescit." Of course this inscription was engraven on the stone some time after this Bishop's decease—indeed the date of death is incorrect. It is said that the heart of Bishop Longespée was buried in the Abbey Church at Lacock. A small coffin-shaped slab, 16 inches by 10, engraved with three croziers in outline, and now lying in the pavement of the cloisters, is supposed to have once marked the place of this interment. See Bowles' Lacock, p. 351.

† In this Bishop's Register we have, under "11 Calend. April, 1310, the following entry:—"Reymundus Sanctæ Mariæ novæ Diaconus Cardinalis ad decanatum Sarum a Papâ provisus; hunc Episcopus se admittere non posse protestatur, eo quod Capitulum Sarum jus habeat eligendi Decanum Sarum."

‡ It was by Bishop Roger de Mortival that a code of Statutes was promulgated, which, except so far as they may have been abrogated or modified by subsequent legislation, are in force to the present day. See Report of Cathedral Commissioners (1852), Appendix p. 371, 373.

BISHOPS OF SALISBURY.

ACCESSION.	NAME.	CONSECRATION.	REMARKS.
			a slab of marble inlaid with brass,"* which had this inscription on it, according to Brown Willis: "Rogerus Mortyvalle qui plurima huic contulit ecclesiæ obiit 14 die mensis Martii A° Dni 1329." MS. notes to Le Neve.

SUFFRAGANS.

1315.—*David Martin, Bishop of St. David's*, (1296—1328)—"licentia data, Aug. 1315, ad dedicanda altaria, et pro ordinibus celebrandis, in Dioc. Sarum." Mortival Reg.

1326.—*Robert le Petit, Bishop of Enaghdune*,† "53 ecclesiæ auctoritate Episcopi dedicatæ per Robertum Petut Episc. Enagdun." Mortival Register, A° 1326.

1330 4 Edw. 3	ROBERT WYVILLE.‡	July 15, at Woodstock, by special authority from the Pope. Henry Burwast, *Lincoln* Rog. Northburgh, *Lichfield* John Eaglescliffe, *Llandaff*	He held the prebend of Gretton at Lincoln, c. 1325. He was canon of Lichfield. In 1329 King Edw. III. had recommended him to the Pope for the see of Bath and Wells. (Rot. Rom. III. Edw. III., *m.* 4.) See an account of his recovery of Sherborne Castle,‖ which had been long lost to the see, in Kite's Wiltshire Brasses, pp. 14-19, where also is an engraving of his monumental brass with a full copy of the inscription. During his episcopate the monastery of Edingdon was founded, and the church consecrated. He also obtained permission to *crenellate* (= fortify) his manors of Sarum, Woodford, Sherborne, Chardstock, Pottern, Can-

* The Sarum Register says of this Bishop:—"Sepultus est in boreali parte chori." In old ground-plans of the Cathedral the slab which covered his remains is marked as lying under the arch on the left hand of the stall of the Precentor entering the choir from the west. It was removed, it is presumed, about 1778, by Wyatt's directions, and placed we know not where; it may be, broken up or turned upside down and utilised as ordinary paving-stone!

† Enaghdun was a small bishopric in the province of Tuam, from which place it was about four or five miles distant. An official report forwarded to Rome in 1555 describes it as a small unfortified city, with a cathedral dedicated to S. Brendan. Though it had a Dean, Archdeacon, and some Canons, it was at that time quite abandoned (*penitus desolata*), being situate among wild and evil men. See Moran's Archb. of Dublin, p. 445; and Brady's Episcopal Succession II. 153.

‡ The author of the Chronica Angliæ (1328-88), Rolls Edit., says, "Hoc anno (1330) obiit Rogerus Mortivaus Episc. Sar., cui successit Robertus Wyville, per provisionem; vir utique competenter illiteratus et minime personatus, quem si Papa cognovisset, nunquam, ut creditur, ad tantum apicem promovisset." Adam Murimuth (Chron. p. 63) also says, "Papa providit de Rob. de Wyville, qui scripsit speciales litteras Reginæ, vir competenter illiteratus," &c. Walsingham (Rolls Ed.) II. 368, has a similar statement. Fuller gives a free translation of these passages when he says, "At the instance of Philippa, Queen to King Edward III., the Pope preferred Rob. Wyville to the bishopric of Salisbury. It is hard to say whether he were more dunce or dwarf, more unlearned or unhandsome, insomuch that had the Pope ever *seen* him, as he no doubt *felt* him in his large fees, he never would have conferred the place on him." Fuller's Worthies (Ed. 1811) I. 565.

‖ In the Wyville Register, under the year 1341, we have "Mandatum Episcopi directum Archidiac. Berks. ad orandum pro pugili electo pro recuperatione castri de Sherborne."

BISHOPS OF SALISBURY.

ACCESSION.	NAME.	CONSECRATION.	REMARKS.
			ning, Sunning, and his mansion at Fleet Street, London, the memory of which is still preserved in *Salisbury* Court. In Wilkins' Concilia (iii. 12) there is given a copy from Reg. Islip (fol. 45a) of a mandate of Archb. Islip (1351) to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, "super injuriis illatis Episcopi Sar." Bishop Wyville died Sept. 4, 1375. The Sarum Register says, "Jacet in choro, prope cathedram Episcopi."* When the choir was newly paved in 1684 the large slab which covered his remains was removed from its original place and laid down in the north-east transept where it is still to be seen.
1375 49 Edw. 3	RALPH ERGHUM.†	Dec. 9, at Bruges, by Simon Sudbury, *Canterbury* William, *Carpentras* John, *Amiens*	Harpsfield (p. 555) speaks of Ralph Erghum as "juris civilis professor et Lancastriæ Cancellarius." He obtained leave from Rich. II. to crenellate the episcopal manors, and amongst them his "mansion in Fleet Street, in the suburbs of London." This he was allowed, "muro de petra et calce firmare et crenellare:" 20 July, 1 Rich 2. Lib. Evid. Sar. B., No. 446. He was the founder of the Hospital of St. Michael, near Sarum, and caused the cross to be erected in the city.‡ See Gent. Mag. 1804, p. 1099. He was translated to the see of Bath and Wells in 1388, and dying there in 1400 was buried in the Cathedral of Wells.

* The Bishop's Throne (*cathedra Episcopi*) was, previously to 1684, some twenty feet further to the west than at present. An entry on an Ichnographical Plan lithographed by the Recorder of Sarum states, concerning this memorial slab of Bishop Wyville—"This stone was removed from *before the high altar* when the choir was new paved." Such an expression could hardly have been used if there had been some *eighty feet*, as is the case now, between the altar and the spot indicated; and proves that the altar must have stood at one period more westward than at present.

† On the decease of Bishop Wyville, the Chapter elected John Wormenhall, one of their Canons, as his successor, but the appointment was set aside by the Pope, and Ralph Erghum nominated to the see. [No such name has been met with in any of the lists of those who held prebends about this time; but this may be explained by the fact that the Registers are very defective between 1366—1376.]

‡ As regards this cross the Sarum Register seems to state that the Bishop compelled the Earl of Salisbury to erect it as "a penance:"—"Coegit Comitem Sarisb. in pœnam contemptus erga sacramentum lapideam crucem erigere in civitate Sarum crimine inscriptam eamque unoquoque die Veneris durante vita nudato capite et pede visitare."—A reference is given to Fox (Vol. I., p. 584, b) "ex Chron. Mon. S. Albani, in vitâ Ric. II." It may be stated that during his Episcopate a fierce controversy arose between Bishop Erghum and his Chapter, as to his right of visiting the prebends, during a vacancy in the Deanery. The matter was referred in the first instance to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and ultimately to the Pope; and decided adversely to the Bishop.

BISHOPS OF SALISBURY.

ACCESSION.	NAME.	CONSECRATION.	REMARKS.
1388 12Rich.2	JOHN WALTHAM.*	Sept. 20, at Barnwell, near Cambridge, by Wm. Courtenay, *Canterbury* Robt. Braybrook, *London* William of Wykeham, *Winchester*	He held prebends at Lichfield (1361), and at Lincoln (1382). He was Sub-Dean of York in 1381, and Archdeacon of Richmond in 1383. Shortly afterwards he was Master of Sherborne Hospital in Durham (Surtees' Durham I., 138). He would appear also to have been Master of the Rolls, and Keeper of the Privy Seal. Three years after he became Bishop of Salisbury, he was Lord Treasurer, and also Lord Chancellor. In 1390 he resisted the metropolitical visitation of Archbishop Courtenay at Sarum, but, after having been excommunicated, reluctantly yielded. In 1392, through the intervention of the King, an agreement, confirmed by Pope Boniface, was arrived at between the Bishop and his Dean and Chapter as to the precise limits of the episcopal jurisdiction. An account of a visitation held by Bishop Waltham in the Church of S. Thomas, Sarum, in 1395, extracted from the Coman Register, is given in Hatcher and Benson, p. 755. He founded a chantry in Salisbury Cathedral. He died in 1395, and was, by the King's desire, buried in the royal burying-place in Westminster Abbey, the Abbot and Convent binding themselves annually to commemorate his decease. See an engraving of his monumental brass, together with other particulars respecting him, in Kite's Wiltshire Brasses, pp. 95-97.

SUFFRAGANS.

1388—1389.—*Robert Hyrtlesham* (*or Hyntlesham*), Bishop of Sebastopolis. This bishop assisted at Hadham, July 9, 1385, at the consecration of William, "Bishop of Tournay," as suffragan of London, during the schism of the Papacy. The commission to act as suffragan for Sarum is in the Waltham Register under 13 Jan., 1388-89.

1390.—*John* . . . . "Sodorensis Episcopus." (Bishop of Sodor and Man,) This may have been Donkan, or Sprottan, who is stated by Train in his list to have been bishop in 1396. The commission from the Bishop of Salisbury is dated Jan. 14, 1390. (Waltham Register.) Bishop Donkan ordained in London in 1391 and 1392. He had previously been sent by Richard II., in 1388, to treat with the sons of the Lord of the Isles. See Stubb's Reg. Sacr., p. 151.

* On Dec. 19, 1391, a commission was issued to John Maydenhith to act as Vicar General for Bishop Waltham. He held the prebend of Alton Australis 1386—1407 and was also Dean of Chichester.

BISHOPS OF SALISBURY.

ACCESSION.	NAME.	CONSECRATION.	REMARKS.
1396 19Rich.2	RICHARD MITFORD.*	Westminster, May 8, 1390, as Bishop of Chichester, by Wm. Courtenay, *Canterbury*	Canon of Windsor, 1381, Prebendary of York, 1386. He was imprisoned for some time at Bristol by the Parliament as a partisan of Richard II. He was Archdeacon of Norfolk in 1385, and a few years afterwards appointed, by the Pope, Bishop of Chichester. Thence he was translated by papal bull of provision to Sarum. He was the friend and first patron of Henry Chichele, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He died in 1407, and in accordance with his own wish was buried in "the Chapel of St. Margaret" on the south side of the presbytery in the Cathedral. A magnificent monument has been raised to his memory. By his will he left, according to a charter of Henry VI., a small sum to keep the tower and spire in repair, which shews that they must have been completed before his death. See Dodsworth, p. 130.

SUFFRAGANS.

1395—1406.—*Nicholas, Bishop of Christopolis.*—He was also a Suffragan of Wells 1385—1405, and of Llandaff 1382. He ordained in Sarum diocese in 1401 and 1406. Mitford Register.

1396.—*John, Bishop of Glascow.*—Suffragan of London 1393. He ordained in Sarum diocese April 1, 1396. Mitford Reg.

[This bishop is omitted by Keith in his lists of Scottish Bishops as perhaps not being recognised in Scotland. Matthew Glendening seems to have been the actual Bishop of Glascow. See Keith p. 247. *ed.* Russell.]

1397.—*Henry (Twillowe), Bishop of Enagdune*, his commission being dated Jan. 19, 1397; he was also a suffragan of Exeter 1395—98, and of Winchester 1399—1401.

1407.—*John, Bishop of Callipolis.*—He ordained in Sarum diocese March 17, 1407. Mitford Reg.

1407 8 Hen. 4	NICHOLAS BUBWITH.	Mortlake, Sept. 26, 1406, as Bishop of London, by Thomas Arundel, *Canterbury* Henry Beaufort, *Winchester* Richard Clifford, *Worcester*	He held the prebend of Charminster in 1402, having been previously Archdeacon of Dorset. He also held a prebend at Lincoln. He was successively Master of the Rolls, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Treasurer of England. See Fuller's Ch. Hist. II. 423. After a few months' tenure of the see of London he became Bishop of Sarum, and was removed, after three months, to the see of Bath and Wells by papal bull dated 7th October, 1407. He died October 27, 1424, and was buried at Wells.† See Le Neve 1. 294.

* In 1399 (May 8) a commission was given to John Chaundler, Treasurer of the Cathedral, authorising him to confer benefices in the stead of and by the authority of the Bishop. Mitford Reg.

† When advanced to the see of Wells, Bishop Bubwith seems to have paid to the Court of Rome, not only his own tax on promotion, but also certain arrears due by his immediate predecessors, Ralph Erghum, and Henry Bowet. The sum that he either paid, or for which he made himself responsible, must have been very large; amounting to some 13,000 "florenos auri," besides other dues which were exacted under the name of "servitia consueta" or "servitia minuta." See Brady's Episcopal Succession, I. 35. (Rome 1876.)

BISHOPS OF SALISBURY.

ACCESSION.	NAME.	CONSECRATION.	REMARKS.
1408 9 Hen. 4	Robert Hallam.	Sienna, by Pope Gregory XII.	He held the prebend of Bitton in 1394, and was appointed Archdeacon of Canterbury in 1400. Chancellor of Oxford 1403. He had been nominated by the Pope to the Archbishopric of York, but not consecrated in consequence of the king's objections. The bishopric of Sarum was conferred on him by papal bull, dated June 2, 1407. He was appointed a Roman Cardinal, June 6, 1411 (Ciacon. Vit. Pontif. et Card. II. 803).* In 1417 he went with several others to the council of Constance, and dying at Gotlieb Castle in the same year, was buried in the cathedral of Constance. His will is among the archives at Lambeth. Dean Milman regarded his death, in the midst of the deliberations of the council, as fatal to the cause of many really effective reforms in the church. See "Latin Christianity" viii. 250. An engraving, and full description of his monumental brass, together with much interesting matter concerning him, will be found in Kite's Wiltshire Brasses, p. 58. See also Parker's Glossary of Architecture *sub voce* "Brasses."

SUFFRAGANS.

1407.—*John, Bishop of Gallipoli.*—He ordained March 17, 1408.

1409—1417.—*William, "Solubriensis Episcopus* (Selymbria),—A commission was granted to him June 20, 1409, and also June 1, 1419, and at other times. Hallam Register. He was also a Suffragan of Winchester 1407—17, and of Exeter 1415.

1409.—*John Greenlaw, "Soltaniensis Episcopus"* (in India), consecrated as suffragan for Bath, at Bethlehem Hospital, Sept. 8, 1401. Stubbs' Reg. Sacr. p. 62. He ordained in Sarum diocese Sept. 1, 1409. Hallam Reg.

1414.—*Richard, "Katensis* (or *Katenensis*) *Episcopus".*—He ordained Feb. 23, 1414—15. He was a suffragan of Wells and of Exeter. He also acted for Bishop Chandler in Sarum in 1427 and 1437. Chandler Reg.

* In the "Vitæ Pontificum" of Ciacconius (II. 806) it is said of Bishop Hallam,—"Post Alexandri V. obitum, a Joanne xxiii. successore, jam senex presbyter Cardinalis renunciatus, titulum non obtinuit de more, quia Romam nunquam venit. . . . Aliqui Robertum Hallam a Cardinalium numero excludunt contra Panuinum, et Ciacconium qui ex MSS. bibliothecæ Vaticanæ Robertum inter Cardinales a Joanne xxiii. renunciatos recensent."

BISHOPS OF SALISBURY.

ACCESSION.	NAME.	CONSECRATION.	REMARKS.
1417 5 Hen. 5	JOHN CHANDLER.	St. Paul's, Dec. 12, by Henry Chicheley, *Canterbury* Thomas Langley, *Durham* John de la Zouch, *Llandaff* Benedict Nicholls, *Bangor* Edmund Lacy, *Hereford*	Preb. of Lincoln 1405. Successively Treasurer and Dean of Sarum. He was elected as Bishop during a vacancy in the Papacy. Educated at Winchester, and at New College, Oxford. See Milner's History of Winchester, II. 129. He died 16 July, 1426, and was buried "in the Nave of the Church" of Salisbury. Leland Itin. III. 92. In the register at the Vatican we are told, "Id. Julii provisum est Ecclesiæ Sarisburiens., etiam per confirmationem quatenus opus est, vacanti per mortem, de persona Johannis Chandler, electi." Brady's Episc. Succ. I. 29. From the registers called "*Obligazioni*" at Rome we learn that he paid at Florence on June 30, 1419, as a tax on his promotion "1000 florenos auri per manus venerab. viri Johannis Fiton canonici Sarisburiensis," as well as "550 florenos per manus Johan. de Medicis et Sociorum, mercatorum Florentin." And further that on May 10, 1420 he paid for other demands "400 flor. per manus circumspecti viri, Phil. de Allcis, mercatoris Florentini."

SUFFRAGANS.*

1420—1426.—*John Sewale, "Surronensis Episcopus."*—He is also called "*Cyronensis*" (? Cyrene). He ordained in Sarum Diocese 15 Feb., 1420—21. Chandler Reg.

1421.—*John Camere (or Bonere), Bishop of Enaghdune.* He was Provost of St. Elizabeth's, Winchester, and Rector of Cheddington. He was also a Suffragan of Exeter. He ordained in 1421 and 1424. Chandler Reg.

1425.—*John Baterley*, Archbishop of Tuam. See Brady II. 129. He ordained in Sarum Diocese 22 Sept., 1425. Chandler Reg.

1427 6 Hen. 6	ROBERT NEVILLE.†	Lambeth, October 26, by Henry Chicheley, *Canterbury*	He was a nephew of Henry IV.; his mother being Joan of Lancaster, who was the wife of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland. In 1421, when he was but 17 years old, he was a Canon of York, and Provost of Beverley. He was promoted to this see by a bull of Pope Martin V. dated 9 July, 1427, a special dispensation being granted to him on account of his not being of the canonical age. Thus the Vatican register runs, "Sexto Id. Julii 1427 provisum est eccl. Sarisbur. vacant. per

* The two last-named as Suffragans under Bishop Robert Hallam, namely, John, "Soltaniensis Episcopus," and Richard "Katensis Episcopus," would seem also to have acted in a similar capacity under Bishop John Chandler. The latter ordained in Sarum Diocese in 1420 and 1426. Chandler Reg.

† On the decease of Bishop Chandler, Symon Sydenham, Dean of Sarum, afterwards Bishop of Chichester, was elected by the Chapter as their Bishop, but they gave way to the Pope's "provision" of Robert Neville. Reg. Chicheley, fol. 47.

BISHOPS OF SALISBURY.

ACCESSION.	NAME.	CONSECRATION.	REMARKS.
			mortem, de persona Roberti Neville, magistri artium, et dispensatum secum *super defectum ætatis*, in 23° anno constituto, favore fidei etc." Brady's Episc. Succ. I. 30. He was translated to the see of Durham in 1438, and whilst Bishop there founded the Sherborne Hospital. He died 9 July, 1457, and was buried in the south aisle of Durham Cathedral, "Juxta feretrum sive tumbam venerabilis fratris Sancti Bedæ." A copy of his will is given in "Hist. Dunelm: Scriptores Tres" (Surtees Soc.) Appendix No. 255.

SUFFRAGANS.

1435—1441.—*Robert Windel** (or *Wilidell*) Bishop of Emly (Imelecensis Episcopus"). He seems to have been a suffragan in several other English Dioceses. He ordained in Sarum Diocese in 1435 and 1437.

1429.—*Edward*, "Midensis Episcopus." He ordained in Sarum Diocese in 1429. Neville Reg.

1432.—*John*, Bishop of Enaghdune. Neville Reg.

1438 16 Hen6.	William Aiscough.	Windsor, July 20, by Henry Beaufort, *Winchester* John Stafford, *Bath* Thomas Brown, *Norwich* Thos. Rudborne, *S. David's*	He was secretary to Henry VI., and Confessor to that King. He obtained the see by papal bull, dated Feb. 11, 1438. During what is usually called Jack Cade's rebellion, he was attacked and murdered at Edington, near Westbury, "a suis diocesanis, eo quod non residebat in suo episcopatu, ut dicebatur." His mutilated remains were interred in the neighbouring religious house of Bonhommes, at Edington. See Wiltshire Arch. Mag., I., 189, III., 55. His will dated at Sunning 1449 directs that he shall be buried in his Cathedral in the choir at the head of his predecessor Bp. Robt. Wyville. Brown-Willis' MS. Notes to Le Neve.

SUFFRAGANS.†—(See under Bishop R. Neville.)

1443—1449.—*James Blakedon.*—"Provided to the see of Achonry, October 15, 1442. Brady's Episc., Succ. II., 184. He held the Rectory of Stockton, 1447. He was also a suffragan under Bishop Bekington, of Bath and Wells. Angl. Sacr. I., 524. He was advanced to the see of Bangor in 1452. He was Master of St. Catharine's Hospital at Bedminster, an appointment which he held till his death in 1464. He is supposed to have been buried at Bedminster. Lel. Collect. II., 324.

* In the Vatican register the entry relating his appointment runs thus—"Die 19 Kal. Januar. 1423 provisum est ecclesiæ Imelacen. in provincia Cassellen in Hybernia (ex eo adhuc quia Frater Johannes Ryschber, ord. fratrum Eremitarum S. Augustin. ad predictam ecclesiam, tunc vacantem per obitum Nicholai Ball, ultime episcopi, non fecit literas promotionis suæ infra tempus debitum expediri) de persona fratris Roberti Wilidell, presbyteri professi ord. S. Francisci." Brady's Episcop. Success. II. 33. John Ryschber had been appointed Ap. 21, 1422.

† John, Bishop of Enaghdune, ordained for Bishop Aiscough in 1438 and 1439, and Robert, Bishop of Emly, in 1441. Aiscough Reg.

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ACCESSION.	NAME.	CONSECRATION.	REMARKS.
1450 29 Hen. 6	RICHARD BEAUCHAMP.	Lambeth, Feb. 9, 1449, as Bishop of Hereford, by John Stafford, *Canterbury* John Lowe, *Rochester* John Carpenter, *Worcester* Reginald Peacock, *S. Asaph* Adam Moleyns, *Chichester* Walter Lehart, *Norwich*	A brother of William Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand. Archdeacon of Suffolk. On his appointment to the see of Hereford, in 1448, he offered as a tax on promotion 1800 "florenos auri." Brady's Episc., Succ. I., 53. He was advanced to Salisbury in 1450, and then paid "4500 florenos auri." *Ibid* p. 30. In 1477 he became Dean of Windsor, and appears to have been the means of rebuilding the collegiate chapel there. A grant was made to him and his successors of the office of Chancellor of the Order of the Garter. Pat. 15, Edw. IV., *p.* 3, *m.* 18. See the document in Rymer's Fœdera XII., 93. He was the founder of the Beauchamp Chapel in the Cathedral, which was built in the south side of the Lady Chapel, and was removed towards the close of the last century. In this Chapel, according to Leland,* he was buried in 1481.† Tanner notices a document, Pat. 21, Edw. IV., *p.* 2, *m.* 12, "Pro cantaria facienda per Ricardum Beauchamp episcopum." In the year 1456 (20 Aug.) Bishop Beauchamp licensed the use in his Diocese of an office composed by Edmund Lacey, Bishop of Exeter, in honour of Raphael, the Archangel, which was greatly valued by our forefathers and used in several dioceses. See Oliver's Bishops of Exeter, p. 102.

SUFFRAGANS.

1453.—*Nicholas Ashby*, Bishop of Llandaff, 1441—58. He ordained in 1453. Beauch. Reg.

1454.—*Richard*, Bishop of Ross.—He was Dean of Shoreham in 1453, and Rector of Saltwood in 1455. He ordained in 1454. He died in 1465.

1455.—*James Blakedon*, Bishop of Bangor. See under "Bishop Aiscough." He ordained in 1455.

1459—1481.——*Simon Elvington*, Bishop of Connor: he was also a suffragan of Exeter in 1465. See Cotton's Fasti III. 250. He ordained in Sarum diocese in 1459 and 1474. Beauchamp Reg.

1466.—*John*, Bishop of Ardagh. He ordained in Sarum diocese in 1466 and also in 1458. Beauchamp Reg.

* See Wilts Mag. I. 156—"There lyith in a chapelle on the south side of our Ladies Chapelle altare Richard Beauchamp Bishop of Sarum, in the middle of the chapel in a playne marble tumbe." From Leland's Itin. III. 92.

† This is borne out also by entries in the Sarum Register—"Capellam ab australi capellæ Sanctæ Mariæ struxit, *ibi jacet*" It *has* been stated however that he was buried at Windsor, where there is a monument erected to his memory. Hakewell, in his History of Windsor, p. 137, says, "In an arch opposite to his tomb" (which, he asserts, was at St. George's, Windsor), "there formerly lay a missal or breviary, as appears by the inscription beneath it—"Who leyde thys booke here? The Reverend Father in God Richard Beauchamp,

BISHOPS OF SALISBURY.

ACCESSION.	NAME.	CONSECRATION.	REMARKS.
1482 22 Ed. 4	LIONEL WOODVILLE	April 21, by Thos. Bouchier, *Canterbury*	He was brother-in-law to King Edw. IV., being the son of Richard, Earl Rivers, whose daughter Elizabeth was married to that King. He early rose to preferment. He was a Prebendary of Lincoln in 1465, of Salisbury 1478, and of St. Paul's in 1480. See Newcourt's Repert. I. 180. He was also Archdeacon of Oxford, and Dean of Exeter. He became Bishop of Sarum by papal provision, and, on his promotion, paid as a tax "2250 florenos auri" to the Court of Rome. Brady's Episc. Succ. I. 30. License was given to him to receive consecration out of the Church of Canterbury. (Reg. Cantuar.) His episcopate was a very brief one, and his death, it is said, hastened by grief at the downfall of his family on the accession of Richard 3, and the execution at Salisbury of Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, his brother-in-law. According to Le Neve (II. 604) the temporalities of his see were forfeited, and the custody of them granted March 15, 1484, to Thomas Langton, then Bishop of St. David's, who, on the decease of Lionel Woodville a few months afterwards, succeeded him as Bishop of Sarum. Bishop Woodville was buried in the Cathedral. The Episcopal Registers during his time are unfortunately missing.
1485	THOMAS LANGTON.*	Sept. 7, 1483, as Bishop of S. David's, by John Alcock, *Worcester*	Prebendary of Wells 1478; Rector of All Hallows, Bread Street, 1480, and of All Hallows, Lombard Street, 1482. In due time he became Master of St. Julian's Hospital, Southampton, and Provost of Queen's College, Oxford. He was trans-

Bishop of thys dyocese of Sarysbury. And wherefor? To this intent that Priestes and Ministers of Godd's Church may here have the occupation thereof, seyying therein theyr dyvyne Servyce and for all other that lysten, to say thereby ther devocyon. Asketh he any spiritual mede? Yes, as moche as oure Lord lyst to reward hym for hys good entent: praying every man whose duty or devocyon is eased by this boke, they will sey for hym thys comone oryson, 'Domine Jhesu Christe,' knelyng in the presence of thys holie crosse, for the which the Reverend Fader in God above seyd hath graunted of the tresure of the churche to every man xi dayes of pardonne."

It was in Bishop Beauchamp's time that the canonization of St. Osmund was effected. See Wilkins' Concil. III. 432. "Epistola regis Henrici 6 ad Martinum 5 Papam de canonizatione Osmundi episcopi, et epistola Archiep. Cantuar. prælatorum et cler. provinciæ Cantuar. ad eundem, de eadem natura." The Bull of Canonization was issued by Pope Calixtus in 1456. The documents relating to this subject, together with a copy of the papal bull, are contained in a MS. in the muniment room of the Cathedral.

* This bishop would seem on the accession of Henry VII. to have been for a time in prison and the revenues of the see sequestrated. For all the temporalities of Sarum and the custody of the Bishop were given Oct. 11, 1485, to Peter Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter, who was to dispose of all churches, canonries, &c., belonging to

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ACCESSION.	NAME.	CONSECRATION.	REMARKS.
			lated from the see of St. David's to that of Sarum by papal "provision" dated Feb. 8, 1485. He became Bishop of Winchester on March 13, 1493. His "offerings" to the Court of Rome on his promotion amounted to "5000 florenos." Brady's Episc. Succ. I. 12. He was elected to Canterbury 22 January, 1501, but died five days afterwards, and was buried in a chapel erected by himself at the east end of Winchester Cathedral. Wood (Athen. Oxon. II. 688) calls him a "second Mecænas," for the fostering hand he always afforded to literature and learned men. See New Monast. I. 199.
1494 9 Hen. 7	John Blyth.	Feb. 23, at Lambeth, by John Morton, *Canterbury*	Archdeacon of Stow 1477; of Huntingdon 1478; of Richmond 1488, Prebendary of Lincoln 1481; of York 1484. Master of the Rolls 1492. His brother, Geoffrey Blyth, was Bishop of Lichfield 1503; and his uncle, Thomas Rotherham, Archbishop of York 1480. He was appointed by papal "provision" to the See of Sarum 13 Nov., 1493. On Nov. 27, 1493, he offered by the hands of Sylvester de Gigliis "4500 florenos auri," besides other gifts. Brady I. 31. He died 23 Aug., 1499, and was buried behind the high altar; beneath the confessional chair. Price says (Salisb. Cath., p. 139) "close behind the altar lies John Blythe, commonly called the 'Thwart-over' bishop, from his body being deposited north and south. This is said to have been by his own desire, that his body might be under the confessional chair."

SUFFRAGAN.

1494—1499.—*Augustine Church*, Bishop of Lydda. Rector of Boscombe 1498; of Malden 1504; of Washingborough 1509. His commission as suffragan was given Feb. 27, 1494. He was a suffragan of Exeter 1493, and of Lincoln 1501—1511. He ordained in Sarum diocese in 1499. Blyth Reg.

1500 15 Hen. 7	Henry Dean* (or Syer).	In 1496, as Bishop of Bangor, by John Moreton, *Canterbury*	Prior of Lanthony, near Gloucester. Chancellor of Ireland in 1499. For services rendered to Henry VII., especially in the matter of Perkin Warbeck, he was advanced to the episcopate at Bangor, holding the Priorship with his see. MS Cott. Julius D. 11. In 1500 he was promoted to Sarum

the church of Sarum. Within a month, however (Nov. 8, 1485), Bishop Langton was released and restored to his possessions. John de Gigliis nevertheless says in a letter, "Intellexi dominos Bathonenses et Sarisburienses esse liberatos, *amissis omnibus terris*; sunt exosi, et non immerito." Materials for reign of Henry VII. (Rolls Series) I. 199.

* Wharton (in Anglia Sacra I. 795) says, Henry Dene *verius* "Denny."

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ACCESSION.	NAME.	CONSECRATION.	REMARKS.
			by the Pope (Alexander VI.) paying to the Court of Rome, as offerings, no less than "6637 florenos auri" on his translation. Brady I. 31. He was advanced to the see of Canterbury in 1501, and was the Papal Legate. He died of the plague at Lambeth, Feb. 15, 1503. He was buried at Canterbury. An account of his monument may be seen in Weaver's Funer. Mon. p. 231. See also Hasted's Hist. of Kent IV. 735; and Wood's Athen. Oxon. II. 690. He was a benefactor both to the abbey of Lanthony, and also to the cathedral at Bangor; not only rebuilding the choir, which had been in ruins for many years, but recovering divers lands that had been unjustly alienated from that bishopric. See a full account in Hook's Lives of Archb. of Canterbury.

SUFFRAGAN.

1501.—*John Bell.* Appointed by papal provision, dated 4 Nov., 1349, to be Bishop of Mayo, in Ireland. He was a suffragan also of London 1499; Exeter 1501; Lichfield 1503; Wells 1519. Archbishop Dean by his will "bequeathed a silver cup to John (Bell) his Suffragan Bishop, and to the Church of Canterbury a silver image of St. John the Evangelist, weighing 151 ounces." Somner's Antiq. Cant., p. 37.

1502 17 Hen.7	EDMUND AUDLEY.	October 1, 1480, as Bishop of Rochester, by Thos. Bonchier, *Canterbury*	Of the family of Tuchet, Barons Audley. Educated at Lincoln College Oxford, of which he was a benefactor. Athen. Oxon. II., 725. See also Fuller's Church History II., 419. His promotions were many and rapid: the first, before he was of age for ordination. Preb. of Hereford 1464; Lincoln 1472; Canon of Windsor 1472; Lichfield 1474; Wells 1475; London 1476; York 1478; some of which he held till his advancement to the see of Rochester. In 1475 he was Archdeacon of the East Riding and, while holding that office was, appointed to the Rectory of Berwick St. John; in 1479 he was Archdeacon of Essex. Newcourt's Repert. I. 181. He became Bishop of Hereford in 1492, and was promoted, by Papal Bull dated Jan. 1502, to the see of Sarum; on which last occasion he is said to have paid "4500 florenos auri" by the hands of John Nicholas, described as "Secretarius Regis Angliæ." Brady's Episc. Succ. I., 32. He is said to have presented a handsome pulpit to St. Mary's Oxford about 1505; on which were engraved his arms, impaled with those of the see of Sarum. He died at Ramsbury Aug. 23, 1524 (Le Neve II., 335) and

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			was buried in the cathedral, in the Chantry Chapel built by himself in honour of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin "on the north side of the high altar"—or, as Leland says, "In presbyterio ex parte boreali." The patronage of the Chantry he left to Lincoln College, Oxford.

SUFFRAGANS.

1509—1517.—*William Barton, "Episcopus Saloniensis."*—He held the Prebend of Ruscombe, 1509, Beaminster 1ma 1509. In 1502 he became Succentor of Sarum and held with it the Rectory of Ebbesborne Wake. He held the Prebend of Ruscomb, 1515. He would seem to have been consecrated about 1509, for in the appointment in that year of Francis May to be "Succentor," it is added "per dimissionem Gulielmi Barton *facti* Episcop. Salon." He ordained in Sarum diocese in 1508, and also in 1513.

1510—1524.—*John Tinmouth, Bishop of Argolis,* a Grey Friar of Lynn, Rector of Ludgarshall, Vicar of Boston, Lincolnshire; Prebend of Blewbury, 1511. He died 1524. See Stubbs' Reg. Sacr. 147. Athen. Oxon. I. 566.

1517—1518.—*Roger Smith, Bishop of Lydda;* Prior of Ronton, Staffordshire; Abbot of Dorchester, Oxon. He ordained in Sarum diocese in 1517 and in 1518. Audley Reg. He was consecrated by Miles Salley, Bishop of Llandaff, in 1513. (Reg. Warham, Archb. Cant.) He died in 1518, and was buried in Dorchester church. See Rawlins. MS. (in Bodleian) No. 397, p. 359. Monast. Angl. VI. 323.

1518—1535.—*John Pinnock,* Bishop of Syene*; he was Vicar of Inglesham. He held the prebend of Durnford 1519, and of Chardstock, 1523. He ordained in Sarum diocese in 1518 and in 1521. Audley Reg.

1525 16 Hen. 8	LORENZO CAMPEGIO.†		An Italian Bishop, 1512; created a Cardinal 1517; succeeded to this see by Papal "bull," 2 Dec. 1524. He was one of the delegates appointed by the Pope to hear the question of the divorce of Henry VIII. from Catharine of Arragon.

* Maziere Brady (I. 110) gives the following extract respecting this bishop from documents at Rome, "Die 10 Nov., 1518 . . . . providit in titulum D. Joanni Pinnor, canonico domus Monasterii bonorum virorum, ordinis S. Augustini Saresbur. dioc. de ecclesia Syennen cum pensione 30 librarum super fructibus monasterii de Cardileon (Carleon) solvendarum donec per Episc. Saresbur. vel abbatem provisum fuerit predicto Joanni de tot beneficiis valoris 30 librarum, concessitque ut posssit exercere pontificalia in civitate et diocesi Saresbur. tantum de consensu Episcopi."

† Cardinal Campegio was regarded at Rome as Bishop of Salisbury until his death in 1558; and for some time after that event *an independent succession*, hitherto unnoticed, was maintained by the Pope in two English bishoprics namely Salisbury and Worcester. A detailed account of those who were so "provided" to the see of Salisbury will be found in the Introduction p. 53. Such appointments were intended as a protest against the deprivations, in 1535, of the two Cardinals Campegio, and Ghinucci. See Brady's Episc. Succ. I. xi. We may add that the grounds of such deprivations, as stated in the Act of Parliament itself, were that the two bishops "for the more part of the time of their promotions . . . have been, and yet be resident . . . . at the see of Rome or elsewhere . . . far out and from any part of the king's dominions," and for this that great quantity of gold, silver, and treasure, to the yearly value of £3000 at the least, have been yearly taken out of this realme to the singular profit and great enriching of the said bishops, &c." At the same time we must not forget one motive for the king's animosity to Cardinal Campegio, viz., his difficulty in getting from him, as Papal Legate, or through him from the Court of Rome, a sentence of divorce from Queen Catharine.

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			In compliance with the request of the king, in a letter dated Nov. 1, 1524, he was appointed by Papal "bull" to the see of Sarum, Dec. 2, 1524 ;— "ita quod non desinat esse Episcopus Bononien., &c." Brady I., 32. In 1528 he was created Papal Legate for England. He was deprived for non-residence by Act of Parliament 25 Henry VIII. (1535), together with Cardinal Jerome de Ghinucci, who held the Bishopric of Worcester. The Act of Deprivation is printed by Bp. Burnet, in the Appendix (No. xlviii.) to his History of the Reformation. Much may be seen in Burnet concerning him. A sketch of his character is given in Fuller's Ch. History III., 35, and in Cavendish's life of Wolsey, p. 208. He died and was buried at Rome in Aug. 1539.*
1535 26 Hen. 8	NICHOLAS SHAXTON.	April 11, S. Stephen's, Westminster, by Thomas Cranmer, *Canterbury* John Stokesley, *London* Thos. Chetham,† *Sidon*	Of Gonville Hall, Cambridge, of which he was afterwards a benefactor. He was Treasurer of Sarum in 1533, and about the same time held the Rectory of Fugglestone with Bemerton. He was also "Minister" of Hadleigh, Suffolk, for a time. Much concerning him will be found in Burnet's History of the Reformation, who gives a full account of his injunctions to his diocese when in the Archdeaconry of Dorset in 1538. See Burnet's Collection of Records (Part III. No. 59). See also a letter from the Lord Cromwell to him, in answer to his expostulation touching interference between himself and the Abbot of Reading. *Ibid*, Part 1. Book III. No. 8. He had been silenced and afterwards condemned with Latimer, but recanted, and preached a sermon proclaiming his apostacy, when Ann Askew was burnt. "Abdicare cum Latimero coactus *palinodiam* cecinit." Godwin. He resigned his see in 1539, and afterwards acted as a Suffragan in the diocese of Ely, and so describes himself in

* Cardinal Campegio had a son, born before he took Holy Orders, who also became a Cardinal, and was buried in the same Church with his father. Ciaconi (Vit. Pontif. III., 774.) The monumental inscription over them is as follows :—"LAURENTII tituli S. Mariæ Transtiber. patris, et ALEXANDRI S. Luciæ in Silice filii, *ex legitimo matrimonio* ante sacerdotium suscepti, ex nobili Campegiorum Bononiensium familia, S. R. E. Cardinalium ossa, ex eminenti loco, Anno Salutis 1571, huc translata, in unum requiescunt."

† Thomas Chetham was "provided" to the see of Sidon "in partibus infidelium" on 19 Jan., 1526, at the instance of Cardinal Campegio, and had commission as suffragan bishop in the city and diocese of Canterbury. Brady, I. 114. He afterwards acted as suffragan in the Diocese of London. He was Penitentiary of St. Paul's, and Rector of Wrotham. He died in 1558. See Stubbs' Reg. Sac., 147.

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			his will. He was buried in the chapel of Gonville Hall, Cambridge. Browne Willis says he has no monument, but that in a manuscript in Gonville College Library this inscription is in a book:— "Nicholas Shaxton quondam socius atque præsidens, deinde Episcop. Sarum et ultimo Suffraganeus Eliensis, moriabatur in hoc collegio A° 1556 August. 4^to^, et sepultus est in sacello, Dedit collegio xx lib. et multos libros theologicos."

SUFFRAGANS.—(Consecrated under 26 Henry VIII., cap. 14.)

1537.—Thomas Morley, *alias* Bickley, consecrated at Lambeth Nov. 4 as Bishop of Marlborough, by Thomas Cranmer (Canterbury), John Longlands (Lincoln), and John Hilley (Rochester). He was Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon, and Rector of Fittleton, Wilts. See Wilts Arch. Mag. V. 226.

1539.—John Bradley, *alias* Stephens, consecrated at St. John's, Southampton, March 23, as Bishop of Shaftesbury, by Thomas Bird (Bangor), William Fawell* (Hippo), and Thomas Morley (Marlborough).

1539 31 Hen. 8	JOHN SALCOT, *alias* CAPON.	At Croydon, April 19, 1534, as Bishop of Bangor, by Thomas Cranmer, *Canterbury* John Longlands, *London* Thomas Chetham, *Sidon*	Of the University of Cambridge, where he took the degree of D.D. in 1515. He was Abbot of S. Benet's Hulme, Norfolk. He was an active supporter of Henry VIII. in promoting his divorce from Catharine of Arragon. He became Abbot of Hyde, near Winchester, in 1530, and was Bishop of Bangor in 1534, holding his abbey "in commendam." Whilst at Bangor he had a dispute with one of his clergy as to the presentation to the living of Clynog. See Wood's Athenæ, I. 247. Though, as King's Commissioner under Henry VIII., he sent several to the stake, he became a Protestant under Edward VI., changing again under Mary, and then sitting as a judge on the trial of Bishop Hooper and John Rogers. When Bishop of Sarum, he condemned several Protestants to the stake. He signed the articles of 1536, and was appointed in 1542 by Convocation to peruse the Epistles to the Corinthians. Fuller's Ch. Hist., III. 159. He was without doubt an able man, and Henry VIII. described him as "a great clerk, and singularly learned in divinity." But he was at the same time a very unscrupulous man, both as regards the constant change in his opinions and his administration of the estates of the see,

* William Fawell, *or* Collumpton, was the last prior of S. Nicholas, Exeter. He was "provided" to the see of Hippo "in partibus infidelium" 13 May, 1532, and appointed a Suffragan Bishop for Exeter. In 1549 he was collated to the Archdeaconry of Totness, and died 4 July, 1557.

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			sadly impoverishing his bishopric,* though enriching himself. He died October 6, 1557, and was buried in the south choir of the cathedral behind the bishop's throne, "pone cathedram episcopalem."† See much concerning him in the Introduction to the Liber de Hyda (Rolls Series), and in Milner's "History of Winchester" (II. 223). Fuller speaks of him as one of those *binominous* bishops, of whom he names several cotemporaries, who were "impairers of their churches."—Church History, III. 159.
			[The See vacant for three years.]
1560 1 Elizab.	JOHN JEWELL.	Jan. 21, at Lambeth, by Matthew Parker, *Canterbury* Edmund Grindal, *London* Richard Cox, *Ely* John Hodgkins, *Bedford*	Of Merton College, and subsequently of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he became Fellow and Tutor. He was expelled afterwards, "because," says Fuller "he refused to be present at mass," but chiefly on account of his intimacy with Peter Martyr, who had been Regius Professor of Divinity. In 1551 he held the archdeaconry of Chichester. During the troubles in England he took refuge at Frankfort, and afterwards at Strasburg. In 1557 he returned to England, and was promoted to the see of Salisbury. He was the friend and patron of Richard Hooker, who regarded him as the "worthiest

* Amongst other transactions were (1) the exchange with the Earl of Hertford of the manors of Ramsbury, Baydon, &c., for Monkton Farleigh, Ivy-Church, Figheldean, and Winterborne Earls, and (2) the exchange of the prebend of Blewbury for the manor of Godalming with Sir Thomas Paston. Moreover in 2 Edw. VI. (1549) he leased out for 99 years to the Duke of Somerset, the manors of Sherborne, Burton, Holnest, Yetminster, and others in Dorset, without reserving the ancient rent due to the see; while Sunnings was leased at a reserved rent much less than was usual, and consequently at an increased fine. He also leased out for 99 years the estates at Bishopston (North Wilts), Blewbury, Cannings, Chardstock, Figheldean, Lavington, Loders, Woodford, and some others. See Capon Reg. and also Coldwell Reg. *in fine.* It is true, that, on the accession of Queen Mary, he filed his bill against Sir T. Paulet, the lessee of the Dorset estates alluded to, on the ground that the leases had been extorted from him by threats from the Crown and others. It may also be suggested whether he may not have deemed it possible, that otherwise the Dorset estates might have been alienated to the Bishopric of Bristol, which was then constituted, and in the diocese of which the county of Dorset was thenceforth included. In any case we know that much pressure was placed on Bishops at this time, and they were forced to submit to the rapacity of the Court and its favorites. Even Cranmer was compelled to surrender many of his possessions, and Ridley to sacrifice *four* of his principal manors in a single day. See Lyson's Environs of London under "Stanwell Manor" (V. 251), and Oliver's "Bishops of Exeter," *p.* 123.

† This extract which is taken from a book in the Diocesan Registry is interesting, as showing the exact place where the Bishop's throne once stood. The site of Bishop Salcot's tomb is marked in old plans as just behind the *third* arch of the choir, entering it from the west, where now (1879) is the stall of the prebend of "Netheravon." The "Bishop's throne" was therefore, in Bishop Jewel's time at all events, at a spot some 20 *feet* further to the west than at the present time.

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			divine that Christendom had had for the space of some hundreds of years." Among his works, a full list of which will be found in Wood's Athenæ Oxon., I. 393, the best known are his "Apology for the Church of England," and his controversy with Dr. J. Harding, the Treasurer of Sarum, who had quarrelled with him previously on the matter of his right to hold a visitation of the cathedral. He was earnest and indefatigable in his duties, and died at Monkton Farleigh in the 50th year of his age. He was buried in the choir before the bishop's throne—"ante sedem episcopi."* Reg. Sar. Several biographies of Bishop Jewel have been written, the earliest by his friend Dr. Laurence Humphrey, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford. There is a recent one by Le Bas. A memoir will also be found in Wordsworth's Eccl. Biography, IV. 63.†
1571 14 Elizab.	EDMUND GHEAST, [or GEST].	March 24, 1560, as Bishop of Rochester, by Matthew Parker, *Canterbury* Nich. Bullingham, *Lincoln* John Jewell, *Sarum*	Of King's College, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow and Vice-Provost. See Athen. Oxon., II. 808. He became Archdeacon of Canterbury, on the deprivation of Harpsfield. He was made Bishop of Rochester in 1560, and Almoner to the Queen. He had been one of the Protestant disputants along with John Jewel in 1559. Fuller's Ch. H., IV. 275. He was the author of many "opuscula," and "bestowed many books upon the library of Sarum, the case whereof

* The grave-stone of Bishop Jewel was removed from the choir, when it was newly paved in 1684, together with those of Bishops Wyvil, and Gheast, and placed in the north east transept, as is stated in an inscription still affixed to the western wall of the transept. The inscription which was engraven on a plate of brass on Bishop Jewel's grave-stone, and which is said to have been written by Laurence Humphrey, is now gone. It was as follows;—

D. JOANNI JEWELLO
Anglo, Devoniensi, ex antiqua Juellorum familia Budenæ oriundo,
Academiæ Oxoniensis laudatissimo alumno,
Mariana tempestate per Germaniam exuli,
Præsuli, regnante Elizabetha Regina, Sarisburiensis Dioceseos
(cui per annos xi menses ix summa fide et integritate præfuit)
Religiosissimo.
Immaturo fato Monktonæ Farleiæ prærepto
xxiii Sept. anno salutis humanæ Christi merito restitutæ 1571,
Ætatis suæ 49.
Positum est observantiæ ergo hoc monumentum.

† In a register in the Muniment Room it is said of Bishop Jewel—"Permutavit Salisbury place pro Marston Mesey et tenemento in Ford."—There are expressions used elsewhere which seem to imply that he was a liberal contributor of books to the Library, and also to the expense of the building itself. See Ath. Ox., II. 808.

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			was built by Bishop Jewell." *Ibid*, IV. 403. He died Feb. 28, 1577, aged 63, and was buried in the centre of the choir, between Bishops Jewell and Wyvil.* The monumental stone now lies in the north-eastern transept,† with the inscription still preserved. His munificence to the Library is therein recorded.
1577 20 Elizab.	John Piers.	April 15, 1576, at Lambeth, as Bishop of Rochester, by Edmund Grindal, *Canterbury* Edward Sandys, *London* Robert Horne, *Winchester*	Fellow of Magd. Coll. Oxon 1548; Dean of Chester 1567; Dean of Christ Church 1571, having for a short time previously held the Mastership of Balliol College. In 1572 he became Dean of Sarum; in 1576 Bishop of Rochester and Almoner to the Queen. He preached before Queen Elizabeth on the occasion of the thanksgiving service for the defeat of the Spanish Armada. In 1589 he was made Archbishop of York. He died (Sept. 28, 1594) at Bishopsthorpe, and was buried in York Cathedral. See Ath. Oxon., II. 835.
			[The See vacant for three years.]‡
1591 34 Elizab.	John Coldwell.	Dec. 26, at Lambeth, by John Whitgift, *Canterbury* John Aylmer, *London* Richard Fletcher, *Bristol* Thomas Cowper, *Winchester* John Underhill, *Oxford*	He was educated as a physician. Of St. John's College, Cambridge, and incorporated into Oxford 1574. See Le Neve's Fasti, 198. He was domestic chaplain to Archb. Parker, and Rector of Aldrington in Kent in 1572. In 1585 he became Dean of Rochester, vacating his deanery on his appointment in 1591 to this see. He was the first married Bishop of Sarum. He died in October 1596, and was buried in the choir of the Cathedral, close by Bishop Jewel; and in the same grave as Bishop Wyville. Sir John Harrington, in his "Nugæ Antiquæ," charges him with wasting the revenues of the bishopric,‖ and in particular of virtually

* It is said in a register in the Muniment Room of this Bishop,—"Permutavit Sunnings et Eye pro Damerham, Loders, et Keyhaven."

† On a small black marble tablet on the south side of north-east transept is the following inscription. "The three grave-stones underneath this place, of John Jewell, Robert Wyville, and Edmund Gheast, Bishops of this Church of Sarum, were moved out of the choir upon the paving thereof with white marble, which was done at the charges of the Rev. Dr. John Townson, the sonne of Robert Townson, formerly bishop of this church, A° Dⁿⁱ 1684.

‡ The congé d'élire for a successor was not issued till 24 Nov. 1591. During this interval a Metropolitical Visitation of the Diocese of Sarum was made by Archbishop Whitgift. See the Articles of Inquiry printed in Cardwell's Documentary Annals (II. 13).

‖ In a register in the Muniment Room it is said of him,—"dimisit Rectoriam de Spene pro 70 annis," and again,—"Jan. 14, 34 Eliz. Reg., dimisit Shirburn, Burton, et Holnest pro 99 annis." It is added that "the reserved rent was £200 16s. 1d. per annum, being less than the old rent by £70 per annum, and yet he charged the Bishopric with fees £40 per annum."

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			alienating Sherborne from the see ; and Fuller says that he was persuaded to do so by "the wily intrigues of Sir Walter Raleigh." He, without all doubt, had great pressure put upon him by the Queen and her agents, and it is certain that he died a very poor man. In Murdoch's State Papers, p. 675, is a letter from Bishop Coldwell to Henry Brooks, dated April 10, 1594, complaining of the rapacity of those in authority, and intimating that attempts were being made to wrest from him the manors of Burton, Holme, and Upcerne. See Fuller's Ch. H., V. 322.
			[The see vacant for two years, the congé d'élire for a successor being dated 16 Sept., 1598.]
1598 41 Elizab.	HENRY COTTON.	Nov. 12, at Lambeth, by John Whitgift, *Canterbury* Richard Bancroft, *London* William Overton, *Lichfield* Anthony Watson, *Chichester*	He was, according to Wood (Ath. Ox., II. 852) a younger son of Sir Richard Cotton, a Privy Councillor to Edw. VI. He was educated at Magd. Coll. Oxon. He was appointed a Canon at Winchester in 1586, and was also one of the chaplains to Queen Elizabeth,* whose god-son he was, she saying that "she had blessed many god-sons, but now this god-son should bless her." Godwin, in his Lives of the Bishops of Sarum, speaks of Bishop Cotton in these terms—"Ortu non minus quam eruditione, cæterisq: episcopalibus virtutibus, nobilis." He died May 7, 1615, leaving behind him a large family—there had been 19 children in all—and was buried in the Cathedral.
1615 13 Jas. I	ROBERT ABBOT.	Dec. 3, at Lambeth, by George Abbot, *Canterbury* John King, *London* Launcelot Andrews, *Ely* Richard Neile, *Lincoln*	He was the elder brother of George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow in 1581, and Master in 1609. He was appointed in 1593 to the Rectory of Bingham, Nots, and to a prebend at Southwell in 1610 ; and became Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford in 1612. He was a distinguished theologian and able controversialist ; his treatise, "De Potestate Regia," &c., in opposition to Bellarmine and others, inducing the King, James I., to advance him to the see of Sarum. His life was written by Dr. Featley, his

* The following notice is in a register of the Dean and Chapter respecting this Bishop ;—"dimisit Sherborne Reginæ Elizabethæ pro £260, Burton et Holnest pro £60, in f. firm. *in perpetuum.*"

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			domestic chaplain. See Fuller's "Abel Redivivus," p. 450. A list of his works is given in Cassan's "Lives of the Bishops of Sarum," II. 93. For an account of his last days and character, see Fuller's Ch. Hist., V. 447, and also Wood's Athen. Oxon., II. 224. He died March 2, 1618, at the early age of 58, and was buried in the Cathedral, opposite the Bishop's throne. See Heylin's Life of Archb. Laud, p. 75.
1618 16 Jas. 1	MARTIN FOTHERBY.	At Lambeth, April 19, by George Abbot, *Canterbury* John King, *London* John Overall, *Lichfield* George Mountain, *Lincoln*	Of Trinity College, Cambridge, of which his uncle, John Whitgift, afterwards Archb. of Canterbury, was Master 1567-77, and of which he became a Fellow. In 1592 he was Rector of Chislet, in Kent; in 1594 of S. Mary-le-Bow, London. He became a chaplain to Archb. Whitgift, by whom he was promoted to a canonry at Canterbury—his elder brother being the Dean—and to the Rectory of Chartham, Kent. In 1601 he was Rector of Adisham, in Kent. He was one of the Royal Chaplains, and by some is said to have owed his promotion to the see of Sarum to the Duke of Buckingham. See Cassan's Lives of Bishops of Sarum, II. 100. He held the see but a short time, and dying 11th March, 1619, at the age of 60, was buried in the church of All Hallows, Lombard Street. A monument was erected over his grave, which was destroyed in the fire of London, 1666. The inscription has been preserved, and is given in Richardson's edition of Godwin's "Præsules," p. 357. A copy of it will be found also in Antiq. Sarisbur. p. 160. See Athen. Oxon., II. 860.
1620 18 Jas. 1	ROBERT TOWNSON.	At Lambeth, July 9, by George Abbot, *Canterbury* John Buckeridge, *Rochester* Thomas Morton, *Lichfield* Nicholas Felton, *Ely*, George Mountain, *Lincoln*	A native of Cambridge, educated at Queen's College, of which he became a Fellow in 1597. Vicar of Wellingborough, Northants, 1604, and of Old, near Brixworth, in 1607. In 1617 he was made Chaplain to the King, whom he had attended into Scotland, and soon afterwards he became Dean of West minster. Whilst holding this office it was his duty to attend the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh in Palace-yard, and he has left us a graphic and touching account of his last hours. See Athenæ Oxon., II. 247. He held the Bishopric of Sarum but *ten months*, being (says Fuller) carried off by a fever contracted by "unseasonable sitting up to study," when preparing at a short notice to preach

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			before Parliament. He died May 15, 1621, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He left behind him a widow and fifteen children. One of his daughters married James Harris, of the Close, Salisbury, a direct ancestor of the Earls of Malmesbury. See much concerning Bishop Townson in the "Life of Thomas Fuller" (who was his nephew) by J. E. Bailey (1874).
1621 19 Jas. I	JOHN DAVENANT.	In the Chapel of the Palace of the Bishop of London, by George Mountain, *London* John Thornborough, *Worcester* Nicholas Felton, *Ely* George Carleton, *Chichester* John Howson, *Oxford* Theophilus Field, *Llandaff*	Of Queen's College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow in 1597, and President in 1614, and of which he was a benefactor, leaving them, amongst other things, the advowsons of the livings of Great Cheverell, and Newton Toney, in Wilts. He held the Rectory of Cottenham in 1609, and in the same year was appointed Margaret Professor of Divinity; and was Vicar of Oakingham in 1612. In the year 1619 he was selected as one of the delegates to the Synod of Dort, one of his companions being Joseph Hall, afterwards Bishop of Norwich. He was brother-in-law of his predecessor, and was chosen by the King for the See of Sarum, partly to enable him to befriend the many children left by Bishop Townson, with but slender provision.* In 1631 he incurred the displeasure of the Court by a sermon in which he broached decidedly Calvinistic views, and was summoned before the Privy Council in consequence. A list of his works, which are entirely theological, the chief of them being his "Exposition of the Epistle to the Colossians," and his Treatise on "Justification," is given in Lowndes' Bibliograph. Manual. See also Bailey's Life of Thomas Fuller, where much information is given concerning him. He died in 1641, and was buried in the south aisle of the Choir of the Cathedral. An engraving of his monument and a copy of the inscription, which still remains, together with a copy of his will, is given in Bailey's "Life of Fuller," pp. 207, 217.

* Fuller (Ch. Hist. V., 502) clearly intimates that one object for which Davenant was promoted was that he might be the means of befriending his nephews and nieces; the very short tenure of the see having prevented Bishop Townson making due provision for them. Speaking of Bishop Townson he says, "he left his wife and many children neither plentifully provided for, nor destitute of maintenance, which rather hastened than caused the advancement of John Davenant, his brother-in-law, to succeed him in the Bishopric." In Bailey's "Life of Fuller" will be found plentiful proof that Bishop Davenant was not unmindful of the claims of kindred! He was consecrated, it may be mentioned, during the suspension of Archbishop Abbot; at the same time as William Laud to the see of St. David's.

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1641 17Chas.1	BRIAN DUPPA.	Lambeth, June 17, 1638, as Bishop of Chichester, by William Laud, *Canterbury* Thomas Morton, *Durham* Robert Wright, *Lichfield* John Bancroft, *Oxford* Matthew Wren, *Ely*	A king's scholar at Westminster when Lancelot Andrews was Dean, who taught him Hebrew. A student of Christchurch, Oxford, 1605, and in 1612 Fellow of All Souls. In 1629 he became Dean of Christchurch, and in 1634 was appointed Chancellor of Sarum. He became tutor to Prince Charles about 1636, and soon afterwards was presented to the Rectory of Petworth, Sussex, holding it *in commendam* with the Bishopric of Chichester, which was bestowed on him in 1638. Athen. Oxon., IV. 817. Soon after his translation to Sarum he was deprived by Parliament of the emoluments of his see. A full account will be found in Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," Part II. p. 62. A firm friend of Charles I., he spent much time with him during his imprisonment, and, after his execution, lived in retirement at Richmond, in Surrey. At the Restoration he was made Lord Almoner, and translated to Winchester. He died March 26, 1662, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a tablet to his memory. See Cassan, II. 141. Henry King, his successor in the see of Chichester, preached a funeral sermon concerning him to "the great content of the auditory." Isaak Walton speaks of him as one of "those men in whom there was such a commixture of general learning, of natural eloquence, and Christian humility, that they deserve a commemoration by a pen equal to their own, which none have exceeded." See Dingley's History in Marble (Camden Society), II. ccliij., and also Stephen's See of Chichester, p. 276.
1660 12Chas.2	HUMPHREY HENCHMAN.	Westminster Abbey, Octob. 28. by Brian Duppa, *Winchester* Accepted Frewen, *York* Matthew Wren, *Ely* John Warner, *Rochester* Henry King, *Chichester*	Educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, he was afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Clare Hall. In 1622 he became Precentor of Sarum, and held several prebends in succession—Yatesbury, South Grantham, and Teynton—in the Cathedral. In 1624 he was Rector of Rushton, in Northamptonshire. Whilst at Salisbury he was very instrumental in promoting the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, conducting him personally to Heale House, where he lay in disguise, and meeting him again at Stonehenge, and so "forwarding him to Col. Philips, who had provided a boat at Brightlemstone." Much is told

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			us concerning him in Walker's "Sufferings," Part II. p. 63. At the Restoration he was advanced to the Bishopric of Sarum, and, three years afterwards, became Bishop of London. He was also made Lord Almoner. He died in his episcopal residence in Aldersgate-street, in which he had built a chapel, October 7, 1675, at the age of 83, and was buried at Fulham. See Athen. Oxon., IV. 855, *note*, where a copy of his epitaph, now no longer to be seen, is given. See also Cassan's "Lives of the Bishops of Sarum," III. 7.
1663 15Chas.2	JOHN EARLES.*	Westminster Abbey, Nov. 30, 1662, as Bishop of Worcester, by Gilbert Sheldon, *London* George Morley, *Winchester* Henry King, *Chichester* Humphrey Henchman, *Sarum* Wm. Nicholson, *Gloucester*	Of Merton College, Oxon, of which he became a Fellow. He was appointed chaplain to Philip, Earl of Pembroke, and became Rector of Bishopston, Wilts. He was made Chancellor of Sarum 1643, being then tutor to Prince Charles. He was deprived of his preferments during the Commonwealth. See Walker, II. 63. At the Restoration he became Dean of Westminster, and Clerk of the Closet to the King, Charles II., and in 1662 he was made Bishop of Worcester. He died at Oxford, whither he had followed the Court which retired from London on account of the plague, in 1665, and was buried in the chapel of Merton College, near the high altar. A full account of his life is given in Bliss' edition of his Micro-cosmography. See also Wood's Athen. Oxon., II. 668, IV. 830, where there is given a complete list of his works, and a copy of his epitaph. Walton says of him, in his Life of Hooker,—"None since the death of Mr. Hooker had been blessed with more innocent wisdom, more sanctified learning or a more pious, peaceable, and primitive temper."
1665 17Chas.2	ALEXANDER HYDE.	Dec. 31, at New College Chapel, Oxon, by Gilbert Sheldon, *Canterbury* George Morley, *Winchester* Wm. Nicholson, *Gloucester* Joseph Henshaw, *Peterborough*	A son of Sir Lawrence Hyde, of Salisbury, and cousin of Lord Chancellor Clarendon. Of New College, Oxon, of which he was a Fellow. In 1637 he became Sub-Dean of Sarum, holding with it, in 1638, the prebend of South Grantham, and also the Rectory of Wyly. He was deprived during the Commonwealth. Walker, Part II. p. 64. At the Restoration he obtained a Canonry, and afterwards the Deanery, at Winchester. He held the see of Sarum but for a short time, dying at the age of 70 on August 22, 1667. He was buried in the Cathe-

* The Bishop's name is usually given as "EARLE," but, to judge from some autograph letters of his, still preserved among the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian, he himself wrote it as "EARLES."

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			dral, in the south aisle, near the choir. A portrait of this Bishop is in the palace at Sarum, which it is said was discovered in an obscure cottage, and secured by Bishop Fisher, and by him presented to the see. See Athen. Oxon., IV. 832.
1667 19Chas.2	Seth Ward	At Lambeth, July 20, 1662, as Bishop of Exeter, by Gilbert Sheldon, *London* George Morley, *Winchester* Henry King, *Chichester* Humphrey Henchman, *Sarum* Wm. Nicholson, *Gloucester*	A native of Buntingford, at which place he afterwards built a hospital for ten poor men. Educated at Sydney College, Cambridge. A distinguished mathematician, he was appointed Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford. There he ultimately became President of Trinity College. Bishop Brownrigg whose chaplain he was made him Precentor of Exeter, and he also obtained the living of St. Lawrence Jewry, London. In due time he became Dean, and afterwards was advanced to the see, of Exeter, and whilst there did much for the repairs of his cathedral. When Bishop of Sarum he also much advanced a similar work, by generously contributing towards laying the choir with marble and "making the Bishop's, Dean's, and all the Prebendaries' stalls new and magnificent." He also did extensive repairs to his palace which had been sadly injured during the Commonwealth. He was successful in regaining for the Bishops of Sarum the Chancellorship of the Order of the Garter, after it had been separated from the see for 150 years. See Cassan, III. 158. His latter days were much embittered by an angry controversy with the Dean, Thomas Pierce, respecting his jurisdiction in the cathedral, and his right to the patronage of the prebends. He founded the College of Matrons at Salisbury. He died at Knightsbridge, Jan. 6, 1688, and was buried in the south aisle of the choir in Salisbury Cathedral. There is a long inscription on his monument a copy of which is given in Cassan's "Lives of the Bishops of Sarum," III. 156. In the same volume is also contained a long life of the Bishop by his intimate friend, Dr. Walter Pope. See Athen. Oxon., II. 627.

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1689 1 William and Mary.	GILBERT BURNET.	At Fulham, March 31, by Henry Compton, *London* Peter Mews, *Winchester* Willliam Beaw, *Llandaff* William Lloyd, *S. Asaph*	He was born in Edinburgh, and educated and ordained in Scotland, where he held for a time the living of Saltoun. In 1669 he became Divinity Professor at Glasgow. Declining the offer of a Scotch Bishopric, and also the living of St. Giles', Cripplegate, he became, in 1675, Preacher at the Rolls, and Lecturer at St. Clement's. About the same time he wrote his "History of the Reformation." Falling into disgrace, through his political writings and opinions, and deprived of his appointments, he ultimately went, at the invitation of the Prince of Orange, and settled at the Hague. He returned with William of Orange, in 1689, to England, and was speedily advanced to the episcopate. Archbishop Sancroft declined personally to consecrate him, and so granted a commission to others. He seems to have been an earnest and diligent ruler of his diocese, and in his "Pastoral Care," published in 1692, lays down the duties of the clergy with strictness, and enforces them with zeal. A full list of his numerous works is given at the end of the "History of his own Times," and also in Lowndes' "Bibliograph. Manual." He died 17 March, 1715, and was buried in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell. An engraving of his monument, together with a copy of the inscription, will be found in the Gentleman's Mag. for 1817. (Part I. p. 113.) See also Cassan, III. 185.
1715 1 Geo. I	WILLIAM TALBOT.	At Lambeth, Sept. 24, 1699, as Bishop of Oxford, by Thomas Tenison, *Canterbury* Henry Compton, *London*	He was born in 1659, at Stourton Castle, Staffordshire, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford. Athen. Oxon, IV. 507. He held the Rectory of Binfield, Berks; and soon afterwards, through the interest of his kinsman, Charles, Earl of Shrewsbury, became Dean of Worcester, in the place of Dr. Hicks, a Non-juror. In 1699 he became Bishop of Oxford, holding his Deanry *in commendam*. On the accession of George I. he was made Dean of the Chapel Royal, and in due time became Bishop of Sarum. After six years he was promoted to Durham. His eldest son became Lord Chancellor, and was the ancestor of the Earls Talbot and Barons Dynevor. His second son was a Fellow of Oriel, and afterwards Archdeacon of Berks, holding the living of East Hendred, Berks.

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			He was also the friend of Joseph Butler (afterwards Bishop of Durham), author of "The Analogy," &c., and to Bishop Talbot, when at Salisbury, Butler owed his first cathedral preferment as Prebendary of Yetminster Prima. Bishop Talbot died in London in 1730, and was buried in the Church of St. James', Piccadilly. See Gent. Mag. (1770), vol. xl., p. 76.
1721 8 Geo. I	Richard Willis.	At Lambeth, Jan. 16, 1715, as Bishop of Gloucester, by Gilbert Burnet, *Sarum* John Hough, *Lichfield* John Evans, *Bangor*	Fellow of All Souls College, Oxon. As Lecturer of St. Clement Danes he obtained much repute, and was recommended to William III. to accompany him as chaplain to Holland. In 1695 he became a Prebendary of Westminster, and in 1701 was promoted to the Deanry of Lincoln. In 1714 he became Bishop of Gloucester, holding his Deanry *in commendam*. He was also Clerk of the Closet, and ultimately Lord Almoner. His episcopate at Sarum was but a brief one, as he was promoted to the see of Winchester in 1723. He died, aged 71, at Winchester House, Chelsea, and was buried in the south aisle of his cathedral. The inscription on his monument is given in "Cassan's Lives of the Bishops of Sarum," III. 208.
1723 10 Geo. I	Benjamin Hoadly.	Ely House, March 18, 1716, as Bishop of Bangor, by William Wake, *Canterbury* Jonathan Trelawny, *Winchester* Chas. Trimnell, *Norwich* Wm. Fleetwood, *Ely* Edmund Gibson, *London*	Of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow. Rector of St. Peter-le-Poer, London, "through the kind offices of Dr. Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's," and also of Streatham, Surrey. He became Bishop of Bangor in 1716, and shortly afterwards preached at the Chapel Royal a sermon on the purely spiritual nature of Christ's kingdom, which gave rise to what is called the "Bangorian Controversy," and ultimately drew upon him the censure of Convocation. The discussion led to much bitterness of feeling, and, on the prorogation of Convocation in 1716, it was virtually suspended for 150 years, never having been summoned again till 1855. He was promoted to the see of Hereford in 1721, and to that of Sarum in 1723. After holding the bishopric of Sarum for eleven years, he was translated to that of Winchester in 1734. He died in 1761, at the age of 85, and was buried in his Cathedral, where a monument, with an inscription, written, it is alleged, by himself, was erected by his son to his memory. See Cassan, III. 234.

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1734 8 Geo. 2	THOMAS SHERLOCK.*	At Lambeth, Feb. 4, 1728, as Bishop of Bangor, by William Wake, *Canterbury* John Wynne, *Bath* Edward Chandler, *Lichfield* Richd. Reynolds, *Lincoln* John Potter, *Oxford*	Educated at Eton, and at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became Master. He was the son of Dr. W. Sherlock, Master of the Temple and Dean of St. Paul's. In 1704 he became himself, at the early age of 26, Master of the Temple. In 1716 he was made Dean of Chichester. He was one of the most powerful opponents of the tenets of his predecessor, both at Bangor and at Sarum, Bishop Hoadley. He was appointed Lord Almoner in 1743. He was promoted to the see of London in 1749, having a short time previously declined the Metropolitical See of Canterbury. He died in 1761, at the age of 84, at Fulham, and was buried in the churchyard there. The inscription on a tablet erected to his memory is given in Cassan, III. 250. His friend and successor in the office of Master of the Temple, Dr. Nicholls, wrote a sketch of his life and character, which is printed in the Gentleman's Mag. for 1762 (Vol. xxxii. p. 23).
1748 22 Geo. 2	JOHN GILBERT.	At Lambeth, Dec. 28, 1740, as Bishop of Llandaff, by John Potter, *Canterbury* Joseph Wilcox, *Rochester* Nicholas Claggett, *S. David's* Isaac Maddox, *S. Asaph*	A son of John Gilbert, Prebendary of Exeter, and Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth. Of Merton College, Oxon. For some time Vicar of Ashburton, Devon. In 1724 he became a Prebendary of Exeter, and was appointed Sub-Dean. He was a Canon of Christ Church in 1726. He was Dean of Exeter in 1726, and consecrated as Bishop of Llandaff in 1740. Shortly after his removal to Sarum he had a great dispute with the Mayor and Corporation of Salisbury respecting the separate jurisdiction of the Cathedral authorities and those of the City. He was advanced to the archbishopric of York in 1756, and also held the office of Lord High Almoner. He died at Twickenham in 1761, and was buried at Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, London. Some details concerning Archbishop Gilbert, and a sketch of his character, may be seen in Bishop Newton's "Lives of Pocock, Pearce, Newton, and Skelton," Vol. iv. 103.

* Bishop Sherlock, whilst at London, had a difference with Archbishop Herring as to his right to claim a certain "option," and in 1755 published a pamphlet, of which, however, only 50 copies were printed, entitled "The Option, or an Enquiry into the Grounds of the Claim." He had, when Bishop of Salisbury, presided in 1740 at the trial of a Canon before the Cathedral Chapter. See Report of Cathedral Commission (1853), p. 418.

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1757 29 Geo. 2	JOHN THOMAS	At Lambeth, Oct. 4, 1746, as Bishop of Peterborough, by Joseph Wilcox, *Rochester* Joseph Butler, *Bristol* Samuel Lisle, *S. Asaph*	Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, 1733. Preceptor to Prince George, afterwards George III. Rector of St. Benedict and St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, 1731. Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's 1742, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the King. Consecrated Bishop of Peterborough in 1746. Translated to Winchester in 1761. He died in 1781, and was buried at Winchester, where there is a monument erected to his memory. See the inscription in Cassan, III. 283. There is a notice of Bishop Thomas in the Gentleman's Mag. (1781), Vol. 51, p. 242.
1761 1 Geo. 3	ROBERT HAY DRUMMOND.	April 24, 1748, at Kensington Church, as Bishop of S. Asaph, by Thomas Herring, *Canterbury* Joseph Wilcox, *Rochester* Martin Benson, *Gloucester* John Gilbert, *Llandaff*	A son of the seventh Earl of Kinnoul. Educated at Christ Church, Oxon. Prebendary of Westminster, 1743: Bishop of St. Asaph in 1748. He became Bishop of Sarum in 1761, but in *four months* afterwards was advanced to the see of York. He was Lord High Almoner. He preached the sermon at the coronation of George III. He died at Bishopthorpe in 1766, and was buried under the altar of that church. Sundry sermons of his, together with a memoir prefixed, were published by his son, the Rev. G. Hay Drummond, Prebendary of York, in 1803.
1761 2 Geo. 3	JOHN THOMAS.	At Lambeth, April 1, 1744, as Bishop of Lincoln, by John Potter, *Canterbury* Joseph Wilcox, *Rochester* Nicholas Claggett, *Exeter* Martin Benson, *Gloucester* Thomas Gooch, *Norwich*	Of Catharine Hall, Cambridge. Rector of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, 1736; Prebendary of Westminster 1742; Canon of St. Paul's 1742; Dean of Peterborough 1740. Elected Bishop of St. Asaph in 1743, but consecrated to Lincoln, where he remained eighteen years. At the advanced age of *eighty* he was translated to Sarum, where he died in 1766, and was buried in the cathedral. See the inscription on his monumental tablet in Price, p. 113.

BISHOPS OF SALISBURY.

ACCESSION.	NAME.	CONSECRATION.	REMARKS.
1766 6 Geo. 3	JOHN HUME.	At Lambeth, July 4, 1756, as Bishop of Bristol, by Thomas Hayter, *Norwich* Zachary Pearce, *Rochester* Edmund Keene, *Chester* James Johnson, *Gloucester*	Prebendary of Westminster 1742: Rector of Barne Elms, Surrey, 1747: Bishop of Bristol 1756. Bishop of Oxford and Dean of St. Paul's 1758. Promoted to Sarum 1766. An account of his life, together with a sketch of the sermon preached by the Dean, Rowney Noel, at his funeral, will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1782 (p. 312.) He was buried in the south aisle of the cathedral, by the side of his predecessor. A mural monument, with an inscription, has been placed to his memory.
1782 22 Geo. 3	SHUTE BARRINGTON.	At Lambeth, Oct. 1, 1769, as Bishop of Landaff, by Fred. Cornwallis, *Canterbury* Richard Terrick, *London* Zachary Pearce, *Rochester*	The son of John, first Viscount Barrington. Educated at Merton College, Oxon. Canon of Christ Church 1761; Canon of St. Paul's 1768; Bishop of Llandaff 1769; Canon of Windsor 1777. After holding the see of Sarum for *nine* years he was advanced to that of Durham. He died in 1826.
1791 31 Geo. 3	JOHN DOUGLAS.	At Whitehall, Nov. 18, 1787, as Bishop of Carlisle, by Wm. Markham, *York* Beilby Porteus, *Chester* John Butler, *Oxford*	Of St. Mary's Hall, Oxon., 1736. Exhibitioner of Balliol 1738. Tutor of Lord Pulteney, son of the Earl of Bath. Vicar of Eaton Constantine, Salop, 1749; Vicar of High Ercal, 1750. Author of "The Criterion," or "Rules by which true may be distinguished from spurious miracles," in 1754. Vicar of Kenley, 1758; Canon of Windsor 1762; Rector of St. Augustine's and St. Faith in Watling-street, London, 1764; Canon of St. Paul's 1776; Bishop of Carlisle 1787; and Dean of Windsor 1788. He died at Windsor, and was buried in St. George's Chapel. His works, to which a memoir of the bishop was prefixed, were edited, in 1820, by his nephew, William Macdonald, Archdeacon of Wilts, and Canon Residentiary of Sarum.

BISHOPS OF SALISBURY.

ACCESSION.	NAME.	CONSECRATION.	REMARKS.
1807 47 Geo. 3	John Fisher.	At Lambeth, July 17, 1803, as Bishop of Exeter, by John Moore, *Canterbury* Beilby Porteus, *London* Brownlow North, *Winchester* Samuel Horsley, *S. Asaph*	Educated at St. Paul's School, London, and afterwards at Peterhouse, Cambridge. In 1773 he became a Fellow of St. John's College; and a few years subsequently was appointed one of the preceptors to Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of Kent. In 1781 he became one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to the king, and a Deputy Clerk of the Closet. In 1786 he was made a Canon of Windsor; and, in 1803, promoted to the see of Exeter. He immediately afterwards became preceptor to the Princess Charlotte, only daughter of the Prince of Wales. He died in 1825.
1825 6 Geo. 4	Thomas Burgess.	At Lambeth, July 17, 1803, as Bishop of S. David's, by John Moore, *Canterbury* Beilby Porteus, *London* Brownlow North, *Winchester* Samuel Horsley, *S. Asaph*	Educated at Winchester; he became afterwards Fellow of Corpus Christi College at Oxford. A school friendship with Mr. Addington led to his advancement by that minister to the see of St. David's in 1803. He had previously, through the friendship of Bishop Barrington, held prebends at Salisbury, and at Durham. He was a learned and a charitable man. In the diocese of St. David's he established Lampeter College, and in that of Sarum formed and liberally endowed the "Church Union Society" from which much good has resulted to the diocese. A life of Bishop Burgess was written by Mr. Harford, who was his intimate friend.
1837 7 Will. 4	Edward Denison.	At Lambeth, April 16, by William Howley, *Canterbury* Charles James Blomfield, *London* Edward Maltby, *Durham* Chas. J. Longley, *Ripon*	Fellow of Merton College, and Vicar of St. Peter in the East, at Oxford. A truly wise and gifted Bishop, he laid the foundations of more than one of those diocesan efforts, which, as regards religious education, and the general progress of the church, have resulted in so much good. He died, after a short illness, in 1854, and was buried in the cloister close. Of his brothers, one was for some years Speaker of the House of Commons and afterwards raised to the peerage as Viscount Ossington; another is Archdeacon of Taunton.

BISHOPS OF SALISBURY.

ACCESSION.	NAME.	CONSECRATION.	REMARKS.
1854 17 Vict.	WALTER KERR HAMILTON.	At Lambeth, May 14, by John B. Sumner, *Canterbury* Chas. R. Sumner, *Winchester* AshurstT.Gilbert, *Chichester* Saml.Wilberforce, *Oxford* George A. Selwyn, *New Zealand*	Educated at Eton; afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1833 he was elected to a Fellowship at Merton College. In 1834 he obtained a prebendal stall at Wells. In 1837, on the consecration of Bishop Denison, he became his examining chaplain, and succeeded him as Vicar of St. Peter in the East, at Oxford. In 1841 he became a Canon Residentiary at Sarum, and in 1843 was collated to the Precentorship. Whilst Bishop of Sarum, in addition to various charges at his visitations, he published a very important "Letter on Cathedral Reform;" and drew up previously, on the part of the Dean and Canons Residentiary, the exhaustive report on the subject which is printed in the Cathedral Commissioners' Report (1853). He died in 1869; and was buried in the close, by the side of his friend and predecessor, Bishop Denison. A striking and truthful sketch of his life and character, together with a sermon preached in the cathedral after his decease, has been published by Canon Liddon.
1869 32 Vict.	GEORGE MOBERLY.	At Westminster, October 28, by Archibald C. Tait, *Canterbury* John Jackson, *London* Saml. Wilberforce, *Oxford* Wm. Jacobson, *Chester*	Educated at Winchester, and Balliol College, Oxford; of the latter he was for some time Fellow and Tutor. In 1835 he became head-master of Winchester, an office which he retained till 1866. He was shortly afterwards elected a Fellow of Winchester and appointed to the Rectory of Brightstone, in the Isle of Wight. In 1868 he was collated to a Canonry at Chester. His episcopate has been marked by the establishment of a "Church Synod," composed of laity as well as clergy, from which much good has resulted to the diocese at large.

ARCHDEACONS

IN THE

DIOCESE OF SARUM.

ARCHDEACONS IN THE DIOCESE OF SARUM.

Four archdeacons anciently in the diocese of Sarum.

THERE were in ancient times *four* Archdeacons in the Diocese of Sarum,—namely, "*one* for Dorsetshire, a *second* for Berkshire, and *two* for Wiltshire."

Such is the statement contained in the early portion of what is commonly designated the Consuetudinary* of S. Osmund; and there are other expressions which imply that Bishop Osmund first "instituted" them,—"juxta institutionem felicis memoriæ Osmundi, &c." It must however be borne in mind that the so called "Consuetudinary," which forms the introduction to the "Vetus Registrum" or "Osmund's Register," as it is sometimes called, is, in the form in which it has come down to us, of the date of at least 150 years after Osmund's decease. Thus we have, among the smaller double feasts directed to be observed, that of S. Thomas of Canterbury, who was not canonized till 1173. Moreover we have allusion made to the festival of S. Michael in Monte Tumba, which was only appointed to be observed as a lesser holiday,—"minoribus operibus servilibus interdictis,"—by the Council of Oxford, A.D. 1222.

Original functions of archdeacons.

There can be no doubt that the office of Archdeacon was an ancient one, though his duties and his rights were far more restricted than in after days. Thus in the eleventh century, the time of S. Osmund, he was in Deacon's orders, and was appointed by the Bishop to act as his deputy "in exterioribus administrationibus."† Very shortly after Osmund's time, certain privileges were conceded to him, in contravention it must be confessed of the rights of the Rural Deans, and, as Bishop Kennet says, the distinction at last obtained that "though the Archpresbyter or Dean Rural was *major ordine*, the Archdeacon was *major dignitate*."‡

At their first institution the duty of the archdeacons was to attend the

* The "Consuetudinary" is, in the original manuscript, styled "De officiis ecclesiasticis tractatus," and it professes to give an account of what Bishop Osmund "ordained" as regarded the ritual, &c., of his Church at Sarum.

† Osmund. Reg., fol. ii. ‡ Paroch. Antiq., II. 356.

bishop at the altar, and to direct the deacons and other inferior officers in their several duties for the orderly performance of Divine Service; they had also to assist the bishop at ordinations, and to give him help in the management of the revenues of the church. The "Consuetudinary" assigns special functions to be performed by the archdeacons in the cathedral services; amongst other things they had to "eject" penitents from the church on Ash Wednesday, and to receive them again on Maundy Thursday.* Moreover no less than three archdeacons had to be present on the latter day, and assist at the "hallowing of the oils."†

No distinct jurisdiction at the first belonging to them.

The archdeacons originally had nothing which could be called jurisdiction, either in the cathedral or out of it. Moreover they were employed at first generally throughout the diocese; as John de Athon says, this officer was "archidiaconus *generalis*, qui non habuit archidiaconatum distinctè limitatum, sed tanquam Vicarius fungitur vice Episcopi *universaliter*."

This last remark may well be borne in mind, as there are several who are named in early records as simply "Archdeacon," without any specification of the part of the diocese in which they exercised their office. Thus in Bishop's Osmund's days we meet with Azo and Arnald who are styled archdeacons in an early deed of the date (c) 1098 relating to the church of Mere.‡ Moreover we have Hubald and Everard, spoken of also under a similar general designation, and as having lived much about the same time. Le Neve (II. 632, 637.) also gives the names of Aaron and Roger, as exercising this office in Dorset and Berks respectively, at this early period. Indeed, with regard to the two Wiltshire archdeacons, the *same* names occur repeatedly under the head of archdeacons of Wilts and of Sarum respectively, as to lead us to believe, that, at the first, specific titles were not given, but that they were rather to be described as archdeacons "in Wiltshire." This is borne out by the language of the Consuetudinary in the section "De Chori ordinatione" in which they are described respectively as—"Archidiac. Wiltescire," and—"*alius* Archidiac. Wiltscire."‖

Place of archdeacons in the cathedral.

A "stall in choir" was provided for each of the four archdeacons, and the order of precedence among themselves seems to have been indicated by

* See Rock's Church of Our Fathers, III., 122.

† Osmund. Consuetud. § 104. ‡ Osmund. Reg. fol. xxiv.

‖ In like manner Ralph de Diceto, the historian, is spoken of sometimes as Archdeacon of London and sometimes as Archdeacon of Middlesex, before his promotion in 1181 to the Deanry of St. Paul's. Hardy, in a note to Le Neve's Fasti, II. 307, says "it was usual in those times to style any archdeacon in a diocese by the title of his cathedral."

their respective positions. One of them stood in choir next to each one of the "Quatuor Personæ," or principal dignitaries: (1) the archdeacon of Dorsetshire was next to the Dean; (2) the archdeacon of Berkshire next to the Precentor; (3) the archdeacon of Sarum next to the Chancellor; and (4) the archdeacon of Wilts next to the Treasurer. This is the order in which they appear in the record of the election of Robert Bingham, as Bishop of Sarum, in 1227.* That they are not entitled however to rank with the "Quatuor Personæ" of the Church is evident from an entry in the Consuetudinary, which directs that the services at their anniversaries should only be such as might be given to any of the "Canonici Simplices."†

Archdeacons, as such, not members of chapter.

It must however be borne in mind, that the "stallum in choro" did not necessarily imply for the archdeacon the "locus in capitulo." Unless he had, in addition to his office, a distinct "prebend"—in short was one of the "viri canonici et prebendati"—he was not a "Member of Chapter."‡ There would seem at an early period to have been some doubt on this subject, for in the year 1319, at the time of Bishop Roger de Mortival, there was passed a special statute, entitled "De non admittendis ad tractatus Capituli qui nondum sunt assecuti corpora præbendarum," which is explicit enough. And in the margin of an ancient copy of the statutes in the muniment room, there is written against this very enactment, in what may well be deemed a cotemporary hand, "*Nota! contra archidiaconos, qui non habent corpora prebendarum.*"‖

First institution of archdeaconries

According to Gibson, who was himself Archdeacon of Surrey, and who seems to have thoroughly investigated the subject, "the actual division of dioceses into archdeaconries, and the assignment of particular divisions to particular archdeacons, began a little after the Conquest." He adds,—"the

* Osmund. Reg. fol. lxxx.

† In § 105, which is entitled,—"De modo exequendi officium in vigiliis mortuorum."

‡ This is also clearly expressed in the statutes of Lichfield, and of York. See extracts given in the Cathedral Commissioners' Report, p. 10. So in the "Novum Registrum" of Lincoln (Bishop Wordsworth's edition, p. 27) we read of the office of Archdeacon, "Sane contemplatione dignitatis suæ intra Ecclesiam in voce, sessione, et processione, et aliis hujusmodi, præeminentiam ante *alios simplices* Canonicos eos sortiri volumus, *dum tamen fuerint præbendati*, et personaliter installati."

‖ The statute, which is an important one, is as follows:—"Licet certæ quædam personæ stalla in choro habentes in habitu chori Capitulum ingrediantur pro horis certis in festis duplicibus complendis, antiqua tamen consuetudo hactenus indubitata ad tractatus Capituli non permittit quempiam pro quovis statu quem habuerit in ecclesia admitti, vel Capitulum in tractatibus hujusmodi ingredi, nec quicquid de communi percipere, nisi ut Canonicus *præbendam* habeat in eadem."

bishops by the constitutions of Clarendon (A.D. 1164) were tied to a strict attendance on the king in their great councils, and this compelled them to larger delegations of power. In the charter of William I., for appointing the cognizance of ecclesiastical causes in a distinct place or court from the temporal, the archdeacon is named in his *general* state as "Vicarius Episcopi;" *e.g.*,—"Nullus episcopus vel archidiaconus de legibus episcopalibus amplius in Hundreto placita teneant." This established the Consistory Court of the Bishop.*

Earliest exercise of independent jurisdiction by archdeacons.

Bishop Kennet is of opinion that the first real assertion by the archdeacons of a jurisdiction, independent of the dean rural, was, when by a constitution of Otho in 1237 they were required to visit churches, and inquire into the way in which services were conducted, and generally also into the life and conversation of the clergy, besides being frequently present in the Rural Chapters through the several deaneries, there diligently instructing the priests to live well and learn the duties of their functions.† Some years before, however, a statute was passed, in the time of Bishop Richard Poore, which shows that in this diocese they had an independent position here previously. For among the "Constitutions" made in the full chapter of the Church of Sarum in the year 1222 was one to this effect,—"Archidiaconi post predictum tempus creandi contenti sint tertia parte sequestrorum, duabus partibus Domino episcopo remanentibus. Decani

* Gibson's Codex, p. 1008.

† At what Lyndwood calls the "Concilium Pan-Anglicum," which was held at S. Paul's in 1236, Cardinal Otho, the Papal legate, presiding, and there being present also Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, (a short time before Treasurer of Sarum) and many other bishops, the following "Constitution" was passed respecting archdeacons;—"De archidiaconis statuimus, ut ecclesias utiliter et fideliter visitent, an sacris vasis et vestibus et qualiter diurnis et nocturnis officiis ecclesiæ serviantur, et generaliter de temporalibus et spiritualibus inquirendo; et quæ corrigenda invenient, corrigent diligenter.

"Ecclesias autem non gravent superfluis expensis sed procurationes exigant duntaxat, cum visitent, moderatas; non ducant secum extraneos sed modeste se habeant tam in familia quam in equis.

"Cum autem visitent, corrigant, aut crimen puniant; aliquid ab aliquo recipere non presumant nec sententiis aliquos involvant injuste quod ab eis possint pecunias extorquere. Cum enim hæc et talia simoniacam cupient pravitatem, Decrevimus ut qui talia agere presumpserint, sic extorta in duplum erogare in pios usus arbitrio episcoporum compellantur, salva nihilominus alia pœna canonica contra eos.

"Sint autem solliciti frequenter interesse capitulis per singulos decanatus in quibus diligenter instruant inter alia sacerdotes ut bene vivant, ut sciant et sane intelligant verba canonis, et baptismatis quæ sunt de substantia sacramenti."—Lyndwood's "Provinciale" (1679), p. 54.

etiam rurales de communi consensu Domini Episcopi et Archidiaconorum instituantur et destituantur."*

Rules as to the residence of archdeacons at the cathedral.

It was ordained at a very early period that two of the archdeacons should be always resident at the Cathedral, "nisi necessaria et evidens causa possit eos excusare." In the year 1225 this residence was modified, with the consent of the whole chapter, and *three weeks'* attendance only was required; or in default the Archdeacon, so neglecting to reside, was to pay as a fine "*one fourth*" of the fifth part of his prebend: the fifth portion being the ordinary fine levied on a defaulting Canon. In the year 1319, the Archdeacon of Sarum, for the time being, whenever he might have a prebend, (quandocunque habuerit præbendam) was especially exempted from any penalty in the event of his non-residence.†

Oath of the archdeacon on admission to his dignity.

The oath of an archdeacon on his admission into office ran thus, "Ego A. B., Archidiaconus de . . . . in Ecclesia Sarum juro ad hæc sancta Dei Evangelia per me corporaliter tacta, fidelitatem Ecclesiæ Sarum, etiam quod consuetudines antiquas et approbatas et statuta dictæ Ecclesiæ, et specialiter omnes consuetudines dignitatem meam Archidiaconi concernentes, fideliter observabo et defendam: Et ad earundem defensionem opem et operam diligentem impendam. Sicut me Deus adjuvet et hæc sancta Dei evangelia.

It may be observed that the usual clause in the oath of one of the "Canonici Simplices" when installed,—"et secreta capituli quamdiu sunt secreta celabo"—is omitted in the installation of an archdeacon, again shewing, as we have already observed, that, as such, he was not a member of chapter.

Ancient form of an archdeacon's "charge."

To show the *thorough* way in which the archdeacons sought, when full jurisdiction was ceded to them, to fulfil the duties of their office, there is appended to this statement a document containing what is termed "Forma Oneris Archidiaconi," or "Form of an Archdeacon's Charge." It is taken from a manuscript consisting of sundry extracts, relating more or less to our cathedral, the latest of which are of the date of the early part of the sixteenth century (c. A.D. 1520). It would seem at one time to have belonged to a Dean of Sarum, for in Bishop Seth Ward's "Notitiæ" it is referred to as "Miscellanea Decani MS." The document itself, however, which is a separate one and is evidently stitched up with

* Osmund. Reg., fol. lvi. † Stat. Reg. de Mortival, A.D. 1319.

others, is, judging from the writing and the spelling of many of the words, clearly of the date of some fifty years earlier, and may be of the time of Richard III., or at the latest of the commencement of the reign of Henry VII. There are also, appended to the manuscript, the records of the visitation of the prebendal estates in the time of Dean Davyson (1473-1486).*

Forme of the Archdeacon's Charge.

Good Christyn people ye shall understande the cause of my comyng at this tyme is to doo my office of visitacion that I am bownde to doo by the law; for as our holy Father the Pope is Godis vicar here yn erthe, and hath principall cure and charge of all christian people, whiche cannot exercise this office in hys own proper person in all placis; therefor in our holy Father the Popis discharge of his grete cure is ordeynyd yn every diocesse a Bisshop, which hath cure and charge of all the subjects within their sayd dioceses. And forasmuch as they be not able to execute and exercise this office in their dioceses personally; the law hath ordeynyd that every Bisshop shall have certayn Archideacons, which be called in the law, '*Oculus Episcopi*,' the '*Eye of the Bisshop*,'' whose office is in the discharge of the same Bisshop to come and visite you, and to inquire of such crimys and opyn offences, and of all other things that is or ought to be reformyd among you to the lawe of God, the increase of vertue, and oppression of synne and iniquytie. And forasmuch

* There are, as will be observed, several matters of interest on which these "Articles of Enquiry" throw some light. Among them are the following:—

(1.) There is proof that in the pre-reformation Church of England *lay baptism* was distinctly recognised in cases of emergency.

(2.) A state of discipline is suggested which has long been in abeyance, the churchwardens being required to present their ministers and fellow-parishioners for matters now quite removed from their cognizance; as, for instance, the *former* for indulging in worldly busines or wearing inconsistent apparel,—the *latter*, for heresy, or witchcraft, or usury, whether in lending money or corn.

(3.) The "right of sanctuary" as appertaining to churches, or their precincts, is distinctly recognised. Such as had committed crimes, other than those of treason or sacrilege, were permitted to claim shelter in such privileged places for forty days. If during this space of time a layman expelled them he was excommunicated; and, if a clerk, he was pronounced irregular. Those availing themselves of the privilege of sanctuary, could, by acknowledging their fault, and submitting to banishment, escape from greater punishments. These privileges were first of all abridged about the year 1536, and quite abolished by the statute of 21 James I. cap. 28.

(4.) The rights of laymen to "a seat in the chancel," are clearly defined. They were not allowed to sit there "*against the Curate's mind*," shewing us, that whilst they were not absolutely excluded from the chancel, the decision in such a case was, as it would appear, in the hands of the minister.

as I, (howbeit unworthy) have the office of the Archideacon of this archideaconry, and doo intende for my discharge afore God, "*Ne Deus sanguinem vestrum de manibus meis requirat,*" that is to say, lest God for my negligence shall call me to accompte for your offence, and execute the punyshment that ye shall have for your offences uppon me, to plante vertue, and to reforme and punyshe synne and iniquytie, according to the lawe, whiche reformacõn cannot ensue withoute due knowledge and informacion, which must come of you that are churchwardens, that are callyd hether for to inqwyer and present suche opyn crymys and offences, that is published or suspycted yn the parishe ye come fro. And if ye doo your dutie yn makyng presentment ye are discharged, and the charge is in me. And if ye doo not truly present, but for affection concele synne and iniquitie, ye shall not only be punyshed afore God as accessories, and sanctours of the same synne which is not reformyd by your negligence, but also ye shall thereby renne and fall into manyfest perjury. Therefore I exhorte you in God, and also charge you and commande you, loke uppon your conscience and beware of perjury. The perill of an othe is that, He that wylfully doth perjure and forswere hymself doth forsake God his Creator and Redeemer and his werkis, and betakith hymselfe to his ghoostly enemy the devill; and yn tokyn and testymony thereof he leith his hand upon the booke; by that is understandin, that he forsaketh all the good dedis of cherite and pitie that he hath doon with his handis, and yn kyssyng of the book all the good prayers he hath said with his mouth. I truste ye wool, as good Christyn people, eschew the daungerous perill afore God and the world thereof. And soo I reqwyre you to doo. The articles ye shall inquyre of restith grossly uppon thre principals, FIRST, is the state of the pariche churches ye coom fro; the SECONDE, is the life and conversacion of your parsons, vicars, curates, and mynystres of the same; the THIRD, is the life and conversacion of the lay people of the pariche ye come fro, whiche I will declare to you specially.

FIRST, as towching the state of your churchis, ye shall inquyre whether the blessed sacrament of the awter (*altar*), whiche is very God in forme of brede, be in a honeste and clene pixe, and lokkyd according to the law; and if it be not, ye shall presente it.

ALSO ye shall inqwyre whether your chrismatory be under lokke and key; and if it be not, ye shall presente it.

ALSO ye shall inqwyre whether ye have sufficient awter clothis, vestmentts, corporasis, and, if ye soo have, whether they be brokyn or clene or honeste, and if there be any fawte (*fault*) there ye shall presente it.

ALSO whether ye have a Chalis of silver which is whole and not brokyn; and if ye have nott soo, ye shall presente it.

Also whether you have sufficient boks yn your churchis, that is to say, a portuorie, a legend, an antiphonar, a sawter (*psalter*), a masse booke, a manual, and a pie; whiche ye are bownde to have; and, if ye have these those bokes, whether they be brokyn or torn; and if ye lakke any of them, or be in any fawte in them, ye shall presente it.

Also ye shall inqwyre whether ye have sufficient tuellis (*towels*), surplisses, a cope, crosses, paxe, candlestikks, banners for the Rogacion weke, and also all other ornaments of the Churche, that is accustomyd to be had in pariche churches, and necessaire for devyne service; and if ye lakke any of these, or be in any fawte therein, ye shall presente it.

Also whether your images in the churche, and your setts (*seats*) be nott brokyn; and if ther be any fawte therein ye shall presente it.

Also whether the body and stepill of the church is sufficiently repairyd yn tyling, tymber-werk, wallying, and all other reparacions: if ther be any fawte therein ye shall presente it.

Also whether your font be under lokke and key; and, if it be not, ye shall presente it.

Also whether we have sufficient belles, belle roppes, and whether they be whole or well framyd or hanged; and if ther be any fawte therein ye shall presente it.

Also whether the church littyn (*i.e., churchyard*) be sufficiently enclosed, or kept clene or honest; and, if ther be any fawte therein, ye shall presente it.

Also whether ther be any goods or stokks of your churche yeven (*given*) to the mayntanyng of any lighte of your churchis, or any other yowse (*use*) be decaid or lost or witholden, and by whose negligence, ye shall presente it.

Also whether any persons witholdith any Church stokks or goods, belongying or bequest to the Churche, and presente them.

Also whether the Churchmen oons a yere gyve accomptts of the Churche goods to the parochians, or noo.

Also whether ther be a trew inventory made of the Churche goodis, and ornaments, and jewells or noo, and of this and all other things that concernyth the state of your Churches that is necessary to be reformyd ye shall inquyre thereof and present it by the vertue of your othis.

The Seconde parte of your charge schal be to inquyre whether your parsones or vicars be resident uppon their benefices; and if they be nott, ye shall presente it.

Also whether your channcellis, parsonages, or vicarages, and all other houses belonging to them be sufficiently repaired or noo; and if ther be any fawte therein ye shall presente it.

Also whether they doo say their devyn service at due owris (*hours*) and due tyme, and mynister sacraments, and sacramentals, to their parochians when they be called, or requyred; and, if they do not, ye shall presente them.

Also whether your parsons, or vicars, or their curatts, doo fower tymes in the yere declare and publishe the generall sentence of excommunication, the articles of the faith, the tenne commandments, the vii dedly syns, the vii werkks of mercy bodily and ghoostly, the iiij cardinal vertues, and the viij beatitudes, as he is bownde to doo; and if he doo not ye shall presente hym.

Also whether your parsones, or vicars, makith any dilapidacion, or alienation of the goods of his Churche; and if he doo ye shall presente it.

Also whether your parsones or vicares be lawfully possessed of their beneficis or not; that is to say whether they come by it by yefts (*gifts*) or rewards, or grauntyng of ffees or annuyties, or any other wise by simony; and if they have doon so, ye shall presente them.

Also whether your parsones, vicars, or prestys, holdeth or kepeth any suspecte women in their houses or chambres, or have any resortyng to them suspiciously, or if they resort to any, or whether they be noted, or infamyd, of incontynency or lechery; and if ye know ye shall present it.

Also whether they usith playing at the cards or dise, or hauntith any opyn taverns, or ale houses, or be distempred or dronkyn; if ye knowe any suche, ye shall present them.

Also whether any of their parochians hath decessed by their negligence without the sacraments of the church, and if ye know any suche, ye shall presente it.

Also whether your parsones, vicars, or preestes do opynly were and bere wepons, or use any apparell contrary to the habites of prestes; if ye know any suche, ye shall present hym.

Also whether they doo use any ribawde speche, or slaunder any persone, or if they use brallying (*brawling*), quarellyng, or fightyng; if ye knowe any suche, ye shall presente them.

Also whether your parsones, vicars, and curatts, doo denye any sacrament of the church to any person, or buryall, for any duties or demande; if ye knowe any suche, ye shall present hym.

Also whether any of your parsones, vicars, or prestes use any negociating, or buyyng or sellyng, or marchauntise; if ye know any suche, ye shall present hym.

Also whether they doo instructe the mydde-wifes howe they shulde order them selfe yn mynystryng the sacrament of baptysme yn tyme yn the tyme of perill and necessite, and shewe to them the wordes of the sacrament; and if there be any fawte therein, ye shall present hym.

Also whether they doo mynyster any sacrament or sacramentals to the parochians of another parishe withoute licence,—if ye know any suche, ye shall presente them.

Also whether they do solemnyse any matrymony betwixt any persons havying any open impediment, or be not lawfully axid; if ye doo knowe any suche, ye shall presente them.

Also whether ye knowe any parson, vicar, or curatt, that doth admitte any opyn suspended or cursed person by the lawe, or may be lawfully, to devyne servyce, or mynystre any sacrament to them, or committe any poynte of irregularite—if ye knowe any suche ye shall presente it.

Also whether they usithe to resorte to any opyn spectacles, as bere baytyngs, bull baytyngs, or frays, or placis of execution of dethe—if ye knowe any suche ye shall presente them.

Also whether they fynde and mayntayne such lightts yn the channcell as they are bownde, or suffer their hoggs or swyne to digge and deforme the churche-yarde; if ye knowe any suche, ys shall presente them.

Also whether the parsones, vicars, or curatts, lyve within their pariches or noo; if they doo not, ye shall presente them.

Also whether they suffer their churches to take damage for not axing of their tythes and duties, that they ought to have of right, for fere of any person, or for affection of any persone, or for fere of spending of money.

Also whether your parsons, vicars, or curatts, injoyn any person in penance in tyme of confession to have masses, or trentals to th' yntent they might have a vauntage by it,—and if ye knowe any such, ye shall presente them.

Of these articles, and all other thyngs concerning your parsons, vicars, and prestes, that is to be reformyd, ye shall inquyre thereof and presente it by the vertue of your othes.

The Thirde parte of your charge is concernyng the lyfe and conversacion of the lay people of the pariches ye come fro.

First ye shall enquyre whether ther be any persons that be informyd or suspected of heresie, wichecraft, incantacions, or of any supersticious opynyon ayenst the determinacion of the Church, or woll dispute, or reason of doubts of devynite, if ye knowe any suche, ye shall presente them.

Also ye shall inquyre whether any persone doo comitte any usary yn lendyng money, or corne, or any other thinge, for to have increase, and vauntage, for the lone,—these persons be excomunicate; if ye knowe any suche, ye shall present them.

Also whether any persone hath comytted any sacrilege, that is to say, if any person hath carnally offended with any religious woman, or taken anything owte of church or churchyards, or any other halowed place; if ye knowe any such, ye shall presente them.

Also whether any persons lyvyth in advowtry (*adultery*) or in fornicacion, if ye knowe any such, he shall presente them.

Also if ther be any persons that doth administre a dede mans goods withowte auctorite of th' ordinary, or lette (*hinder*) a dede mans testament and last wyll, or doth withholde any bequest or legacy made in his testament or doo make any dede of a yefte (*gift*) of his goodis to th' yntent to defrawde the Church, th' ordinary, or his creditors; all these persons soo doyng be excomunicate; if ye know any such, ye shall presente them.

Also if ther be any persons that doth witholde any tithes, as well personall comyng by his crafte, or predial comyng or growyng yn the feldis, or customable oblations, or geveth cownsaile to other to witholde their tythes, or oblacions,—all thes persones to excomunicate; if ye knowe any such, ye shall presente them.

Also whether there be any persons that doth lay violent handis upon prestes, they be excomunicate; if ye know any suche, ye shall present them.

Also whether there be any persons that doth breke the liberties of the churche, in takyng any man that takith the privilege of the churche, and violently pullith hym owte of churche or churchyarde, they soo doing be excomunicate; if ye knowe any suche, ye shall presente them.

Also whether there be any persons that be unlawfully married together, havyng any impediment of consanguinite, carnal or spirituall, or withowte banys axyng, or make any privy contracte; if ye knowe any suche ye shall presente them.

Also whether there be any persons that doth not sanctifie their halydays, and comyth nott to their pariche churchis Sondais and halydays, and those daies forbere their labor and worke; if ye knowe any suche, ye shall presente them.

Also if there be any comon slawnderers of their neybors, or scoldis, or detractors;—if ye knowe any suche, ye shall presente them.

Also if ther be any that be opyn swerers, or perjured persons,—if ye know any suche, ye shall presente them.

Also if ther be any persons that doth lette th' ordinarie jurisdiction of th' exercise of the same; if ye knowe any suche ye shall present them.

Also if there be any women that do oppress their childryn, in leyng of them yn the bedde with them; if ye knowe any suche, ye shall presente them.

Also if there be any layman or women woll presume to sitt in the chauncell, yn time of devyne service, ayenst the curatts mynde; if ye knowe any suche, ye shall presente them.

Also if there be any persons that usith talkyng and jangelyng yn the Church, yn tyme of devyne service, or do lette (*hinder*) devyne service, ye shall truly presente them.

Also if there be any persons that leith violent handis uppon his father and mother natural, or godfather or godfather, they be excomunicate; and if ye knowe any suche, ye shall presente them.

Of these articles in speciall, and of all other things in generall, that concernyth the state of your churchis, the life and conversacion of parsons, vicars, curatts, and other mynysters of the same, and also the lyfe and conversacion of the lay people of the pariche ye come fro, that ye shall fynde to be redressed and reformyd, ye shall truly serche and inquire thereof, and presente it to the Courte, and nott lette soo to do, for favor, fere, affection, or drede of any person, uppon payne of perjury. And now goo togethir and make your bills and bring them in to the Courte."

There would seem to have been two oaths administered to the new churchwardens; the *one* pledging them to a general care of the church and the *other* to a true and faithful reply to the "articles of enquiry" submitted to them. They were as follows:—

(1.) "Ye schall truly execute and exercise th' office of the churchwardynship that ye are chosyn unto, to the beheste and profite of the Church, and faithfully admynystre and kepe the Church goodis jewellis and ornaments of the same; and mayntayne the lyghtts and stokks of the said Church, and make a trewe accomptte to the parochians of the Churche goodis, withoute fraude, disceit, or colour. Soo God ye helpe and these holy evangelies."

(2.) "Ye schall truly inquyre of all such Articles that shal be declared unto you, concerning the state of your churchis, the life and conversacion of the parsones, vicars, curatts, and mynysters of the same: and also the life and conversacion of the parochians that ye come fro, and of all their opyn crymys and offences raynyng amonge those yn yor parischis, and ye shall presente nothyng for noo malice, ne concele nothyng for noo coruption ne affection, but true and whole presentment make. Soo God ye helpe, and these holy evangelies."

ARCHDEACONS OF DORSET.

The Archdeacon of Dorset is called in the Valor Ecclesiasticus (II. 70) "Primus Archidiaconus." He held, as annexed to his dignity, the rectory of Gussage Regis (or All Saints); his profits being taxed in 1280 at 110 marks; and in 1374 at 103 marks. At the time of the "Valor" the whole was valued at £105 2s.; but it was charged with a pension of £20 to the Bishop of Sarum. At that time (*c* 1535) the archdeaconry was held by Edward Fox, afterwards Bishop of Hereford, who, as we learn from that survey, held the prebend of "Major pars Altaris," the prebend consisting, in "pentecostal oblations of the diocese of Sarum, and being charged with the payment of *thirty shillings* to his 'vicar choral.'"

In the year 1542 this archdeaconry was separated from the church of Salisbury and annexed to the newly formed see of Bristol. The patent is printed in Rymer's Fœdera, XIV., p. 748. An account has been given already (see above p. 52) of the measures by which, in 1836, it was restored once more to the diocese of Salisbury.

There are included within the archdeaconry of Dorset, which embraces the whole county, *five* deanries, viz., those of Bridport, Dorchester, Pimperne, Shaftesbury, and Whitchurch.

Though Dorsetshire was, in the year 1542, separated from the diocese of Salisbury, the various prebends, the estates belonging to which were situated in that county, were still retained by the cathedral of Sarum, and the Dean had jurisdiction over them.

The dignity of the archdeaconry of Dorset was rated for first fruits at £82 12s. 8½d.

The stall of the Archdeacon of Dorset in the cathedral of Sarum, by a decree of Chapter in April, 1673, was appropriated "seniori canonico dignitate non ornato."—Shuter. Reg. p. 68.

ARCHDEACONS OF DORSET.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
c. 1097	AARON.	He is named, according to Le Neve (II. 637), in the Osmund Register.
c. 1120	JOHN.	Conjectured by Le Neve to be the same person that held the dignity of "Chancellor of Sarum," *c.* 1121. He was likewise an archdeacon of the diocese, and seemingly of Dorset.
c. 1136	ADELELM.	His name occurs as a witness, in 1137, to a deed of Elyas Gyffard, bestowing Hull-Deverel on the Church of S. Peter, Heytesbury (Osm. Reg. *fol.* xlviii), and also to a deed of Bishop Jocelin, who died in 1184. (Cartul. S. Crucis prope Winton MS.)
c. 1185	WILLIAM.	He held this office in 1190. (Reg. Abb. de Tavistoc, MS. *fol.* 106). He is also spoken of in a deed relating to the churches of Lyme and Halgestoc (Halstock) of the date of 1188-1193. Osm. Reg. *fol.* xxxi.
c. 1193	ADAM.	He is named as paying 20 marks of fine to the king in 1201. Rot. de Oblatis (edit. Hunter) p. 134. He was present at a chapter meeting held in 1213, at the time when Richard Poore was Dean, when a statute was passed "De visitatione præbendarum per Decanum." Osm. Reg. *fol.* lvi. Le Neve also refers to "Annal. Teokisbir" in proof that he was styled Archdeacon of Dorset in the time of Bishop Herbert Poore (1194-1217). Le Neve, II. 638.
c. 1220	HERBERT.	He is named in a deed of the date of 1220, defining the rights of the Archdeacons of Sarum, in Westbury, Melksham, and other places. Osm. Reg. *fol.* xlviii. He was present when a statute was passed in 1222 entitled "De residencia facienda;" and also in 1225, at what is termed "Capituli Sar. prima convocatio." *Ibid, fol.* lxx. See also Wilkins' Concilia, I. 551.
c. 1226	HUMPHREY.	He is possibly the same as the Archdeacon of Wilts of 1225. He was present at the election of Robert Bingham to the see of Sarum. Wilkins' Concilia, I. 560. According to Hutchins, he is described as "quondam Archid. Dorset" April 23, 1243. Pat. 28 Hen. III. In 1226 he held the prebend of Alton (Borealis ?) Osm. Reg. *fol.* lxxv.
c. 1243	GERARD DE BINGHAM.*	He is named, in the Placita Forest. of Dorset, under 35 Henry III. (1250) as holding this dignity, and was probably a kinsman, as well as a cotemporary, of Bishop Bingham. See Hutchins' Dorset. Introduc. xxvii. (3rd Edit.).

* Le Neve [II. 637] inserts the name of "Girardus de Bingham," between those of JOHN and ADELELM, a century earlier, with the note—"the year uncertain." He gives no reference to any authority for this entry. For the reason named above, I have placed this Archdeacon of Dorset some century later.

ARCHDEACONS OF DORSET.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
c. 1258	Simon de Bridport.	A kinsman probably of Giles de Bridport, Bishop of Sarum (1257-1262). According to Le Neve, who refers to Pat. 46 Hen. III., he held this dignity in Feb., 1261. He would appear to have held also the archdeaconry of Berks. He held the latter dignity in 1262, when an ordinance was passed in chapter respecting the cathedral being free from Episcopal jurisdiction. Osm. Reg. *fol* li. See also Dean Pierce's "Vindication of the King's Rights," *appendix*, p. 6.
c. 1275	Thomas Beck.*	He held this dignity in 1275. (Pat. 3 Edw. I.) About 1280 he was Archdeacon of Berks. Prynne III. 248. He had been previously (1269) Chancellor of Oxford. In 1279 he was constituted Treasurer of England. Pat. 1 Edw. I., *m* 7. He obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln in January, 1280. Le Neve, II. 125. A few months afterwards he was consecrated at Lincoln, by Archbishop Peckham, to the see of S. David's. He afterwards protested against the jurisdiction of the see of Canterbury, but was compelled to submit by threats of excommunication. He died April 20, 1293. See Willis' Survey of S. David's p. 105, and Haddan and Stubbs, I. 528, 576.
1281 Feb. 19.	Henry de Braundeston.	Bishop of Sarum 1287-1288. See above p. 91.
1287	Henry de Bluntesdon.	Preb. of Chute. He was in possession of this office in 1291. See Prynne's Coll., III. 521.
1296	William de la Wyle.	He held this office in 1297. Prynne's Coll., III. 711. He died June 17, 1298. Le Neve, II. 638.
1297 June 9.	Henry de Bluntesdon.	Conferred on him by the king, during a vacancy in the see, Bishop Nicholas Longespée having died three weeks previously. Pat. 25, Edw. I., p. 1, m. 4. He is the same presumably as held the office in 1287. He died in 1316. [There was a chantry in the cathedral called after the name of "Henry de Bluntesdon."]
1316 Sept. 29.	Peter de Periton.	He succeeded on the decease of Henry de Bluntesdon. Mortiv. Reg. 26.
1327	Thomas de Hotoft (or Hotest).	He held this dignity Aug. 19, 1327. Pat. 20, Edw. II. He is named also in 1338. Hemingsby Reg., p. 4. His "obit" was kept on July 18.

* Thomas Beck was brother to Antony Beck, the great Bishop of Durham (1283-1310) and a son of Walter Beck, Baron of Eresby in Lincolnshire. He translated at his own cost the relics of S. Hugh of Lincoln on the octave of S. Michael 1280, on which day he was consecrated in Lincoln Cathedral to the see of S. David's. "Master Thomas Beck" was present in Parliament, among the officers of State, when Alexander, King of Scotland, did homage. Sir Harris Nicholas (Synopsis of Peerage II. 715) says that with one or two exceptions those present were judges of the several courts and probably officers of the palaces. See Rolls of Parliament (Claus. R.) 6 Edw. I.

ARCHDEACONS OF DORSET.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1339 Sept. 12.	JOHN DE KIRKEBY.	He was Rector of Keevil in 1333. He became prebendary of Preston in 1334 and of Minor Pars Altaris in 1338. One of the same name, and probably the same person, was Precentor of Lichfield 1332-1339. He held this dignity with the church of Gussage annexed. Reg. Wyville 71.
1347	BERTRAND.	Bertrand de Deucy, a Roman Cardinal, held this office in 1347. See Rymer, V. 547. He is there called "Embredunensis." He was Archbishop of Embrun, and Cardinal of S. Mark. He died at Avignon 21 Octob., 1355.
c. 1365	ROBERT.	A Cardinal-Priest by the title of "the xii Apostles" held this dignity with the rectory of Gussage annexed, according to Fox (I. 429) in 1374. He also held the prebend of Woodford. He held also the church of Wearmouth, and the archdeaconry of Durham, in 1376. Le Neve, III. 302. It is conceived that this is the Cardinal "Robert, Count of Geneva," afterwards POPE CLEMENT VII. He died in 1394.
1378 Nov. 18.	THOMAS PAYS.	He is so named in the Erghum Reg., p. 24. He held also the church of Gussage Regis, as appurtenant to his dignity.
c. 1379	THE CARDINAL OF NAPLES.	He was in possession of this dignity about the year 1379. Pat. 3, Ric. II., p. 3, m. 4. This was possibly Nicolas Caraccioli, who was created a Cardinal in 1378, and died 4 Cal. Aug., 1389. He was Inquisitor General of Naples, and Legate there,—"cum Cardinalibus Reatino et Veneto."
1385 Jan. 7.	RALPH DE ERGHUM.	Erghum Reg., p. 72. A kinsman doubtless of Ralph Erghum, who at the time of this appointment was Bishop of Sarum, and who on the same day appointed Peter de Erghum to the prebend of Yetminster 2da. He became afterwards Archdeacon of Taunton, in 1391, and Precentor of Wells, in 1402. His will was dated March 13, 1410, shortly after which time he died.
1388 Octob. 4.	ROBERT RUGGENHALL. (or RAGENELL)	Appointed by "royal letters," the temporalities of the see being at the time in the hands of the King. Pat. 12 Ric. II., p. 1, m. 16. He held several prebends in succession in the cathedral, —Bishopston 1392; Warminster 1393; Woodford *c.* 1403; Major pars Altaris 1406. He became Provost of S. Edmund's, Sarum, in 1395. He died in 1407. See Waltham Reg., p. 2.
1396 Nov. 25.	MICHAEL CERGEAUX.	Appointed by the King, during a vacancy in the see. Pat. 20 Ric. II., p. 1, m. 8. Hutchins quotes Wood's "Hist. and Antiq. of Oxford," I. 97 and II. (append.) p. 63, to prove that he was LL.D. and a proctor in the disputes before the commissioners of the King, June 20, 50 Edw. III. He died in 1397. Mitford Reg., p. 42.

ARCHDEACONS OF DORSET.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1397 Sept. 3.	HENRY CHICHELEY.	Appointed by the Bishop on the decease of Michael Cergeaux. Mitford Reg., p. 43. He was the intimate friend of Bishop Mitford. He held several prebends in succession in the cathedral, and was in 1405 one of the "juniores canonici residentiarii." Hatcher and Benson, p. 757. He held, for a time, the living of Melcombe Bingham, in Dorset. In 1402 he became Archdeacon of Sarum, exchanging that office shortly afterwards for the dignity of Chancellor. In 1408 he was consecrated at Lucca, by Pope Gregory XII., to the see of St. David's, and became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1414. He was the founder of All Souls College, Oxford. He died April 12, 1443.
1400 July 9.	NICHOLAS BUBWITH.	Appointed by the Bishop on the cession of Henry Chicheley. Mitford Reg., p. 65. He became Bishop of London in 1406,—of Sarum in June, 1407,—and of Bath and Wells in the following October. He died October 27, 1424. See above, p. 96.
1406 Sept. 24.	JOHN MACWORTH.	Appointed by the King during a vacancy in the see. Mitford Reg., p. 105. He was Chancellor of Henry, Prince of Wales (afterwards Henry V.) He obtained a prebend at Lincoln 1404. He became Archdeacon of Norfolk in 1408, and Dean of Lincoln in 1412. He was also a prebendary of York in 1436. In Salisbury Cathedral he held the prebend of Preston 1412-1450. He died in 1450, and was buried in Lincoln Cathedral.
1436 Feb. 22.	JOHN HODY.	Appointed on the cession of John Macworth. Neville Reg., p. 105. He was Precentor of Wells in 1410; Prebendary of Warminster 1424; Chancellor of Wells 1426; Canon of York 1426-1436. He was uncle to Sir John Hody, Lord Chief Justice of England in the time of Henry VI. His brother, Thomas Hody, had an estate at Kington Magna in Dorset, and was the King's escheator for that county, 6 Henry V.
1440 July 19.	JOHN STOPYNGTON.	Master of the Rolls 1438. Preb. of Yetminster Prima 1432. Preb. of St. Paul's 1424. Archdeacon of Colchester 1433. See Le Neve, II. 340. One of the same name, probably the same person, Canon of York 1442-1447. See Hutchins' Reg., p. 13; and Rymer's Fœdera, x. 834. He died in 1447.
1447 May 25.	ROBERT AISCOUGH.*	Collated on the decease of J. Stopinton. Aiscough Reg., p. 98. A kinsman of William Aiscough, Bishop of Sarum (1438-

* There would seem to have been *two* of the name of "Robert Aiscough" who were cotemporaries. They held respectively the following prebends: the *one* Warminster 1440; Faringdon 1441; South Grantham 1447; Chute, April 1448; Charminster, November 1448;—the *other*, Netheravon, Jan. 1441; Bishopston, November 1441; North Alton 1446-59.

ARCHDEACONS OF DORSET.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
		1450.) Preb. of Warminster 1440; Faringdon 1441; S. Grantham 1447; Chute, April 1448; Charminster Nov. 1448. His name appears as 'Canonic. Sar.' to a Heytesbury chantry—deed executed by Bishop Aiscough "in the chapel of his manor of Pottern," 19th July, 1442. He died in 1448.
1449 Feb. 14.	WILLIAM AISCOUGH.	He succeeded on the decease of Robert Aiscough. Aiscough Reg., p. 113. He was Preb. of Charminster in 1449, and of Netherbury in Terra in 1475. There was, according to Le Neve (III. 696), a Master of Michael House, Cambridge, of this name in 1461.
1486 June 25.	ROBERT LANGTON.	A nephew of Bishop Langton. Appointed on the decease of William Aiscough. Langton Reg., p. 9. Of Queen's College, Oxford, where, B. Willis says, he made the "fine windows." Preb. of Fordington in 1484, and of Charminster in 1488. He also held prebends at Lincoln 1483-1516; at Southwell 1514-1517; at York 1514-1524. He appears also to have been Treasurer of York 1509-1514, and Chancellor of Lichfield in 1516. He died in 1524 and was buried at the Charterhouse, London.
1514 May 20.	RICHARD PACE	Appointed on the resignation of R. Langton. Audley Reg. p. 63. Preb. of Combe 1522. He was the King's Secretary and had many preferments. He was Preb. of Southwell 1510-1514; of York 1514; of St. Paul's 1519, and in the same year became Archdeacon of Colchester, and then Dean of St. Paul's. He was Dean of Exeter in 1522, an office which he resigned in 1527.* See Oliver's Lives of Bishops of Exeter, p. 275. He died in 1532 at Stepney, and was buried in the chancel of that parish church. Le Neve, II. 314.†

* His successor at Exeter as Dean, was Reginald Pole. Thus in the Harl. MSS., 6979 fol. 51, we have the following extract from the Register at Exeter; "1527, 25 Jul., Rainaldus Poole in prebend. Exon., per resignationem Ricardi Pace. Eodem dio presentatum est Capitulo Exon., instrumentum resignationis decanatus factæ per Ricardum Pace. Aug. 12. Rainaldus Poole electus in decanatum Exon."

† Wood, in Ath. Oxon. I. 69, gives us the following additional particulars respecting RICHARD PACE. He was educated by Thomas Langton, Bishop of Winchester, and sent by him to Padua where he was instructed by Cuthbert Tunstall and William Latymer. He afterwards went to Queen's College, Oxon, where his patron had been Provost. He was subsequently attached to the service of Christopher Bainbridge, afterwards Cardinal, who had succeeded to the Provostship of Queen's. He afterwards became a Secretary of State and was sent on some important embassies. In 1521 he went to Rome to make friends in behalf of Cardinal Wolsey as Pope. He was afterwards ambassador to Venice. He fell ultimately into disgrace and was imprisoned in the Tower of London. He resigned his preferments some little time before his death, which took place in the year 1532. See also Kennet's Collect., XLV. 83.

ARCHDEACONS OF DORSET.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1522 Jan. 17.	John Stokesley.	Collated on the resignation of R. Pace. He was a Fellow of Magdalen College, and afterwards Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and Archdeacon of Surrey. He was consecrated as Bishop of London, November 27, 1530. He died Sept. 8, 1539, and was buried in the chapel of S. Gregory, in S. Paul's Cathedral. See Dugdale's S. Paul's, p. 109. Athen. Oxon., II. 748, and Kennet's Collect., XLV. 152-154.
1530 Dec. 20.	William Bennett.	Collated on the promotion of J. Stokesley to the see of London. Campegio Reg., p. 9. He was prebendary of S. Paul's 1526. He was sent to Rome as an envoy to expedite the business of the divorce of Henry VIII. from Catharine of Arragon. See Kennet's Collect., XLV. 94. He died in 1533. His will proved May 11, 1534; he is called Prebendary of Litton in Wells Cathedral, and Rector of Marnhull, to which church he left 20 marks.
1533 Nov. 24.	Edward Fox.	Collated on the decease of W. Bennett. Campeg. Reg. 43. A relative of Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester. Prebendary of Major pars Altaris. Val. Ecc. II., 70. Master of Sherborne Hospital, and Prebendary of York 1527. He was also the King's almoner. He was sent as King's orator to Rome with Stephen Gardiner respecting the invalidation of the marriage of Henry VIII. with Catharine of Arragon, In 1528 he became Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and in 1531 Archdeacon of Leicester. In 1535 he was consecrated Bishop of Hereford. He died in 1548, and was buried in the church of S. Mary Mounthaw, London.* Athen. Oxon., II. 710. Athen. Cantab., I. 66. Kennet Coll., XLVI. 64.
1535	William Skyp	Collated on the promotion of E. Fox to the see of Hereford. He held the office in 1537. Le Neve, II. 640.
1538	John Skyp.	Of Gonville Hall, Cambridge. He was an early Protestant, and was chaplain to Queen Ann Boleyn. He revised the Epistle to the Hebrews for the Bible of 1540, and was one of the compilers of the "Institution of a Christian Man." He was Vicar of Thaxted, Essex, 1534; Rector of Newington, Surrey, 1538; and about the same time Archdeacon of Suffolk. He was Master of Gonville Hall, Cambridge, 1536-40. He was consecrated to the see of Hereford Nov. 22, 1539. He died in March, 1552, and was buried in the church of S. Mary, Mounthaw, London.* See Athen. Cantab., I. 110. Kennet's Collect., XLVI., 97-99.

* The church of S. Mary, Mounthaw (or "de monte alto"), stood on Old Fish Street Hill, and was exclusively in the patronage of the Bishops of Hereford, the advowson having been purchased by Ralph of Maidstone, Bishop of Hereford, about the year 1234. The church was destroyed in the fire of London in 1666, and never rebuilt. Le Neve, II. 468.

ARCHDEACONS OF DORSET.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1539	THOMAS CANNER.	Appointed by the King, on the promotion of J. Skyp to the see of Hereford. Of Magdalen College, Oxford; Proctor 1522; Prebendary of Lincoln 1524. Le Neve, II. 109-186.
		ARCHDEACONS OF DORSET (DIOCESE OF BRISTOL.)
1542 Dec. 10.	THOMAS CANNER.	(See above.) He was confirmed in this dignity 10 Dec., 1542. Lib. Capit. Bristol, fol. 26.
1551 April 4.	JOHN COTTERELL.	He was a Prebendary of Bristol Dec. 31, 1545. In 1555 he obtained a prebend at Lincoln, and in 1567 that of Fordington at Sarum. He became Archdeacon of Wells in 1554. He died in March, 1572, and was buried in the cathedral at Wells. His will was proved May 25, 1572.
1572	HENRY TUCHENER.*	He was installed about May, 1572, and held this dignity in 1590. Reg. Dec. et Cap., Bristol.
1607	EDWARD WICKHAM.	He held a prebend in Lincoln, 1593-1620. (Le Neve, II. 124.) He died in 1620, and was buried at Storrington, in Sussex.
1621 Aug. 27.	RICHABD FITZ-HERBERT	Of New College, Oxford. Rector of Cheselborne, Dorset, and of Stoke Trister, Somerset. See Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, part II. p. 4.
1660 July 25.	RICHARD MEREDITH.	Appointed by royal mandate (in the room of R. Fitz-Herbert, deceased), 25 July, 1660. Le Neve, I. 225.
1668	RALPH IRONSIDE.	Collated on the decease of R. Meredith. He was no doubt a kinsman of Gilbert Ironside, who held the see of Bristol (1661-1671). He died in 1682.
1683 March 25.	JOHN FEILDING.	Collated on the decease of R. Ironside. He was Vicar of Piddletown, Dorset. He held the prebend of Yatesbury 1677, and Gillingham Major 1682. He died in 1697.
1697 March 5.	ROBERT COOPER.	Collated on the decease of Hon. John Feilding. He died in April 1733. Le Neve, I. 226.
1733 May 7.	EDWARD HAMMOND.	He was Rector of Wootton, Herts. He died in 1762.
1762 May 21.	JOHN WALKER.	Preb. of Wells 1742-1780; he died Nov. 15, 1780, aged 85.

* Hutchins here inserts the name of TOBIAS MATTHEW, and says that "he was made April 1572, but soon quitted it to Henry Tuchener." Even if nominated to this archdeaconry, it is very doubtful if he was ever installed.

ARCHDEACONS OF DORSET.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1780 Nov. 11.	Geo. Watson Hand.	Preb. of Warminster 1775; Preb. of St. Paul's 1775.
1801 May 2.	Henry Hall.	He died May 29, 1815; aged 81.
1815 June 3.	William England.	Collated on decease of Henry Hall.
1836 Jan. 9.	Robt. Bentley Buckle.	Fellow of Sidney Sussex Coll. Cambridge. Preb. of Stratton 1841; Rector of Upwey, Dorset, 1837.
		Archdeacons of Dorset (Diocese of Sarum) after Oct. 5, 1836.
1836 Oct. 5.	Robt. Bentley Buckle.	(See above.)
1862 Jan. 25.	Anthony Huxtable.	Appointed on the resignation of R. B. Buckle. Preb. of Torleton 1854; Rector of Sutton Waldron 1834-1871.
1862 Oct. 9.	Thomas Sanctuary.	On the resignation of A. Huxtable. Vicar of Poorstock, Dorset, 1840; Canon Residentiary of Sarum 1875.

ARCHDEACONS OF BERKS.

The Archdeacon of Berks is called in the Valor Ecclesiasticus, "Secundus Archidiaconus." At the time of the Survey the dignity was held by Robert Awdeley, who was also Prebendary of Ramsbury in the Church of Sarum.

The value of this archdeaconry, to which was annexed the Rectory of North Moreton, Berks, was estimated in 1374 at 140 marks. At the time of the Survey it was rated for first fruits at £54 18s. 6½d.

There were included within this archdeaconry, which embraces the whole county of Berks, whilst it was a part of the Sarum Diocese, *four* Deanries;—namely, those of Abingdon, Newbury, Reading, and Wallingford. Of late years these Rural Deanries have been subdivided, and there are now *ten* instead of four; in addition to those above-named, there are those of Bradfield, Maidenhead, Sonning, the Vale of the White Horse, Wallingford, and Wantage.

It has been already explained (above p. 52) how this archdeaconry was, in 1836, severed from the diocese of Sarum, and united to that of Oxford.

ARCHDEACONS OF BERKS.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
... ...	ROGER. (?)	Le Neve gives this name as that of the earliest archdeacon both for Wilts and Berks, and refers to the Osmund Reg. as his authority. It would seem probable that the Archdeacon of "Remmisbury" is the person alluded to in either case. The old diocese of Ramsbury included Berks. See below under "Archdeacons of Wilts."
c. 1175	GALFRIDUS (GEOFFREY).	He held this office between 1175-1180. Cartul. Glaston. MS. He also held it in 1210. Cartul. de Radyng (MS. Cotton Domit., A 3). He is named in a deed of Bishop Jocelin. Hatcher and Benson, 726.
c. 1207	ALBERICUS.	He held it 1213-1215. See Hist. MSS. Rep., IV. 453. His name appears among those present at a Chapter in 1214, when the statute was promulgated "De visitatione prebendarum per Decanum." [A . . . Archd. of Berks witnesses a deed of Bishop Herbert Poore, dated 1207, respecting the prebend of Okeburne. Osmund. Reg., fol. xix.]
c. 1220	GALFRIDUS* (GEOFFREY).	His name occurs in a deed of 1222 "De residencia facienda," in the time of Bishop R. Poore. He also witnessed the foundation charter of the Priory of Ivelcestre (c. 1217-1228). Reg. Drokensford, Ep. Bath and Wellens.
c. 1223	WILLIAM DE MERTON.*	He is said to have held this office in 1224. (Formul. Anglic., p. 29) and in 1232 (Reg. Mon. Waltham MS. Cott. Tiber, C ix. fol. 140). He was present in 1227 at the election of R. Bingham, as Bishop of Sarum. Osmund. Reg., fol. lxxx. See Wilkins' Concil., I. 566. One of this name was Dean of Wells in 1237. Le Neve, I. 150. William, Archdeacon of Berks, held the prebend of Ferendon (Faringdon) in 1226. Osm. Reg., fol. lxxv.)
c. 1230	WILLIAM DE PRESTON.	He occurs between 1231-1236. He is named in a deed of 1236 granting certain fines, &c., for the fabric fund of the new cathedral. Hatcher and Benson, 731.

* There is considerable confusion, as it would appear, in Le Neve (II. 635) respecting these two archdeacons of Berks. There is no little difficulty in reconciling the dates of their signatures with the time, when, according to the usual lists, they respectively filled the office. It would seem probable, that the name of William de Merton ought to *follow*, and not *precede*, that of Geoffrey, as we have given it above. In Le Neve, we have William de Merton both *before* and *after* Geoffrey; but he possibly mistakes William de *Merton* for William de *Preston* in the second entry.

ARCHDEACONS OF BERKS.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1239	GILES DE WOCUMB.	He is named in the Chartulary of Lacock (fol. 60 *a*) under the year 1241. See Bowles' Lacock, *App.* 29. He held this office in 1254. Prynne Coll., III. 100. He occurs also in a deed by Bishop Bingham respecting Harnham Bridge in 1244. Hatcher and Benson, 732.
1255	GILES DE BRIDPORT.	Bishop of SARUM 1257. See above p. 89.
1257	SIMON DE BRIDPORT.	Archdeacon of Dorset *c.* 1258. See above p. 138.
c. 1258	WALTER SCAMMEL.	He occurs as holding this office in 1267 (Pat. 52 Henry III.) He was Treasurer in 1264, Precentor in (*c.*) 1250, Dean in 1278, Bishop of Sarum in 1284. See above p. 90.
1278	STEPHEN.	One bearing this name is called Archdeacon of Berks in 1278. Hatcher and Benson, 737.
c. 1279	THOMAS BECK.	Archdeacon of Dorset *c.* 1260. See above p. 138. He held this archdeaconry 8 Edw. I. Prynne Collect., I. 248. He became Bishop of St. David's 1280.
1280	WILLIAM DE BERGHES (or BERGES).	Preb. of North Grantham *c.* 1305. He held this office in 1287. Reg. Sutton. Ep. Linc. He had the king's letters of protection Sept. 28, 1294. Prynne Coll., III. 591. He sent William de Bukkestanes as his proxy to a Parliament held at Carlisle in 1307. Rot. Parl., 35 Edw. I. He died in 1313.
1313	RICHARD DE BELLO (or HALDINGHAM).	Collated on decease of Will. de "Burgesse." Gandav. Reg, 124. Preb. of Beaminster 1ma 1297 ; N. Grantham June 10, 1298 ; Combe Aug. 11, 1298. In 1315 he acted as "Custos Sar. dioc. sede vacante per mortem Simonis (de Gandavo) Episcopi."* See Wilts Institutions *sub anno* 1315. He would seem also to have held a prebend at Hereford in 1305, and to have been Rector of Poulshot in 1313. [There was a namesake, called Richard de Bello *alias* "de la Battayle," who was Treasurer of Lincoln in 1276. Le Neve, II. 88.]
1314	TYDO DE VARESIO.	He had letters of protection, being beyond the sea, in 1314. See Pat. 7 Edw. II., p. 2, and Pat. 8 Edw. II. (Aug. 3.) Le Neve, II. 633.

* The entries in the Register of Richard de Bello, whilst he administered the affairs of the see during a vacancy, extend from "6 Cal. Maii" to "17 Cal. Jul." 1315.

ARCHDEACONS OF BERKS.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1317 Sept. 14.	Gilbert de Stapleton.	This archdeaconry seems to have been granted to him by the King. Pat. 11 Edw. II., p. 1, m. 27.
1331 Aug. 21.	Robert de Aylestone.	Preb. Maj. pars Altaris 1320; Bitton 1322. He is said to have been collated on the decease of T. de Varesio. Hemingsby Reg., p. 1. See Rymer's Fœdera, IV. 522. He was confirmed in this office by letters patent 16 Octob., 1331. Pat. 5 Edw. III., p. 2, m. 12. He seems to have been Archdeacon of Wilts in 1327, and of Bath in 1331. He held also a prebend at Lincoln in 1331 (Le Neve, II. 126, 174), and was Rector of Wotton Bassett in 1322.
1336	Thomas de Holand.	
1339 Sept. 12.	Edmund de la Beche.	Wyville Reg. 70. Rector of Compton Chamberlain 1315; Preb. of Ramsbury 1335. [One of this name, perhaps the same person, was Preb. of S. Paul's 1339.]
c. 1358	John Harewell.	He would seem in 1331 for a short time to have been Archdeacon of Norfolk (Le Neve, II. 483). He also was Archdeacon of Worcester 1353-1366. He was Chaplain to Edward the Black Prince, and Chancellor of Gascony (Le Neve, I. 138). He was consecrated at Bourdeaux by the Bishop of that see, on March 7, 1367, to the see of Bath and Wells. He died in July 1386, and was buried at Wells. There is a large monument with his effigy in alabaster on the right hand side of the south aisle. See Willis' Abb., II. 374.
1374 Aug. 1.	William.	A cardinal with the "title of S. Stephen." Fox I. 428. Preb. of Highworth. Provided to this office by the Pope. Confirmed in it by the King, Pat. 8 Ric. II, *p.* 1. *m.* 31. Le Neve, II. 634. This was William de Agrifolio, jun., "Salernitanus," who was created a cardinal in 1382, and died 13 Jan., 1401-2. He would seem to have held this office before he was a cardinal. He was Archdeacon of Taunton in 1374, and held a prebend at Lincoln 1379-1384. Le Neve, II. 134.
1389 Oct. 26.	Thomas Yokflete.	Pat. 13 Ric. II. *p.* 1, *m.* 6. He held a prebend at Lincoln in 1397.
1395 Sept. 22.	John Southam.*	Pat. 19 Ric. II. *p.* 1, *m.* 19. He occurs 16 October, 1395. Holme Reg. 31.

* There is as Le Neve observes (II. 634 *note*) great difficulty as to the appointments to this archdeaconry between 1395-1403. As Bishop Waltham died in Sept., 1395, and these appointments were made during the vacancy of the see, disputes as to the right of patronage may in part account for the circumstance.

ARCHDEACONS OF BERKS.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1395 Sept. 28.	Walter Cook.	Pat. 19 Ric. II., *p.* 1, *m.* 18, and *p.* 2, *m.* 24. He seems to have been a Preb. at Lincoln 1395-1421, and to have been Treasurer of S. Paul's in 1399, holding several prebends in succession in that cathedral.
1395 Oct. 20.	Ralph de Repyngton.	Pat. 19 Ric. II. *p.* 1, *m.* 12. He was Prebendary of Woodford *c.* 1410. He died in 1416.
1395 Nov. 16.	John Wynwick.	Pat. 19 Ric. II. *p.* 1, *m.* 9. He was prebendary of Lincoln in 1350, exchanging that stall for the mastership of S. Thomas' Hospital at Marlborough. Le Neve, II. 99. See also Le Neve, II. 116, where he is said to have been Treasurer of York in 1349, and to have held stalls at Lichfield, Salisbury, Wells, and Chichester.
1395 Nov.	John Southam.	He re-gained possession, or perhaps was established in it, in November, 1395. Pat. 19 Ric. II. *p.* 2, *m.* 37. He was a prebendary at Lichfield in 1408, and of York 1409. Le Neve, III. 167. Prebendary of South Grantham 1416. He exchanged this archdeaconry for that of Oxford with his namesake, and probably also his kinsman, Jan. 30, 1404. Reg. Beaufort Ep. Linc. He would seem to have been at one time a prebendary of Lincoln and Archdeacon of Leicester. He died according to Le Neve (II. 66) 23 Aug., 1440, and was buried in Lincoln Cathedral.
1404 Jan. 29.	Thomas Southam.	Collated on the cession of John Southam. Mitford Reg., 88. Preb. of Combe and Harnham. He exchanged, with his predecessor, for this archdeaconry, that of Oxford. Le Neve, II. 65. Preb. of S. Paul's 1398-1404. See Hatcher and Benson, 755. He appears to have died very soon after his appointment.
1404	Simon Sydenham.	Very shortly after entering on this office he exchanged it with Walter Medford for the Archdeaconry of Sarum. Preb. of Rotesfen 1407; Yetminster 2da 1415. He was Rector of Sutton Veny. He became afterwards Dean of Sarum, and was consecrated as Bishop of Chichester in 1431.
1404 Dec. 26.	Walter Mitford (or Medford).	On cession of Simon Sydenham. Mitford Reg., 95. He was a brother of Richard Mitford (or Medford) Bishop of Sarum, 1396-1407. See Life of Archb. Chicheley, p. 3. He was Chancellor in 1402, and Archdeacon of Sarum in December 1404; an office which within a few days he exchanged for this archdeaconry.
1427 June 30.	Thomas Browne.	Appointed by the Crown during a vacancy in the see. Harding Reg., 85. Pat. 5 Henry VI., *p.* 2, *m.* 16. Preb. of Rotesfen 1431, in which year he also became Dean of Sarum. He became Bishop of Rochester in 1435, and in the next year was translated to Norwich.

ARCHDEACONS OF BERKS.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1431 Sept. 15.	JOHN CASTELL.	Appointed on the promotion of T. Browne to the Deanry of Sarum. Neville Reg., 29. Preb. of Yetminster 1ma. 1408; Teynton 1432; Charminster 1434. [There was a John Castle S.T.P. who was Chancellor of Lincoln in 1423 and Precentor of York in 1436. See Le Neve, I. 155, II. 121.]
1432 Sept. 24.	ALEXANDER SPARROW.	Neville Reg., 34. Preb. of Axford 1422; Fordington 1426; Archdeacon of Sarum 1426. He was Treasurer of S. Paul's in 1423. He appears to have resigned this archdeaconry a very short time before his death, the latter event taking place in October, 1433.
1433 Oct. 18.	JOHN NORTON.	On decease of A. Sparrow. Neville Reg., 41. Preb. Beaminster 2da. 1429; Horton 1431. He previously succeeded Alexander Sparrow, as Archdeacon of Sarum, Sept. 24, 1432.
1462 Feb. 15.	RICHARD OWEN.	Collated on the decease of J. Norton. Beauchamp Reg., 89. One of this name was Archdeacon of Wells in *c.* 1460. Le Neve, I. 160.
1464 Mar. 9.	ROBERT STILLINGTON.	Collated on the decease of R. Owen. Beauchamp Reg., 106. He was Archdeacon of Taunton in 1450; of Colchester in 1462; of Wells in 1465. He also held prebends at York in 1451, and at Southwell in 1457. He was consecrated as Bishop of Bath and Wells March 16, 1466, and in the following year was Chancellor of England. He was accused of treason in 1487, and fled to Oxford for protection. He was afterwards imprisoned in Windsor Castle till his death in May, 1491.
1466 Feb. 28.	JOHN RUSSELL.	Machon Reg., 168. Preb. of Yatesbury 1461; Horton 1462. Preb. of S. Paul's 1474. Chancellor of Oxford 1483-1494. Consecrated Bishop of Rochester 1476; translated to Lincoln 1480. He was Chancellor of England during the reigns of Edw. V. and Rich. III. He died at his manor of Nettleham in 1494, and was buried in Lincoln Cathedral. Le Neve, II. 20. See Rymer's Fœdera, XI. pp. 682, 738, 778, 793.
1476 Nov. 6.	JOHN MORTON.	Collated on the advancement of J. Russell to the See of Rochester. Beauchamp Reg. 6. He was a native of Milbourne S. Andrew, Dorset. In 1453 he was Principal of Peckwater's Inn at Oxford. He was afterwards an advocate in the Court of Arches, and Rector of S. Dunstan's in the West. He was prebendary of Fordington in 1458; Archdeacon of Winchester 1474; Preb. of Wells 1475. For short periods between 1475-1477 he would seem also to have held the archdeaconries of Chichester, Huntingdon, and Leicester. He was also for some time Subdean

ARCHDEACONS OF BERKS.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
		of Lincoln. In 1479 he was consecrated as Bishop of Ely, and in 1486 became Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1493 he was created a CARDINAL by Pope Alexander VI. under the title of "S. Anastasius." He died in 1500, at the age of 90, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. See Angl. Sacr., I. 674. Wood's Ath. II. 687. Hook's Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury.
1478 Dec. 30.	RICHARD MARTYN.*	Collated on the resignation of J. Morton. Beauch. Reg. f. 20. Preb. of Rotesfen 1473; Fordington 1476. He held also a prebend at S. Paul's 1471, and would appear to have been Archdeacon of London in 1469, and of Hereford in 1476. He was consecrated as Bishop of S. David's in July, 1482, but vacated the see immediately afterwards, possibly on account of the usurpation of the crown by Richard Duke of Gloucester. He died no long time afterwards, and was buried at S. Paul's, under a "large marble tomb before the crucifix nearest the north door." See Le Neve, I. 298.
1487 Sept. 28.	OLIVER KING.	A native of London; educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. Preb. of S. Paul's 1487-1492. Archdeacon of Oxon 1482-1492; of Taunton 1490. Dean of Hereford 1491. He was principal secretary of Edward IV. On Feb. 3, 1493 he was consecrated as Bishop of Exeter, and two years afterwards was translated to the see of Bath and Wells. He at once commenced re-building the Abbey Church at Bath, but died, 29 August, 1563, before much progress had been made. In conformity with his will he was buried in the Abbey of Bath, on the north side of the choir near its high altar. Le Neve, I. 142. A long and interesting account of Oliver King is in the Cole MS. xiii. 43 in the history of King's College, Cambridge. See also Cooper's Ath. Cantab., I. 7.
1493 Jan. 15.	STEPHEN BREREWORTH.	Preb. of Highworth, *c.* 1490. He was collated on the resignation of Oliver King. Langton Reg. fol. 44.
1507 Dec. 20.	CHRISTOPHER TWYNELY (or TWYNEHOE)	Collated on the decease of S. Brereworth. Audley Reg., 47. Preb. of Axford 1504; Chardstock 1505; Highworth 1506. He appears to have been also a Preb. of Hereford 1480-1509. He died towards the close of 1509. Le Neve, I. 513.

* In his will Richard Martyn styles himself "Bishop of the Universal (or Catholic) Church." In the register of Bishop Blythe we meet with this entry under the date of 1483-4:—"Thomas Martyn, ecclesiæ universalis Episcopus ordines celebravit in diocesi Cantuar. auctoritate Archiep. Cantuar." He would appear to have held some high offices of State. In 1471 he was one of the King's Councillors for Wales, and Chancellor of the Marches there for life. In 1472 he went on an embassy to Burgundy. He was a Master in Chancery, from 12-17 Edw. IV., and in 1477 became Lord Chancellor of Ireland. See Cooper's Athen. Cantab., I. 521.

ARCHDEACONS OF BERKS.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1510	WILLIAM GREY.*	Preb. of N. Grantham 1508; Horton (July) 1514; Faringdon (Sept.) 1514; Teynton 1515. He was also prebendary at Hereford 1512-1522. See Cassan's Bishops of Sarum, I. 282. His will, dated 9 Feb., was proved 8 March, 1522. He desires to be buried in Ramsbury parish church. He leaves legacies to North Moreton, the "corps" of his archdeaconry, and Whaddon, &c., the "corps" of his prebend at Hereford.
1522 Feb. 14.	ROBERT AUDLEY.	Prebendary of Ramsbury 1514. Collated by his kinsman Bishop Edmund Audley, on the decease of his predecessor, W. Grey. Audley Reg. 89. His will, dated June 18, was proved on June 28, 1545. He desires to be buried in Sarum Cathedral by his uncle (Bishop Audley).
1545 July 15.	JOHN CRAYFORD.†	He was Chancellor Octob. 20, 1544, an office which he held for a few months, as it would appear, with this archdeaconry. He seems also to have been a prebendary of Winchester in 1541. He was, it is presumed, the Master of University College, Oxford, 1546-1547. Le Neve, III. 537. [There was a John Crayford who held a prebend at S. Asaph in 1534. Val. Eccl. See Le Neve, I. 89.]
1545 Oct. 7.	WILLIAM PYE.	Collated on the *resignation* of J. Crayford. Holt Reg., 22. Fellow of Oriel College, 1529, and Principal of S. Mary Hall, Oxon., 1537-1543. He was the author of the "Disputation" with Cranmer and Latimer at Oxford. Fox, "Acts and Monuments," *sub anno* 1554. He also held at one time the Rectory of Chedsoy, Somerset; and would seem to have held prebends at Lichfield 1550-1557) and at Wells (1553-1555). He became Dean of Chichester in 1553, and died in 1557. See Stephen's History of the See of Chichester, p. 238.

* Bishop Kennet (Lansdowne MS. *fol.* 3) says that William Grey was of the diocese of S. Asaph, and was ordained to the title of Archdeacon of Berkshire, as priest, by John Bishop of Callipolis 16 March, 1520; and that he died in 1521, bequeathing 20 marks to the University of Oxford, 4 marks for the repair of S. Mary's Church, and a like sum towards buying a new pair of organs. It is certain that for some years he held this archdeaconry though not in holy orders, for in Harward's Reg. *fol.* 15, under date of 1510, we have this note, "Archidiaconatus Berks confertur Gulielmo de Grey, Prebend. de Grantham Boreal. *licet non sit in sacris ordinibus*, per dispensationem apostolicam." This was confirmed, it is added, by William Attewater, the Dean, and the Chapter of Sarum, Feb. 17, 1511.

† John Crayford, on the decease of Robert Audley, presented by Thomas Knight, Esq., "ratione lit. advoc. ei ab Episcopo dat." 15 July, 1545. Capon Reg., 25.

ARCHDEACONS OF BERKS.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1557 Sept. 24.	THOMAS WHITE.*	Collated on the decease of W. Pye. Holt Reg., 50. He became in 1571 Chancellor of the Cathedral, holding also the office of Chancellor of the Diocese. He was Warden of New College, Oxon., 1553-1573, and held likewise a prebendal stall at Winchester. Le Neve, III. 32. He died June 12, 1588, and was buried in the Cathedral. Rawlinson in his "Antiquities of Salisbury" (p. 98) gives the inscription from a brass plate on his grave stone, which was near the west wall of the north-east transept.
1588 June 16.	MARTIN CULPEPPER, M.D.	Collated on the decease of T: White. Blacker Reg., 138. Warden of New College, Oxon., 1573-1599. Dean of Chichester 1577.
1605 Nov. 9.	LIONEL SHARP.	Collated on the decease of M. Culpepper. See Le Neve, I. 257. He held with it the Rectory of North Moreton. Cotton Reg., p. 20.
1631 Jan. 26.	EDWARD DAVENANT.	On decease of L. Sharp. Davenant Reg., p. 28. Preb. of Torleton 1623; Ilfracomb 1624; Chute 1632. A nephew of Bishop Davenant. Of Queen's College, Cambridge. Vicar of Gillingham 1625. He became Treasurer in 1634. See much concerning him in Bailey's "Life of Thomas Fuller" (1874). He died in 1680, at the age of 84, and was buried at Gillingham. See Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," p. 63.
1634 Nov. 20.	JOHN RYVES.	A son-in-law of Bishop Townson; collated on the resignation of E. Davenant. Davenant Reg., p. 33. Of New College, Oxon. Ath. Oxon., I. 833. Preb. Gillingham Maj. 1626. Rector of Tarrant Gunville, Dorset. See Hist. MSS. Rep., IV. 132. He also held a canonry at Winchester (Le Neve, III. 37). See Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," p. 64, and Bailey's "Life of Fuller," p. 35. He died in August, 1665.
1665 Aug. 30.	PETER MEWS (or MEAUX).	Greenhill Reg., 24. President of S. John's College, Oxford. Preb. of Lincoln 1645. Archdeacon of Huntingdon 1660. Canon of Windsor 1662; Dean of Rochester 1670. Consecrated as Bishop of Bath and Wells Feb. 1673; translated to Winchester 1684. See Le Neve, I. 147, III. 574. He died Nov. 9, 1706.
1673 April 6.	JOHN SHARP.	Collated on the promotion of P. Mews. Ward Reg., p. 15. Dean of Norwich 1681; of Canterbury 1689. Consecrated Archb. of York July 5, 1691. He died at Bath Feb. 2, 1714, and was buried in York cathedral.

* In the Bodleian Library is a manuscript (small 4to) containing an account of an archidiaconal inquiry throughout the "Redinge" Deanry, A° 1583, which reveals a state of things hardly creditable to the clergy, or their parishioners. See especially the return about "Binfylde," fol. 23.

ARCHDEACONS OF BERKS.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1689 Dec. 6.	William Richards.	Collated on the resignation of J. Sharp. Burnet Reg. Fellow of Eton College. He would seem to have resigned this archdeaconry for that of Sarum in 1694. He died in October, 1712, aged 69. He was buried in the churchyard of S. Giles, Reading, of which he was vicar for 35 years, and where there is a raised tomb with a short epitaph upon it to his memory.
1698 May 12.	Jonas Proast (or Provast).	On resignation of W. Richards. Burnet Reg. Chaplain of All Souls College, Oxon. Among the Tanner MSS. (No. xxviii. fol. 32) under date of 1688 is a document by him headed "The case of reading the declaration for liberty of conscience briefly stated," in which he argues against the lawfulness of the order issued by the king. For this, or some other cause, he would seem to have been deprived of his chaplaincy, for in the Tanner MS. ccexl. fol. 412 is a letter from Baptist Levinz, Bishop of Sodor and Man, to Archbishop Sancroft, dated about that time, stating that the "Warden of All Souls declined to recall Jonas Proast to his chaplaincy."
1710 June 3.	Richard West	On the decease of J. Proast. Burnet Reg. Preb. of Winchester 1706-1716. He died Sept. 2, 1716, and was buried at Winchester.
1717 May 13.	Edward Talbot.	On the decease of R. West. Talbot Reg. He was collated on the same day to the dignity of Treasurer. He was a son of William Talbot, Bishop of Sarum 1715-1721. He was a Fellow of Oriel College, Oxon., and Rector of East Hendred, Berks. He was the friend of Joseph Butler, author of "The Analogy," afterwards Bishop of Durham. See Life of Bishop Butler, prefixed to the Oxford edition of his works (1836) p. xliii. He died Dec. 9, 1720, of small-pox, and was buried in S. James' Church, Westminster.
1721 Jan. 13.	Martin Benson.	Collated on the decease of E. Talbot. Preb. of Yetminster 1ma. 1720; Ilfracombe 1721. He also held a stall at Durham in 1724. In Jan., 1735, he was consecrated as Bishop of Gloucester. He died Aug. 30, 1752.
1735 March 5.	Samuel Knight.	On the promotion of M. Benson to the see of Gloucester. Rector of Bluntisham, co. Hunts. He was also a prebendary of Ely 1714-1746, and of Lincoln 1742-1746. He died 10 Dec., 1746. Le Neve, I. 361.
1747 Jan. 2.	John Spry.	Collated on the decease of S. Knight. He died in 1763.

ARCHDEACONS OF BERKS.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1763 Oct. 25.	William Dodwell.	Preb. of South Grantham 1743-1785. He preached the sermon at the consecration of Bishop J. Thomas in 1744. See Cassan's Lives of the Bishops of Sarum, II. 314.
1785 Nov. 12.	Arthur Onslow.	Collated on the decease of W. Dodwell. Canon of Christ Church 1779-1795. One of this name was Dean of Worcester 1795-1817.
1817 Dec. 6.	John Fisher.	Preb. of Hurstbourn 1812 ; Fordington 1819. A nephew of John Fisher, Bishop of Sarum, 1807-1825. Vicar of Osmington. Vicar of Gillingham. He died 24 Aug., 1832.
1832 Sept. 7.	Edward Berens.	Preb. of Slape 1829. Vicar of Shrivenham, Berks, 1804. Rector of Englefield, Berks, 1818.
		Archdeacons of Berks (Oxford Diocese) after Oct. 5, 1836.
1836 Octob. 5.	Edward Berens.	(See above.)
1869	Alfred Pott.	Principal of Cuddesdon Theological College, 1852-1858. Rector of East Hendred 1858. Vicar of Abingdon, 1868-1875. Vicar of Clifton Hampden 1875.

ARCHDEACONS OF SARUM.

The Archdeaconry of Sarum had five deanries comprised within it; namely, Amesbury, Chalk, Pottern, Wilton, and Wyly. By an order in Council dated July, 1837, at the same time that the deanries of Malmesbury and Cricklade were transferred to the see of Gloucester and Bristol, the deanry of Pottern was taken out of the Archdeaconry of Sarum and transferred to the Archdeaconry of Wilts.

This archdeaconry was taxed for first fruits at £70 11s. 8½d. Val. Eccl., II. 77. It was at the time of the Survey held by Richard Duck, who was also possessed of the prebend of Rotesfen.

ARCHDEACONS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
c. 1085	GUNTER.	Abbot of Thorney. See Lansdowne MS. 935, *fol.* 58. He is described as "Ortu Cennomannensis; monachus de Bello; in abbatem Thorniensem præfectus, benedicitur a Remigio Episc. Lincoln A° 1085." Orderic. *p.* 834.
c. 1088	ROBERT.	See "Reg. Abb. Abendon." MS. Cott. Claud. B. 6.
c. 1096	HUBALD.	In the time of S. Osmund. William of Malmesb. (Gest. Pont. 429) speaks of him as having been healed from stammering through some relics of S. Aldhelm. See also Eadm. Histor. (Angl. Sacr., II. 43).
c. 1098	EVERARD.	He also lived in the days of S. Osmund. He is said to have been cured from paralysis by some relics of S. Aldhelm. W. Malms. *ut supra*. He became Bishop of Norwich in 1121, and is said to have divided the archdeaconry of Suffolk, which extended over the whole of that county, into *two* archdeaconries. He retired from his bishopric in 1145, and died Oct. 15, 1150. Contin. Flor. Wig., II. 76. See Angl. Sacr., I. 408, II. 43.
c. 1121	ALEXANDER.	A nephew of Roger, Bishop of Sarum, 1107-1139. In 1123 he became Bishop of Lincoln, and also held the office of Chief Justice. He died in 1148, and was buried in the upper north transept of Lincoln Cathedral. Cont. Flor. Wig., II. 78. Sim. Dun., 250.
c. 1148	HERVEY.	Named as Archdeacon of Sarum in 1149, in a deed of Henry II., ratifying one of the Empress Matilda, his mother, by which restitution was made, to the Church of Sarum, of Pottern and Cannings which for a time had been alienated from it. See Waylen's Devizes, 52.
c. 1156	JORDAN.	He is styled Archdeacon of Sarum Dec. 7, 1157. Reg. Ebor. MS. Cott. Claud. B. 3. *Le Neve.* He is possibly the same as the "Treasurer" of 1155. Osm. Reg., xxv.
c. 1161	REGINALD FITZ-JOCELIN.	A son of Jocelin, Bishop of Sarum. He was one of the chief opponents of Archb. Becket. He was reproved by Peter of Blois for occupying his time so much with falconry. Ep. Petr. Blesensis 6 (quoted by Merryweather in "Bibliomania in Middle Ages," p. 154, note.) In 1174 he became Bishop of Bath and Wells. Diceto. 581. In 1191 he was elected Archb. of Canterbury, but died before his removal to the primacy. Wilts. Arch. Mag. XVII. 198. He was buried near the High Altar in the Church of Bath. See Rymer, I. p. 34. Cassan's Lives of Bishops of Sarum, I. 138. Le Neve, I. 130.

ARCHDEACONS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
c. 1172	GEOFFREY.	He witnesses a deed of Roger, Bishop of Worcester, and others, settling certain disputes about lands at Pottern and Cannings, dated Oct. 16, 1173. Osm. Reg. xxxiij. See Le Neve, II. 622. [He is possibly the same as Geoffrey, Dean of Hereford, in 1173. See Le Neve, I. 475.]
c. 1188	WILLIAM.	Called "Archdeacon of Sarum" in a deed (*c.* 1190), in the time of Bishop Hubert Walter, relating to Figheldean and Alwardbury, as appurtenant to the dignity of "Treasurer" of Sarum. Osm. Reg., xxxi.
c. 1213	RICHARD.	Named in a statute of 1214, entitled "De visitatione præbendarum per Decanum." Osm. Reg., lvi.
c. 1220	HUMPHREY DE BASSINGBORNE	Humphrey, "Archdeacon," held the prebend of Beaminster 1ma in 1226. Osmund Reg., lxxv. Humphrey "Archdeacon of Sarum" is named in a statute of 1222, entitled "De residencia facienda." Le Neve (II. 622) speaks of his holding this office between 1188-1222, and gives references to Pat. 7 John *m.* 7, and Mem. Hug. Well. MS. (Letter No. 604), but it is possible that he confuses him with the Archdeacon of Wilts, named in 1214.
c. 1230	STEPHEN.	His name appears in the Lacock Chartulary (*fol.* 60) under the date of 1241, and also in a deed of 1244, relating to Harnham Bridge. Hatcher and Benson, 732. He is said by some to have been the founder of the Priory of Easton, near Marlborough. Tanner, Not. Monast.
c. 1250	NICHOLAS DE CAPELLA.	He witnesses a deed of Bishop William of York in 1252. He held office also in 1262, his name appearing to a deed of that date relating to the claim of the Bishop (Giles de Bridport) to visit the Cathedral Church. See Pierce's Vindication of the King's Right, *app.* 6. He would also seem to have been in possession of the office in 1267. See Le Neve, II. 623.
c. 1280	THOMAS.	He sent John de Tarenta as his proxy to a Parliament held at Carlisle in 1307. Rot. Parl. 31 Edw. I.
c. 1308	WALTER HERVEY.	Canon of Sarum. He held this office in 1308 (Pat. 2 Edw. II. *m.* 19), and was present at a chapter held in 1319 (Lib. Stat.) and also at one in 1328. Rym. Fœd. IV. 372. He acted as Secretary to Bishop Simon of Ghent, in 1305, when articles of agreement, as to their respective rights, were concluded between that Bishop and the citizens of New Sarum. See Ledwich, p. 259. He was Rector of Donhead S. Mary in 1298, and of South Newton in 1310.

ARCHDEACONS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1330	RICHARD DE BURY* *alias* AUNGARVILLE.	He held it in July, 1330 (Pat. 4 Edw. III. *p.* 1, *m.* 12), but his presentation would appear subsequently to have been cancelled (*ibid p.* 2, *m.* 34). He was called also "de Sancto Edmundo." He would seem to have been Preb. of Lichfield 1330, Dean of Wells 1332, and Bishop of Durham† in 1333. He was also Chancellor of England in 1334, and dying in 1345, was buried in Durham Cathedral. See Le Neve, I. 598, III. 290.
1331	ROBERT LUFFENHAM.	Canon of Sarum. He was confirmed in this office by the King 25th Octob. 1331 (Pat. 4 Edw. III. *p.* 2), and is named as Archdeacon 7 Sept. 1334 and also in 1339. Hemingsby Reg., *f.* 3. He is mentioned as being present in 1346 at the installation of Stephen de la Porta, as Prebendary of Netheravon. See Old Statute Book, *fol.* 84 b.
c. 1350	ROGER DE KINGTON.	In the Corff Reg. *fol.* 49, under the year 1349-1350, we have this notice, which would seem to refer to this archdeacon,—"Cancellarius convenit cum Archidiacono Sarum ad legendas lectiones ordinarias : super salario submiserunt ordinationi capituli."
1361 Sept. 5.	ROGER DE CLOUNE.	Called also "Reginald" and "Richard" de Cloune. He was collated on the decease of R. de Kington, Wyville Reg. f. 275, and held this office in 1378. He was a Canon Residentiary in 1349.‡ Corff Reg. fol. 33. There was a chantry in the Cathedral once called by his name, his "obit" being celebrated on Sept. 24. See Wilts Arch. Mag., XII., 371.
c. 1378	JOHN DE BLANDIACO.	He is said to have been possessed of this office in 1379. Le Neve, II. 623. He was CARDINAL of "S. Mark," and is styled "Episcopus Neminacensis." He also held the dignity of Treasurer in 1378. He was a nephew of Bertrand de Deuci, who had also been Cardinal of S. Mark, and held the archdeaconry of Dorset c. 1347. He died 8 Id. Jul. 1379. See Fox, I. 430.

* A sketch of the life of R. de Bury is given in Merryweather's "Bibliomania in the Middle Ages," p. 81—89. He was the author of the "Philobiblion," translated by Inglis, 8°., Lond. 1834.

† Robert de Graystanes was elected, consecrated, and actually installed as Bishop of Durham, but was arbitrarily superseded by the King, on the plea of a Papal provision in favour of Richard de Bury, described as "familiari clerico nostro." See the whole story told by himself in Hist. Dunelm. Scriptores Tres (Surtees Society) p. 120.

‡ The following entry is in the Corff Reg., under 1349—"Rogerus Clone facit finem pro introitu suo ut *integer et plenus* Canonicus. Domus assignatur ratione residentiæ."

ARCHDEACONS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
c. 1381	THOMAS BOTYLER.	Preb. of Bedminster 1367; Archdeacon of Northampton 1386; Preb. of Lincoln 1388. He became in 1389 Dean of Windsor. See Le Neve, III. 370. There was a Thomas Botyler, possibly the same person, who was Bishop of Chrysopolis, and was appointed (about 1395-1400) a collector of contributions in aid of a crusade in behalf of the Christian Emperor and City of Constantinople against Bajaret, who is called the "accursed and perfidious prince of the Turks." The sum collected was to be handed over, on a given day, in S. Paul's Cathedral. See Stephens' Memorials of the see of Chichester, p. 132.
1384 July 1.	WILLIAM POTYN.	Appointed on the "cession" of T. Botyler. Erghum Reg., 62. He held the office in 1398.
1400	WALTER FITZ-PIERS.	He was a priest who commenced a suit against Henry Chicheley for this dignity, claiming it by virtue of a grant from King Henry IV. under the great seal. The cause was brought before Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the archdeaconry was adjudged to Henry Chicheley by the auditor of the Archbishop's Court, who was deputed with full power to determine the affair. See Life of Archb. Chicheley, p. 2.
1402 June 10.	HENRY CHICHELEY.	Collated on decease of William Potyn. Mitford Reg., 77. See above p. 140, under Archdeacons of Dorset.
1404 Dec. 14.	WALTER MITFORD (or MEDFORD).	He was Chancellor in 1402, and Archdeacon of Berks in 1404. (Dec. 26). See above p 149. He exchanged the dignity of Chancellor which he held, for that of Archdeacon of Sarum, with his predecessor. He succeeded him also in the Prebend of Fordington. Mitford Reg. *f.* 94.
1404 Dec. 26.	SYMON SYDENHAM.*	On the cession of W. Mitford. Mitford Reg. f. 95. Archdeacon of Berks 1404. See above p. 149. Dean of Sarum 1418; Bishop of Chichester 1431.
1416 April 18.	JOHN HOLLAND.	Collated on the cession of S. Sydenham. Chandler Reg. f. 5.
1418	JOHN CHITTERN.	Preb. of Chute 1386; Hurstbourn and Burbage 1415. He was also Preb. of S. Paul's 1409-1419. He was a Canon Residentiary in 1386. Coman Reg. f. 47. He held the Archdeaconry of Wilts 1407-1418. He died in 1419.

* This appointment was by way of exchange with his predecessor. Thus we have this entry in the Mitford Register—"1404. 26 Dec. Walterus Medford Archd. Sarum, et Preb. de West Sandford in ecclesia Crediton, et Simon Sydenham, Archd. Berks, permutaverunt."

ARCHDEACONS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1419 Sept. 9.	JOHN STAFFORD.	Collated on decease of J. Chittern. Chandler Reg., 25. He became Chancellor in 1421, which dignity he exchanged shortly afterwards for the prebend of Highworth. He became Dean of Wells in 1422; Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1425; and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1443. He died May 25, 1452.
1420 Dec. 7.	WILLIAM ALNWICK.	Appointed on the resignation of John Stafford. Chandler Reg. 40. He was the King's Confessor, and keeper of the Privy Seal. In 1426 he became Bishop of Norwich, and in 1436 Bishop of Lincoln. He died Dec. 5, 1449. See Le Neve, II. 18, 467. He was probably a native of *Alnwick*, as his name appears together with those of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, and others, as Feoffees of a Chantry founded in the church of S. Michael, Alnwick, 26 Henry VI. (1448). Pat. R., 26 Henry VI., *p.* 2, *m.* 18. By his will moreover, proved at Lambeth, in 1449, he left £10 for the walling of the town of Alnwick, and £10 for the building or restoration of the church.
1426 July 4.	ALEXANDER SPARROW.	On the promotion of W. Alnwick. Chandler Reg. Archdeacon of Berks 1432. See above p. 150.
1432 Sept. 24.	JOHN NORTON.	On the resignation of A. Sparrow. Neville Reg., 35. He also succeeded him in 1433 as Archdeacon of Berks. See above p. 150. He died in 1462.
1433 Oct. 18.	STEPHEN WILTON.	On the resignation of J. Norton. Neville Reg., 41. He was a prebendary of S. Paul's in 1433, exchanging a stall at Lincoln for it. Le Neve, II. 195. He was Archdeacon of Middlesex in 1441, and of Cleveland in 1454. He died in 1457.
1440 Sept. 1	ADAM MOLEYNS.	On the resignation of S. Wilton. Hutchins Reg., 23. R. of Winterbourn Earls 1432. He became Dean of Sarum in 1441, and Bishop of Chichester in 1445. More concerning him will be found in an account of the "Deans of Sarum."
1441 Oct. 28.	RICHARD ANDREW.	On the promotion of A. Moleyns. Aiscough Reg., 42. Preb. of Faringdon 1447; Stratton 1449; N. Grantham 1454. He was the friend of Archb. Chicheley, and first Warden of All Souls College founded by him, in 1437. He was also Dean of York in 1451; and Chancellor of Canterbury. See Life of Archb. Chicheley, p. 170.
1444 July 21.	PETER BARBO*	On the resignation of R. Andrew. Aiscough Reg., 70. He was in 1464 elected POPE of Rome, under the title of PAUL II. There was a Peter de Barbon, prebendary of York, 1437-1446, who was perhaps the same person. Le Neve, III. 191.

* There is this note appended to the entry in the volume belonging to the Dean and Chapter labelled "Fasti"—"postea vocatus PAULUS SECUNDUS, Episcop. Roman."

ARCHDEACONS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1446 July 18.	RICHARD CAUNTON.	On resignation of P. Barbo. Aiscough Reg., 90. His name occurs as Archdeacon in 1448, 1450, and 1464. Rymer. Fœd. xi. pp. 217, 266, 522.
1465 July 11.	ROGER RADCLYFF.	Collated on the decease of R. Caunton. Beauchamp Reg. f. 118. He was prebendary of York 1456; of S. Paul's in 1454; and became Dean of S. Paul's in 1468. He died in 1471. Le Neve, II. 313.
1471 Nov. 22.	WILLIAM EURE.	Collated on the decease of Roger Radclyff. Beauchamp Reg. f. 162. He was Precentor of York 1460-1483. He is named as the Patron of the Chantry of Fisherton Anger in 1475. Wilts Instit. *sub. anno.* He died in 1483.
1483	EDMUND CHATTERTON.*	Collated on the decease of W. Eure. He was Prebendary of Stratton in 1480. He is named as present at a chapter held in 1490, in the time of Bishop Thomas Langton, when a statute was passed "ad maximam Ecclesiæ utilitatem," regulating the proportionate payments to be made by each Canon towards the support of the services of the Cathedral. Miscellanea Decani *f.* 8 b.
1499 Aug. 22.	GEOFFREY BLYTH.	On decease of E. Chatterton. Blith Reg., 34. A brother of Bishop John Blyth. He was Treasurer in 1494; Preb. of Chute 1495; of Stratton 1499. He would seem to have been Provost of King's Hall, Cambridge, in 1499; Dean of York in 1497. In Sept., 1503, he was consecrated Bishop of Lichfield. Le Neve, I. 555. He died in 1533.
1503 Nov. 21.	GEORGE SYDENHAM.†	Appointed on the promotion of G. Blyth to the See of Lichfield. Audley Reg. 12. Preb. Yetminster 2$^{da.}$ *c.* 1504; Fordington 1518. He was chaplain to Henry VII. and Henry VIII. He died in 1524, and was buried in the Cathedral. See Cole MS., xxxij. *f.* 142.

* One of this name was a prebendary of Lincoln 1473-1499, of S. Paul's 1484-1499, and of Southwell 1485-1489. He also held the archdeaconry of Totnes 1491-1499. Le Neve, II. 193, says "Edmund Chatterton" was buried in S. Stephen's College, Westminster, where also he was a Canon. See also Newcourt's "Repertorium," I. 121.

† In Symonds' Diary (1644) published by the Camden Society, p. 135, there is a description of his monument, which is still to be seen. It is described as "an effigy cut out lying on a mat, a skeleton, for Dr. Sydenham." It is added "The arms in the north window right against him," Quarterly 1 and 4 argent a bend lozengy sable KITTISFORD. 2 and 3 STOURTON. Quarterly 1 and 4 KITTISFORD. 2 and 3, three rams sable, SYDENHAM. Under these is written "Orate pro anima Georgii Sydenham, Ecclesiæ Sarum Archidiaconi, et illustrissimi Henrici VII. et VIII. capellani."

ARCHDEACONS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1524 Mar. 2.	JAMES BROMWICH.	Collated on the decease of G. Sydenham. Audley Reg., 97. He seems to have held in succession the stalls of Axford 1505 ; Combe Jan., 1507 ; Grimstone, March, 1507 ; Faringdon 1515 ; Hurstbourn 1519. He was Chancellor of Hereford 1518. He died apparently almost immediately after his appointment as Archdeacon. His will, dated 31 Aug., 1523, was proved 10 May, 1524. Le Neve, I. 493.
1524 April 10.	HENRY RAWLINS.	Collated on the decease of J. Bromwich. Audley Reg., 98. He would seem to have been especially well provided with prebends, having held that of Yatesbury in 1573 : South Grantham 1514-1519 ; Combe 1519—May 1521 ;* Combe June, 1521—Dec., 1522 ; Faringdon Feb., 1523—Apr., 1524 ; Hurstbourn April, 1524—June, 1524 ; Teynton, June 1524-1526. One of the same name, perhaps the same person, held a stall at Lincoln, 1494. He died in 1526. His will was proved in 1526, in accordance with which he was buried in the Cathedral, near Bishop Audley's Chantry.
1526	RICHARD DOWKE (or DUCK).	Collated on the decease of H. Rawlins. He became Preb. of Rotesfen in Feb., 1530. He subscribed, by this title, to the Articles of Faith in 1536. See Fuller's Church History, III. 159. He was of Exeter College, Oxon, and was Vice-Chancellor of Oxford in 1517. He held also a prebend in Wells Cathedral in 1537. See Val. Eccl., II. 72.
1539 Aug. 2.	EDWARD LAYTON.	Appointed on the decease of R. Dowke, by "the King's Letters." Capon Reg., 1. He was the same most probably as the Proctor at Oxford in 1524, who was of Cardinal College. Le Neve, III. 486. He was also, it would appear, a prebendary of Westminster 1540-1546. *Ibid, p.* 351.
1546 July 20.	ROBERT OKYNG.	Appointed on the resignation of E. Layton. Presented by John Barnaby "per literas advocationis ab Episcopo ei concessas." Capon Reg., 30. He held the Prebend of Rotesfen. He had been commissary to Bishop Capon, when he held the see of Bangor. In the convocation of 1547, he voted against allowing the marriage of clergy, but married as soon as such was admissible. He was deprived in 1554. See Ath. Cantab., I. 197.

* Henry Rawlins resigned the prebend of Combe May 26, 1521, and Cuthbert Tonstall, immediately afterwards (June 8) appointed Dean of Sarum, succeeded to it, apparently with the view of being eligible to the latter dignity. Henry Rawlins was again collated to this prebend June 12, 1521.

ARCHDEACONS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1554 July 6.	RICHARD CHANDLER.*	Appointed on the deprivation of R. Okyng. Capon Reg., 59. He seems to have been Rector of Cheverell Magna. He held the Prebend of Maj. pars Altaris in 1546, and that of Grimstone in 1558. His will was proved Jan. 24, 1583, in accordance with which he was buried in the Cathedral.
1583 Jan. 20.	RALPH PICKOVER.†	On the decease of R. Chandler, Pierce Reg., 11. Preb. of Stratford 1582; of Gillingham Maj. 1585. Rector of Winterbourne Gunner; Archdeacon of Rochester 1576–1593. He was a Canon Residentiary: his name appears as such in an "ordinance" respecting the 6 Vicars Choral and the 7 Lay Vicars of the Cathedral in 1605. See Cath. Com. Rep. p. 384. He would seem also to have held a Canonry at Christ Church, Oxon, in 1580. He died in March 1615, and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral. See Kennet Coll., XLIX. 228.
1615 Mar. 12.	WILLIAM BARLOW.	On the decease of R. Pickover. Cotton Reg., 34. He was a son of W. Barlow, Bishop of Chichester 1559–1570, and was a member of Balliol College, Oxon. He is described by Antony á Wood as a man of "great scientific attainments, having known of the magnet before others." He would seem to have been Treasurer at Lichfield in 1589, and also to have held a stall at Winchester 1581-1625. He was Rector of Easton, near Winchester, and dying 25 May, 1625, was buried in the chancel of that church. See the inscription over his grave in Ath. Oxon., II. 377, and Kennet Col., L. 57.
1625 June 27.	THOMAS MARLER.	Collated on the decease of W. Barlow. Davenant Reg., 20. See Walker's Sufferings (Part 2) p. 63.
1643 Aug. 7.	WILLIAM BUCKNER.	Collated on the decease of T. Marler. Duppa Reg., 3. He seems to have been deprived during the Commonwealth. See Walker's Sufferings (Part 2), p. 63. He died towards the close of the year 1657.

* The following curious note, in which we have an ingenious Latin rendering of *weather-cock* and *turn-coat*, is appended in Walton's Collections from Chapter Act Books, to the notice of Richard Chandler:—"Archidiaconus sub Edvardo VI. Sept., 1554; residentiarius (in Ledenhall) sub Maria Regina, Dec. 1557; prebendarius per commutationem per literas Cardin. Pole Aug. 1558; tandemque solem orientem adorans Reginam Elizabetham,—*ventivorta*,—*versipellis*—πρωτοκαθεδρίαν amat et ambit presidentiam, dignitatibus licet residentibus presentibus."

† WILLIAM GODWIN, Dean of Christ Church, Oxon, is sometimes named as Archdeacon in 1611, but, as Le Neve thinks (II. 626 *note*) evidently in error. The error may possibly be explained if Dean Godwin occasionally acted for R. Pickover, who was one of the canons of his cathedral, and was at the time advanced in years.

ARCHDEACONS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1658 Jan. 24.	ANTHONY HAWLES.	Collated on the decease of W. Buckner, (Duppa Reg., 4,) and installed in 1660. Shuter Reg., 2. Preb. of Bitton 1660. Canon of Windsor 1660. Rector and Vicar of Bishopston 1662. He died Jan. 16, 1664, and was buried at Windsor. Le Neve, III. 402.
1664 Jan. 22.	JOSHUA CHILDREY.	Collated on the decease of A. Hawles. Earles Reg., 2. Preb. of Yetminster 1ma (June), 1664. He died 26 Aug., 1670, and was buried in the church of Upwey, Dorset, of which he was Rector. See an account of him and his works in Athen. Oxon., III. 903, where he is described as "a learned and religious divine, a good astrologer, and a great virtuoso." See Kennet's Coll., LII. 138.
1670 Sept. 30.	JOHN SHERMAN.*	Collated on the decease of J. Childrey, whom he also succeeded in the Prebend of Yetminster 1ma. Ward Reg., 7. He would seem to have been of Jesus College, Cambridge, and to have served the office of Proctor in 1660. Le Neve, III. 624. He died March 24, 1671, and was buried in the parish of S. Sepulchre, London. See Cassan's "Bishops of Sarum," III. 49, and also Ath. Oxon., III. 904. IV. 304.
1671 May 10.	JOHN PRIAULX.	Preb. of Netherbury in Terra 1660. Collated on the decease of J. Sherman. Ward Reg., 10. Of Merton Coll., Oxon. Canon Residentiary 1661. He died in June, 1674, aged 60, and was buried in the Cathedral. See the inscription on his monument in Rawlinson, p. 111.
1674 June 12.	THOMAS LAMBERT.	Of Trinity College, Oxon. On the decease of J. Priaulx. Ward Reg., 17. Preb. of S. Grantham 1666. Canon Resid. 1666. Rector of Boyton and also of Sherrington. In the inscription on his grave-stone in the Cathedral as given by Rawlinson, p. 94, he is said to have died 29 December, 1694, aged 78, and he is described as "In hac ecclesia Cathedrali Carolo secundo Sacellanus Domesticus anno 1667."† See also Price, pp. 41-74.
	‡	

* On the decease of Archdeacon Childrey, Bishop Seth Ward offered this dignity to Dr. Isaac Barrow, who declined it. See Cassan's Lives of the Bishops of Sarum, II. 135, 141.

† For several years about this time (1665-1668) King Charles II. would seem to have been an occasional resident at Salisbury. The royal family retired thither from London, on occasion of the Great Plague. See Shuter Reg., 24.

‡ The name of WILLIAM RICHARDS is usually given, under date of 1694, as having been Archdeacon of Sarum, but he could have held the office only for a very short time. He was Archdeacon of Berks in 1689 (See above p. 154), and certainly held that office in 1694. Moreover "Joseph Kelsey" is said to have succeeded to this archdeaconry on the decease of T. Lambert. In Rawlinson's list, T. Lambert and W. Richards are represented as having exchanged the archdeaconries of Sarum and Berks.

ARCHDEACONS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1695 Jan. 14.	Joseph Kelsey.	On decease of T. Lambert. Burnet Reg. Preb. of Netherbury 1674; S. Grantham 1694; Highworth 1705. He was a Canon Resid. 1695, and Warden of Heytesbury Hospital in 1686. Tanner's Not. Mon. He was also Rector of Bemerton. He died Nov. 1, 1710, and was buried in the Cathedral. See the inscription on his grave-stone in Rawlinson, p. 118.
1710 Nov. 6.	John Hoadley.*	Collated on the decease of J. Kelsey. Burnet Reg. A brother of Bishop Hoadley. Preb. of Woodford 1705. Chancellor in 1713. Canon of Hereford when his brother was bishop of that see. He was chaplain to Bishop Burnet, who appointed him to his prebend, and to this archdeaconry. He became Canon Resid. He was Rector of S. Edmund, Sarum, and afterwards of Ockham, Surrey. He was consecrated as Bishop of Ferns in 1727, and became Archbishop of Dublin in 1729, and of Armagh in 1742. See Cassan's "Bishops of Sarum," III. 215.
1727 Sept. 23.	Joseph Sagar.	Collated on the promotion of J. Hoadley. Preb. of Warminster 1726; Gillingham Major 1732. He was a Canon Resid. in 1724. He died in 1757, and was buried in the Cathedral.
1732 July 12.	Samuel Rollestone.	Collated on the resignation of Joseph Sagar. He was Preb. of Teynton 1731, and Rector of S. Edmund, Sarum. He was Rector of East Knoyle in 1745. He also held a stall at Winchester in 1744. He died May 2, 1766, and was buried in the Cathedral.
1766 May 22.	William Whitworth.	Collated on the decease of S. Rollestone. Preb. of Bishopston June, 1766. He died in May, 1804.
1804 June 9.	Charles Daubeny.	Collated on the decease of W. Whitworth. Preb. of Minor pars Altaris 1784. Vicar of North Bradley 1788-1827.
1827 July 27.	Liscombe Clarke.	Collated on the decease of C. Daubeny. Preb, of Minor pars Altaris 1827; of Netheravon 1828; Vicar of Downton. He became Treasurer in 1834; and was also a prebendary of Hereford in 1821.

* The initials J. H. on what is described by Hatcher and Benson, p. xviii., as an official seal of the archdeacons of Sarum are no doubt those of John Hoadley. The device is described as "A dove with an olive-branch." This is evidently adapted from the crest of Hoadley, which is described as "On a terrestrial globe *or*, a dove with wings expanded, holding in the beak an olive branch *proper*."

ARCHDEACONS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1836 Dec. 20.	Francis Lear.	Collated on the decease of L. Clarke. Preb. of Stratford 1830. Preb. of Netheravon 1834. Rector and Vicar of Bishopston 1843. In 1846 he became Dean of Sarum. He died in 1850.
1846 Aug. 3.	Wm. Edward Hony.	Collated on the cession of F. Lear. Fellow of Exeter College, Oxon. Preb. of Grimstone 1841. Rector of Baverstock 1827. He became Canon Resid. in 1857. He resigned this archdeaconry in 1874, and died in the following year.
1874 Jan. 8.	Francis Lear.	Collated on the resignation of W. E. Hony. Rector and Vicar of Bishopston 1850. Preb. of Bishopston 1856. Chancellor 1861. Canon Resid. 1862. Precentor 1864.

ARCHDEACONS OF WILTS.

THERE were originally, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, *four* Deanries, *viz.*, Avebury, Cricklade, Malmesbury, and Marlborough. On those of Cricklade and Malmesbury being transferred, in 1836, to the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, that of Pottern, previously in the archdeaconry of Sarum, was transferred to the archdeaconry of Wilts.

The archdeaconry of Wilts was rated for first-fruits at £78 0s. 7½d. There was annexed to it the Rectory of Minety (locally situated in Gloucestershire) from an early period, probably as early as the thirteenth century. We know, at all events, that Gerard de Tilheto, as Archdeacon of Wilts, presented to that rectory in 1323.

ARCHDEACONS OF WILTS.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
c. 1150	ROGER.	By the title of Archdeacon of "Remmesberie" (Ramsbury) he witnessed a deed dated Dec. 7, 1157. Reg. Ebor. Cott MS. Claud. B. 3. Roger, Archdeacon of "Wiltshire," is spoken of in the Osmund Reg. *fol.* xxiii., as claiming lands in behalf of the church of Sarum, at Heytesbury, Godalming, Guildford, &c., in the time of Henry II. See also at *fol.* xxx., where Henry II. grants to the churches of Heytesbury and Godalming all ancient liberties, and which are described as "ecclesiæ quas Roger, archidiaconus, tenet in prebend. in eccl. Sar."
c. 1158	REGINALD FITZ-JOCELIN.	It would seem as if he had been possessed of this dignity before he became Archdeacon of Sarum. See Ep. S. Thom. *lib.* 3, *ch.* 91. See above p. 156.
c. 1180	RICHARD.	He acted as a Justice in Eyre in Wilts 1186. Eyton's Itin. of Henry II., p. 265. He would seem to have died before 1203, for in that year King John confirms a grant made to Wimund, Subdean of Sarum, "de domibus illis quæ fuerunt Ricardi Archidiaconi Wiltesire." Pat. 5 John. See Hatcher and Benson, p. 803.
c. 1203	HUMFREY.	He was present at a chapter meeting in 1214 when the statute was made "de visitatione prebendarum." Osm. Reg. *fol.* xxxii.
c. 1215	ROBERT GROSTESTE.	He held this office in 1220, and was present in that year at the election of William de Wanda as Dean. He became successively Archdeacon of Leicester, and of Northampton. He was consecrated in June, 1235, as Bishop of Lincoln. He died Octob. 10, 1253, and was buried in Lincoln Cathedral. A life of this truly great man has been published by the Christian Knowledge Society.
c. 1224	HUMFREY.*	The name of "Humfrey, Archdeacon of Wiltshire" is amongst those of Canons present at what is called "Capituli Sarum Prima Convocatio" held on "the morrow of S. Michael's Day" in the year 1225. Osm. Reg., lxvi.

* I have given this name a second time as the only way of at all reconciling the statements derived from the subscriptions to ancient statutes or deeds. It is indeed no easy task to endeavour to disentangle the difficulty which arises from the same name so often occuring in ancient documents. Thus in 1214 and in 1225 "Humfrey" appears Archdeacon of Wilts, whilst in 1221 "Robert Grosteste" is so described. Then again, we have one of the name of "Humfrey" Archdeacon of Sarum in 1222, and of Dorset in 1227. Indeed in the latter year we also have H . . . . (most probably intended for "Humfrey"), Archdeacon also of Sarum.

ARCHDEACONS OF WILTS.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
c. 1226	STEPHEN.	"S . . . Archdeacon of Wiltshire" was present in 1227 at the election of Robert Bingham as Bishop of Sarum. Osm. Reg. He witnesses a deed of Bishop Bingham's in 1231, and still held this dignity in 1243, but died before 1245. He is said by some to have been the founder of the Priory of Easton, near Marlborough. See Tanner's Not. Mon., and Jackson's Aubrey, p. 382. There is a deed at Savernake, by which Henry III. confirms a gift of certain lands by Stephen, Archdeacon of Wilts, who was also Rector of Easton, to the brethren of the Holy Trinity at that place.
c. 1245	ROGER DE LA GRENE.	He held this office in 1260 and also in 1267. Reg. Braundeston, Ep. Sar., *ff.* 56, 167. He witnessed, in 1260, the foundation-deed of the Hospital of S. Nicholas de Valle. See Hatcher and Benson, *pp.* 50, 734.
c. 1265	NICHOLAS DE SELBY.	"Nicholas," Archd. of Wilts, witnesses an agreement, in the time of Bishop Robert de Wyckhampton, between the Prior and Convent of "Bromore" and the Chapter of Sarum (*c.* 1270-1274) concerning the provision for a chaplain to celebrate masses for the soul of William (of York) lately Bishop of Sarum. See MS. "Miscellanea Decani," *fol.* 5 *b.*
c. 1275	HENRY.	"Henry," Archdeacon of Wilts, occurs in 1278, in a deed relating to the jurisdiction of the Chancellor and Subdean over the scholars at Sarum, though the name is not included in the lists generally given. See Hatcher and Benson, *p.* 737.
c. 1290	WILLIAM DE ABENDON.*	He held this office in 1291 (July 12.) Prynne Coll., III. 443. He was Preb. of Horton, and also became Precentor, Jan. 20, 1298. In the account of the Prebendaries of Horton he is said to have died in 1299.†
c. 1295	ROGER DE BUREWARDE-SCOT.	He held this office, according to Le Neve, some time in the reign of Edw. I. Cart. S. Frideswid. in Coll. C.C., Oxon., No. 167.
c. 1300	WILLIAM DE SOTWELL.*	He died possessed of this office towards the close of the year 1303. Reg. Sar.
1304 Jan. 26.	WILLIAM DE CHADDLES-HUNT.	Collated on decease of W. de Sotwell. Reg. Gandav., 142. Preb. of S. Alton in 1304 (Nov. 18); Chardstock 1309. In 1309 he presented Ric. de Edmundesthorp to the Vicarage of Wynkefield, Berks. He held stalls at Lichfield (Le Neve, I. 586) and at S. Paul's (*Ibid*, II. 448). One of this name was Rector of Dauntsey in 1303. Wilts Inst. *sub anno.*

* Nota quod commissio (vacant Archidiac. Wiltes) data est Gulielmo de Colcshull ad exequendum officium. 7 Cal. Dec., 1303. Reg. Gandav., 141.

† One of this name was Rector of Patney in 1317, and Custos of the Hospital of S. Nicholas, Sarum, in 1321, and also (*c.* 1336) held the livings of Broughton, and Fenny Sutton.

ARCHDEACONS OF WILTS.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
	*	
c. 1315	GERARD DE TILHETO.	He presented to the Vicarage of Mynty in 1323. He died in 1325. Reg. Mortival.
1325 Mar. 12.	ESWYN OF GHENT.	Collated on decease of Gerald de Tilheto. Reg. Mortiv., 147. Preb. of Maj. pars Altaris 1312; Combe 1314. In 1323 (Dec. 8) he became Precentor. He was Rector of Bechingstoke in 1304, and of Preshute in 1312. He held this archdeaconry but a short time, resigning it in 1326.
1326	ROBERT DE BALDOCK.	This dignity was conferred by Papal provision, but declined. Reg. Mortiv. He was Archdeacon of Middlesex and Prebendary of S. Paul's in 1314. He was secretary to Edw. II. in 1320, and received the great seal in 1324. He was elected Bishop of Norwich, but never consecrated, the Pope placing another in his stead. In 1323 he was nominated for the Bishopric of Winchester, but the King, Edw. II., gave way to the "provision" of the Pope, and recommendation of the Archb. of Canterbury, in favour of John Stratford. Hook's Archbishops, IV. 6. In 1326 he was deprived of his archdeaconry, and thrown by the mob into Newgate, where he died 28 May, 1327. He was buried in S. Paul's Cathedral. Le Neve, II. 327.
1326 Mar. 27.	ROBERT DE AYLESTON.	Collated on R. de Baldock renouncing his claim. Pat. 19 Edw. II. *p.* 2, *m.* 15, and Reg. Mortiv. *fol.* 149.† He became Archdeacon of Berks in 1331. See above p. 148.
c. 1331	RALPH DE QUERENDON.	He was confirmed in this dignity by the King 26 Sept., 1332, and again 8 Aug., 1333. Pat. 6 Edw. III., *p.* 2, *m.* 14. He was Rector of Norton, near Twycross (Linc. Dioc.), and exchanged that living for the Prebend of Major pars Altaris, then annexed to the Subdeanry, to both of which he was admitted Feb. 10, 1330. He would appear temporarily to have resigned the last-named office, as he was again appointed to it June 30, 1341.
c. 1338	JOHN DE WHITCHURCH.	Preb. of Axford; Hurstbourn 1338. He was confirmed in this dignity by the King 24 July, 1338. Pat. 11 Edw. III., *p.* 2. He was a Canon Residentiary. Hemingsby Reg., 96.

* The name of THOMAS of SAVOY is here given in the usual lists, and Le Neve says that by this title he had letters of protection dated June 25, 1305. Pat. 32 Edw. I. There is great doubt, however, after all, whether he ever really possessed this dignity, as W. de Chaddleshunt seems to have held it in 1311 and also in 1314. Reg. Sim. de Gandavo.

† The entry in the Mortival Register runs thus,—"Contulit Episcopus Roberto de Ayleston Archidiaconat. Wiltes, renuntiatione archidiaconat. per Robertum de Baldok primitus facta."

ARCHDEACONS OF WILTS.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1343 Jan. 30.	JOHN BARNE.	Collated on the resignation of J. de Whitchurch. Wyville Reg., 121.
1361 Dec. 26.	JOHN LINEDEN.	Collated on the decease of J. Barne. Wyville Reg., 290.
1361 Dec. 27.	JOHN SYLVESTER.	Collated on the cession of John Lineden. Wyville Reg., 290.
c. 1367	JOHN DE CODEFORD.	He was possessed of this office 1367-1379. See Rymer Fœd., VII. 228.
1388 Dec. 7.	NICHOLAS DE WYKEHAM.	Dunham Reg., 78. Preb. of Bedwin 1388. He was Principal of Hart Hall, Oxon. He became Archdeacon of Winchester 1372. He was Warden of New College *c.* 1379. He held the dignity of Chancellor about 1373. He presented to the Vicarage of Mynty, as Archdeacon of Wilts, in 1385 and also in 1388. Wilts Inst. He was a kinsman and one of the executors to the will of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester. Lowth's Life of William of Wykeham, pp. 4, 29,
1406 Mar. 17.	RICHARD MAGOT.	Collated on the decease of N. de Wykeham. Reg. Mitford, 171.
1407 April 21.	JOHN CHITTERNE.	Collated on the cession of R. Magot. Mitford Reg., 171. His appointment was ratified 20 Octob. 1407. Pat. 9 Henry IV., *p.* 1, *m.* 31. He became Archdeacon of Sarum in 1418. See above, *p.* 160.
1419 Sept. 12.	SIMON GOUNSTEAD.	He presented, as Archdeacon of Wilts, to the Vicarage of Mynty in 1420. Wilts inst. *sub anno.* See Harding Reg., 6.
1423 Oct. 13.	JOHN SYMONDESBURGH.	Collated on the decease of S. Gounstead. Reg. Chandler, 66. See Rymer Fœdera, X. p. 530. Preb. of Yatesbury 1423; Stratton 1437. He held also the Rectory of Dinton in 1433, and was Treasurer of S. Paul's 1420-1423. Newcourt's Repertorium, I. 105. In 1449 he became Treasurer of Sarum. His will was proved in 1454; he desires to be buried "before S. Margaret's altar," in the Cathedral.
1449 Aug. 14.	JOHN CHEDWORTH.	Collated on the resignation of J. Symondesburgh. Aiscough Reg., 118. He held in succession the prebends of Yatesbury 1440; Stratford 1443; Netherbury in Terra 1445; Hurstbourn 1447. He held also a stall at Lincoln, and was at different times Archdeacon of Northampton and of Lincoln. He was Provost of King's College, Cambridge, in 1446. He was consecrated as Bishop of Lincoln June 18, 1452, and died Nov. 23, 1471.

ARCHDEACONS OF WILTS.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1452 Nov. 8.	MARINUS DE URSINIS.	Appointed on the promotion of J. Chedworth to the see of Lincoln. He is described as "Archiepiscop. Tarentin." Reg. Beauchamp.
c. 1454	STEPHEN.	He is named under this title as one of the executors of the will of John Kemp, Archbishop of Canterbury, and a Cardinal, who died March 22, 1454-1455.
1458 Mar. 27.	VINCENT CLEMENT.	Reg. Beauchamp, 51. He was also Archdeacon of Winchester 1459, and of Huntingdon 1464. He was a prebendary of Lincoln 1452-1474. He would appear also to have held stalls at Hereford 1452, and at Lichfield 1458. He died in 1474.
1464 Oct. 7.	PETER COURTENAY.	Collated on the resignation of V. Clement. Reg. Beauch., 110. He was a son of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham by Elizabeth daughter of Walter Lord Hungerford, K.G. In 1453 he became Rector of Moreton-Hampstead, and nine days afterwards Archdeacon of Exeter, which he exchanged in 1475 for the prebend of Charminster and Provostship of S. Edmund's, Sarum. From 1463-1478 he held a prebend at Lincoln. In 1474 he became secretary to Edward IV. In 1476 he was made Dean of Windsor, in 1477 Dean of Exeter. He was provided to the see of Exeter in 1478 by Pope Sixtus IV. He afterwards became Bishop of Winchester. He died Sept. 22, 1492. See Oliver's Lives of the Bishops of Exeter, p. 111.
1479 Feb. 1.	HUGH PAVY.	Collated on the promotion of P. Courtenay. Preb. of Grimstone 1467 ; Bedwin 1471. Beauchamp Reg. (2) p. 21. He was a Canon Residentiary 1471. Machon Reg., 76. He presented, as Archdeacon of Wilts, to the Vicarage of Mynty in 1479. In 1485 he became Bishop of S. David's, holding this archdeaconry still *in commendam*. Reg. Pavy, MS. Tanner. He died in 1496, and was buried at Bedminster, near Bristol. See Le Neve, I. 299.
1493 Dec. 7.	CHRISTOPHER URSWICK.*	Preb. of Bedwin. He is named as Archdeacon of Wilts in a statute of Bishop Thomas Langton, settling the amount to be paid by each Canon to the service of the Cathedral. He is said to have been offered the Bishopric of Norwich in 1499, but to have declined it. Athen. Oxon, II. 681. He was Warden of King's Hall, Oxon, an office which he resigned in 1488, when he became

* A full life of Christopher Urswick is given in Cooper's Athen. Cantab., I. 24. In addition to the preferments mentioned above, he is said to have been a prebendary of S. Paul's 1486, and the King's Almoner. Newcourt adds that he was Recorder of London for some time during the reigns of Edw. III., Rich. III., and Henry VII., and that by the last-named king, whose private chaplain he was, he was employed in several embassies. See Ellis' edition of Dugdale's S. Paul's, p. 243.

ARCHDEACONS OF WILTS.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
		Dean of York. He was Archdeacon of Richmond 1493, Dean of Windsor 1495, Archdeacon of Huntingdon 1496, Archdeacon of Winchester 1501, Preb. of Southwell 1509. He was chaplain and almoner to Henry VII., and also to the Countess of Richmond. (See Shakspeare's Ric. III., Act iv. sc. 5.) He died at Hackney, of which parish he was Rector, in 1521, and was buried there. His epitaph is given in Weaver's Funer. Monuments, and in Cooper's Athen. Cantab., I. 24.
1522 May 12.	EDWARD FINCH.	Collated on the decease of Christopher Urswick. Audley Reg., 91. He was well endowed with prebends, holding in succession those of Chardstock 1515; Woodford Jan., 1517; Fordington Sept., 1517; Grimstone 1518; Faringdon 1519; Bishopston 1521; Teynton 1522; Charminster 1524-1539. See Valor Eccles., II. 77. He died in 1539, and was buried in the Cathedral.
1539 Jan. 15.	JOHN POLLARD	Collated on the decease of E. Finch. Shaxton Reg., 15. He was Proctor at Oxford in 1531. One of this name was Archdeacon of Cornwall 1543, and of Barnstaple in 1544, being deprived of the latter dignity. Le Neve, I. 407. He shortly afterwards, as it would appear, held the archdeaconry of Totnes 1557. Kennet (Coll. xlvi. 143) says of him "Interfuit Synodo Lond., 5 Nov., 1547." This Archdeacon of Wilts was deprived in 1554. A "John Pollard," presumably the same, was in 1556 collated to the prebend of Hurstbourn. He was also, as Brown-Willis conjectures, Rector of Symondsbury, Dorset, in 1537.
1554 Aug. 10.	JOHN LAURENCE.	Collated on the deprivation of J. Pollard, on presentation of Thomas Long, of Trowbridge, patron "hâc vice." Capon Reg., 65. See also Kennet Coll., XLVII. 25.
1564 Sept. 18.	GILES LAURENCE.	Collated on the deprivation of J. Laurence. Jewell Reg., 12. Presented by John Hawles, "cui literas advocationis concessit episcopus." He was a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxon, and Regius Professor of Greek. He preached the funeral sermon for Bishop Jewell, and assisted Dr. Humphrey in composing the life of that prelate. Fuller's Ch. Hist., IV. 152, 381.
1578 Feb. 10.	JOHN SPRINT.	Collated on the decease of G. Laurence. Piers Reg. Preb. of Bitton, 1573. Dean of Bristol 1571. He was accused of a grievous crime in the visitation of Bishop Edmund Gheast in 1573,—"objicitur crimen, juratur, negat, dismissus eodem die." Blacker Reg. p. 73. He appears also to have held a prebend at Winchester 1573-1583. In 1584 he became Treasurer of Sarum, still holding this archdeaconry. He died at the close of 1590. (Le Neve, I. 223.)

ARCHDEACONS OF WILTS.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1590 April 16.	Edmund Lilly	Appointed by the Crown during a vacancy in the see. See Penruddock Reg. (1591) p. 29. He was of Magdalen College, Oxon ; and was elected Master of Balliol in 1580. Vice-Chancellor of Oxford 1593. He died in Feb. 1610, and was buried in S. Mary's Church, Oxford. See Kennet Coll., XLIX., 135.
1610 Mar. 7.	Walter Bennet.	Collated on the decease of E. Lilly. Cotton Reg., 25. He held also the Rectory of Mynty as annexed to it. Of New College, Oxon ; Proctor 1602. (Le Neve, III. 491.) Preb. of Yetminster 2da. 1610 ; Stratton 1614. He held the dignity of Precentor also 1608-1614. He was also a prebendary of York 1608. Le Neve, III. 199. He died in 1614. See Kennet Coll., XLIX. 229.
1614 Nov. 15.	Thomas Leach.	Collated on decease of W. Bennet. Cotton Reg., 33. Preb. of Bitton 1613. He was also Rector of Pewsey. See Ath. Oxon., II. 218, and Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 64. He died during the time of the Commonwealth.
1660 Sept. 13.	William Creed.	Collated in the place of Thomas Leach, some years before deceased. Duppa Reg., 4. Fellow of S. John's College, Oxon ; and Proctor in 1644. In 1660 he was made Prebendary of Lyme and Halstock, and became Rector of Codford S. Mary. He was Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford in 1661. He was a Canon Residentiary at Sarum, and also a canon of Christ Church. He held also the Rectory of Stockton. He died July 19, 1663, aged 47, and was buried in the Cathedral of Christ Church, Oxon. See Athen. Oxon., III. 637.
1663 Aug. 1.	Thomas Henchman.	Collated on the decease of W. Creed. Greenhill Reg., 20. Preb. of Slape 1660 ; Netherbury in Ecclesia 1661. He was Rector of Great Hadham, Herts, 1669, and a preb. of S. Paul's in 1672, and died in 1674. See Kennett Coll., LII. 176.
1675 Feb. 8.	Seth Ward.	Collated on the decease of Th. Henchman. Ward Reg. The nephew and executor of Bishop Seth Ward. Preb. of Combe 1672; Chancellor 1681 ; Treasurer 1687, and Canon Residentiary. He was also Fellow of Winchester, and Rector of Brightwell, Berks. He also held a prebendal stall at Winchester 1676 (Le Neve, III. 43). He died in May 1690, aged 43, and was buried in the Cathedral of Sarum, near to the grave of his uncle. See the inscription on his monument given in Rawlinson, p. 123, and in Price, p. 89. A reference is given in Le Neve (II. 648) to Coll. Kennet MS. G, *p.* 28.

ARCHDEACONS OF WILTS.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1681 Nov. 15.	Robert Woodward.	Collated on the resignation of Seth Ward. Ward Reg. In 1687 he became Chancellor of the Cathedral; and also held the office of Chancellor of the Diocese. See Dean Pierce's "Vindication," &c., p. 63. In 1691 he became Dean of Sarum. He died Feb. 13, 1702.
1687 Jan. 20.	Thomas Ward.	Collated on the cession of Robert Woodward. A nephew of Bishop Seth Ward, ordained, by special dispensation, Deacon and Priest in one day, in 1679. A month afterwards he became Prebendary of Netheravon; of Gillingham Major 1681; of Teynton 1682. His appointment to a prebendal stall at a very early age, and his rapid advancement, really gave rise to the well-known controversy between Bishop Seth Ward and Thomas Pierce, then Dean of Sarum. See "Vindication of King's Rights."
1696 April 9.	Cornelius Yeates.*	He was appointed on the decease of T. Ward. Burnet Reg. Preb. of Bishopston 1691. He had much controversy with Bishop Seth Ward as to the disposal of the prebends of the Cathedral. See Dean Pierce's "Vindication," &c., pp. 88—97. He was Vicar of S. Mary's, Marlborough. He owed his promotion, both to the prebendal stall, and to this archdeaconry, to Bishop Burnet. He died 21 April, 1720.
1720 April 26.	Thomas Rundle.	Collated on the decease of Cornelius Yeates. Preb. of Gillingham Minor 1716; Ilfracombe 1717. In 1721 he became Treasurer of Sarum, a dignity which he held, for fourteen years, together with this archdeaconry. He was a prebendary of Durham in 1722, and held the Rectory of Sedgefield, Durham. In 1735 he was consecrated as Bishop of Derry.
1735 July 18.	Henry Stebbing.	Appointed on the promotion of Thomas Rundle. He was of Catharine Hall, Cambridge. Le Neve, III. 643. He was Preacher at Gray's Inn. He also held the office of Chancellor of the Diocese. He died in 1763, aged 76; and was buried in the Cathedral. The inscription on his monument is given in Price, p. 122. See Dodsworth's Salisb. Cath., p. 218.
1763 Jan. 20.	Charles Weston.	Collated on the decease of H. Stebbing. Preb. of Lincoln 1756-1802; of S. Paul's 1763-1802; of Durham 1764-1802. He died in 1802.

* Among the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian are, in No. 143 p. 103, "Articles exhibited by Mr. Cornelius Yeates to the Commissioners for Ecclesiastical promotion against Bishop Seth Ward, with the Bishop's answer (1682); also *Ibid* p. 170, "The second Paper with the Bishop's reply,"—also in MS. 34, p. 160, "Petition of the Mayor and others of Marlborough to the king for some preferment for Mr. Yeates."

ARCHDEACONS OF WILTS.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1768 Sept. 22.	Richard Brickenden.	Collated on the resignation of C. Weston.
1779 Mar. 5.	Arthur Coham.	Collated on the decease of R. Brickenden. Preb. of Netherbury in Terra 1771; of Fordington 1772. Vicar of Potterne 1781-1793.
1799 Mar. 9.	William. Douglas.	Collated on the decease of A. Coham. He was a son of Bishop Douglas. He was Preb. of Combe 1792; of Fordington 1799. In 1804 he became Precentor. He was also Chancellor of the Diocese. He was Warden of S. Nicholas Hospital; Rector of Brixton Deverel; and Vicar of Potterne. He held a prebend at Westminster 1807-1818. He died in 1818 at Westminster, and was buried, near his father, in the Chapel of S. George, Windsor.
1804 May 9.	William Coxe	Collated on the resignation of W. Douglas. Preb. of S. Alton 1791; Bitton 1792; Grimstone 1799. He was a Canon Residentiary, and Rector of Stourton. He died June 8, 1828.
1828 June 14.	William Macdonald.	Collated on the decease of W. Coxe. Preb. of Bitton 1807; Vicar of Chitterne 1812; Vicar of Bishop's Cannings 1815; Canon Residentiary 1823. He died June 24, 1862.
1862 July 30.	Henry Drury	Preb. of Shipton 1855; Vicar of Bremhill 1845; Chaplain to the House of Commons 1857. He died Jan. 25, 1863.
1863 Feb. 24.	Chas. Amyand Harris.	Preb. of Chardstock 1841. Rector of Shaftesbury 1839; Rector of Wilton 1840; Perpetual Curate of Rownhams, Southampton, 1855; Vicar of Bremhill 1863. Bishop of Gibraltar 1868. He died in 1874.
1868 May 14.	Thomas Stanton.	Collated on the resignation of C. A. Harris. Rector of Shaftesbury 1846; Vicar of Burbage, 1852; Prebendary of Uffcombe 1859; deceased 1875.
1874 June 26.	Thomas Boughton Buchanan.	Collated on the resignation of T. Stanton. Rector of Wishford Magna 1863; Vicar of Potterne 1871.

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* Afterwards Pope Clement VII.

Erratum.—At p. 104 l. 11, for "Ruscombe" read "Grimstone."

FASTI ECCLESIÆ SARISBERIENSIS,

OR A CALENDAR OF THE

BISHOPS, DEANS, ARCHDEACONS,

AND

MEMBERS OF THE CATHEDRAL BODY AT SALISBURY,

FROM THE

EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT.

BY

WILLIAM HENRY JONES, M.A., F.S.A.,

CANON OF SARUM, AND VICAR OF BRADFORD-ON-AVON.

"Drihten, ic lufode þone wlite þines huses, and þa stowe þines wuldorfaestan temples."

Psalm xxvi. 8 (A. S. version).

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FASTI ECCLESIÆ SARISBERIENSIS.

HISTORY OF THE CATHEDRAL BODY.

Foundation Charter of the Cathedral.

The foundation charter* of the cathedral at Old Sarum was dated at Hastings in 1091, the fourth year of the reign of William II. Bishop Osmund, its founder, therein recites that he has "constructed the church of Sarisberie and placed Canons therein," and granted them certain estates for their maintenance and for the carrying out the objects of his foundation. These endowments were derived almost entirely from lands or churches in Dorset, Wilts, or Berks, and were for the most part, we may well presume, the possessions of the old bishopries of Sherborne or Ramsbury. In Dorset,—they were at Eteministre (Yetminster), Aulton, Begeminster (Beaminster), Cherminster, Nederberie (Netherbury), Fordington, Bere, Dorchester: in Wilts,—at Old Sarum, Stratford, Mere, Wyvelesford, Pottern, Lavington, Ramsbury, Bedewynd, Wanborough, Canynge, Calne, Highworth, Marlborough: in Berks,—at Farringdon, Blewberie, Sunning, Ruscomb.

Estates with which it was endowed within the Diocese.

Estates out of the Diocese.

In addition to these estates within the diocese of Old Sarum, there were also Grantham in Lincolnshire, and Writelintone in Somerset, in the dioceses of Lincoln and Wells respectively.

Other revenues provided by Bp. Osmund.

In augmentation of the revenues of the cathedral body, Bishop Osmund further granted to them one half of the oblations offered on the High Altar, all mortuary dues, and all oblations whenever the Bishop himself celebrated mass. If any Canon were with the Bishop at the dedication of a church, or at other times, as a chaplain, he was entitled to a portion of the oblations. He also provided by his charter, that, on the decease of a Canon, *two parts* of his prebend were to be divided for the year after between

* This charter is contained in the Osmund Reg., *fol.* xxi., and is printed in Hatcher and Benson's Salisbury, p. 717. The general constitution of the Cathedral Body is thus described:—"Notifico . . . . ecclesiam Sarisberiensem me construxisse, et in ea canonicos constituisse, atque illis viventibus canonice bona ecclesiæ, ita sicut ipse obtinueram, libere et ut exigit regularis censura canonice in perpetuum concessisse."

the rest of the Canons, and the remaining *third part* reserved for the use of the poor.*

Constitution of the Cathedral Body.

In a subsequent document entitled "Aliæ ordinationes factæ per Dominum Osmundum,"† we are told that he formed his Cathedral Body on the usual Norman model, ordaining that there should be in it Four Principal Persons—"Quatuor Personæ"—namely a Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, and Treasurer, and a number of Canons (Canonici Simplices), besides four Archdeacons, a Sub-Dean, and a Sub-Chanter. In this second document the duties of these members of his cathedral are defined, and, with the exception of the two last named, the necessity of residence, unless under special circumstances, enjoined on them all.

The original charter of Osmund was dated about a year before the consecration of his cathedral at Old Sarum. He would seem to have been anxious that all should be ready for carrying out a work which he felt necessary for the good of his diocese,—a work which, as he believed, should centre in his cathedral, and his "chapter" of canons connected with it.

The foundation that of "Secular Canons."

In accordance with "English" custom, the Canons appointed by Osmund were what are usually termed "secular" Canons. They did not live in common as did the "regulars," nor were they under strict rule as the latter were, but each of them lived in his own house, and some of them were possibly married men. Indeed a "regular" could not hold a prebend in the church of Sarum;‡ the very fact of "taking the religious habit" at

* Præterea concessi eis medietatem totius oblationis quæ super principale offertur altare, exceptis ornamentis, et totam oblationem cæterorum altarium. De illa medietate oblationis principalis altaris quam retinet Episcopus in manu sua, dabuntur uni canonicorum per annum quatuor libræ quousque præbenda sua perficiatur. Sepulturam insuper totam, cum oblationibus quæ Episcopo missam celebranti offeruntur, præter auri medietatem, in eadem ecclesia. . . . . Ad hæc etiam, duas partes præbendæ canonici defuncti in usum concessi cæterorum canonicorum, et tertiam partem in usum pauperum per unius anni spatium. Osmund Reg., *fol.* xxi.

† This document is to be seen in the Osmund Reg., *fol.* xxiv. It would seem to have been compiled from what is usually termed the "Consuetudinary of S. Osmund," several portions being *verbatim* extracts from it. Its date must have been about the same as that of the foundation charter, as Remigius, Bishop of Dorchester, who died in 1092, is one of the witnesses to it. In the Osmund Register there is this note appended to a copy of it—"Hoc invenies scriptum in quodam textu parvo et veteri, pauperis pretii."

‡ Thus in the Osmund Reg., *fol.* lxxix., we have a record of the "prebend of Rotescomb," which was that of S. de Eketon, "qui, ut dicitur, *habitum religionis suscepit*," having been bestowed, in 1228, on Ranulf Brito. At S. Paul's there was a similar rule,—only with this difference, that on any Prebendary becoming a "regular," he might enjoy his prebend till the completion of a year after taking the religious habit. See Simpson's Statutes of S. Paul's, p. 63, under the section headed "Canonici religionem ingressi."

once voiding his prebend. At the first no doubt they all lived on the common property of the church, the Bishop being the undoubted and recognised head of the chapter which he had constituted, the whole body of canons forming the council which he summoned on all emergencies. None of them, at the beginning, whether dignitaries or not, had any corporate existence in the cathedral church apart from the Bishop; in truth they were his immediate companions and assistants, as well in the services of the mother church, as in the general management of the diocese.

But though this was the original idea and working of a cathedral such as that of Sarum, there is no doubt that at a very early period all members of the body, from the Bishop downwards, had, over and above their allowance from the *common* fund of the cathedral, their separate estates, or "prebends." Indeed, what Archdeacon Hale says of S. Paul's is true also of Sarum, that "though the general body of canons is spoken of as forming with the Bishop 'unum corpus,' there is no evidence of his sharing with them any part of the revenue, or living in intercourse with them." At Sarum, the Bishop from a very early period had his especial "prebend," and also his separate estates. So too with the several dignitaries: it is not easy to say at what exact time this modification of the original plan took place. It was certainly in full working within some one hundred and twenty years after Osmund's decease.

Further endowments of the Cathedral.

In the reign of Henry I.,—during the episcopate of Bishop Roger,—the possessions of the Church of Sarum were considerably increased. Thus, about the year 1131 it had granted to it the following churches or estates: —In Wilts,—Heytesbury, Sutton (Benger), Netheravon, Burbage, Combe (Bisset), Britford, Harnham, Mere, Westbury, Figheldean, Alwardbury (Alderbury), and Stapelford,—besides small holdings in Warminster and Rotefen: in Berks,—Hurstbourn: in Surrey,—Godalming: in Hants,—Odyham and Sombourn: in Devon,—Alveston: in Northamptonshire,—Bricklesworth: in Oxfordshire,—Shipton: in Gloucestershire,—the churches held by Wido de Bristowe—no doubt those of Bedminster and Redcliffe.

Then a few years afterwards—about the year 1137—there is a charter of the Empress Matilda* confirming a grant to the Church of Sarum by Agnes, wife of Hubert de Rya, of the manor of Horton, in Gloucestershire, as well as certain lands given by Croc "the huntsman" (*venator*) at or near Sarum

* Osmund Reg. *fol.* xxii. Printed by Hatcher and Benson, p. 723.

and Wilton. The last named estate was in part at Alderbury,—the former became the "prebend" of Horton in the cathedral.

Earliest endowments of particular Canonries.

As far as can be ascertained, the earliest distinct notice of the endowment of a special canonry, would seem to have been in the case of the dignity of the chancellorship. Thus there is a charter of Henry I. of the date *c.* 1130, by which certain lands and churches in Shipton, Swinbrook, and Bricklesworth are given, as it is expressed "in præbendam," to the church of S. Mary at Sarum, and the charter as contained in the Osmund Register is headed—"Pro Cancellario Sarum." And there is also a second deed, similarly headed, of the date of *c.* 1137, by which King Stephen grants the church of Odyham and other churches "ad opus *magistri scholæ Sar.*," that is to the Chancellor, one especial duty appertaining to his dignity being that of "governing the schools" (*ad cujus officium pertinet scholas regere*). These estates belonged to the Chancellor till a very recent period, and one of them, Bricklesworth, was ultimately constituted as the "prebend" that was permanently annexed to his dignity, in order that he might always be a member of the chapter, of which he was in fact the secretary.

Estates granted and prebends founded in the time of Bishop Roger, 1107—1139.

It must have been at an early period in the episcopate of Bishop Roger that the church of Teynton, in Devon, together with other lands, was given to the Church of Sarum, by Serlo, described as "Collector Devon." For among the witnesses, are Serlo as Dean, Godwin as Chancellor, and Harding as Treasurer, and this would fix the date at probably not later than *c.* 1120. To this gift on the part of Serlo, there is appended the condition that it should be first of all bestowed on one Richard, described as "ipsius Serlonis nutrito," and after him always to the nearest in kin who shall be judged fit and suited for service in the church.* There is in the Osmund Register, at a subsequent page, another deed respecting this same prebend of Teynton, by which, after reciting a request from the Pope Honorius that it should be appropriated to the resident Canons, who "bear the burden and heat of the day," Bishop Roger decrees that, after the decease of Martin de Patishull who then held it, it should be in part appropriated to the *communa* (or common fund) of those canons who so resided.†

* See Osmund Reg., *fol.* lvii., and Hatcher and Benson, p. 725. The deed runs thus, "Prebendam Ricardo ipsius Serlonis nutrito dedimus, et post Ricardum semper propinquiori in progenie qui aptus et idoneus ad servitium in ecclesiâ nostrâ."

† Osmund Reg., *fol.* lviii. Hatcher and Benson, p. 725.

We have also in the Osmund Register copies of charters by which Bishop Roger grants the church of Calne 'in præbendam' to Nigel of Calne and his successors; and also bestows the prebend of Canning on the "communa" of the church of Sarum.*

Endowments of prebends in the time of Bishop Jocelin, 1142—1184.

It is however during the time of Bishop Jocelin, whose episcopate extended from 1142 to 1189, that this assignment of prebends to distinct canons, and a provision for the 'communa' besides, becomes more apparent. Thus we meet with a grant of the prebend of Bleberie (Blewbery) and Marlborough,† which had been held by Guarner de Sandford, to the "communa" of the resident canons (*ad communam canonicorum residentium*). About the same time there was a settlement of some matters concerning 'Aulton,' a prebend held it would seem by one Nigel, described as "con-canonicus noster."‡ Then we have Britford appropriated "ad communam,"§ and the prebend of Bedwin augmented, on the petition of Herbert, canon of the same.‖ Next, about 1160, we have a record of the gift of Torinton (Torleton) by Edward the Sheriff, that is, Edward of Salisbury, to the church of Sarum, "in compensation for injuries which his son William had done to the said church.¶

The Abbot of Sherborne admitted as a "Prebendary."

It was also during this same episcopate that a concession was made to the Abbot of Sherborne, for the time being, of "a place in choir and voice in chapter." It was decreed that on the decease of an Abbot the "prebend" of Sherborne should not go** "*in communam*," (that is, as I understand it, for the year immediately succeeding) but should be enjoyed fully and freely by his successor, the reason being added—"quia non Abbatis personæ sed monasterio collata est."††

Grants, &c., in the time of Bishop Hubert Walter, 1189—1194.

During the short episcopate of Hubert Walter (1189—1194), though little is told us concerning new prebendal estates conferred on the church of Sarum, yet we have deeds which imply the gradual development of the cathedral organization, and rights and privileges conceded to various canons in particular. Thus in the Osmund Register, we have an Inspeximus charter of this bishop relating to Britford and Cannings as belonging to the *communa* of the cathedral.‡‡ Again the churches of Alwardbury (Alder-

* Osmund Reg., *fol.* xxv. xxx. † Ibid, *fol.* xxiv. ‡ Ibid, *fol.* xxv. xxvii.
§ Ibid, *fol.* xxv. ‖ Ibid, *fol.* xxxii.
¶ Ibid, *fol.* xxix. The words of the deed are, "in restauramentum dampnorum quæ filius noster Willelmus Sar. eccl. fecit."
** See above, p. 186, *note* *. †† Osmund Reg. *fol.* xxxii. ‡‡ Ibid, *fol.* xxvii.

bury) and Ficheldean are assigned to the Treasurer for the time being, and are declared to be exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction.* The like privilege of such exemption is also conceded to the churches of Lyme and Halstock,† the ordinary jurisdiction being vested in the prebendary for the time being. There is also an account of the settlement of a dispute, as to their respective rights, between the prebendary of Bedminster and the monastery of S. Augustine's, Bristol.‡

Great advance in organization in the days of Bishop Herbert Poore.

It was however during the episcopate of Herbert Poore (1194—1217), and chiefly whilst his brother Richard, who was his successor, filled the office of Dean, that the cathedral organization would seem to have been completed. From time to time of course modifications were made as regards the prebends, and the separate endowments of the Bishop and principal dignitaries, but such as the cathedral body became at the beginning of the thirteenth century, it continued, as regarded all material matters, till the middle of the sixteenth. The "Books of Evidences," one of which is in the custody of the Bishop, and the other in that of the Dean and Chapter, contain a large number of charters, some of them simply successive confirmations by various kings of previous grants, some of them relating to the various prebends connected with the cathedral. Not a few of the former have been printed by Hatcher and Benson, as an appendix to their history of Old and New Sarum. We shall have occasion to refer to the latter, when we come to the accounts of the "prebends" themselves, and of the canons who held them from time to time.

Foreign Abbots admitted as Prebendaries.

In the year 1200 the church of Melksham, together with other privileges, was granted by a charter of King John, dated at Falcise on June 4, to the church of Sarum.§ Seven years afterwards, in 1207, the principle affirmed in the case of the Abbot of Sherborne for the time being having "a stall in choir and voice in chapter" received a further development. The "prebend" of Okeburne was in like manner assigned to the Abbot of Bec in Normandy, together with the churches of Wanetynge (Wantage), Okeborne and Hungerford, the said Abbot in return conveying to the cathedral the churches of Poulshot, Deverel (Brixton), and Durrington.

* Ibid, *fol.* xxx. The churches and estates of Alwardbury, Pitton, and Farlegh are said (at *fol.* xxix.) to have been given by William Talbot to the Church of Sarum.

† Ibid, *fol.* xxxi. ‡ Ibid, *fol.* xxxv.

§ Osmund Reg., *fol.* xxiii. Hatcher and Benson, p. 727.

The Abbot of Bec was specially exempted from the duty of residence, but bound, like every other Canon, to find a Vicar to minister in the cathedral.*

In like manner the prebend of Upavon was assigned to the Abbot of S. Wandragesil† in Normandy, he granting to the church of Sarum the churches of Whitchurch, Bridport, Upavon, Sorestan (Sherston), with their dependent chapels, together with lands at Wivelesford, Manningford, and Rusteshall (Rushall). And in 1213, another foreign Abbot, the head of the monastery of S. Mary Monteburgh,‡ was similarly adjudged the prebend of Loders and Bradpole, he granting to the cathedral the churches of Poorstock and Fleta (Fleet) in Dorset. Both of these foreign Abbots were exempted from the duty of residence, though each had to furnish his own Vicar for the services of the cathedral.

Statutes passed for regulation of the Cathedral Body.

In 1213, and the following year, when Richard Poore was Dean, sundry statutes were passed which imply the completion of the cathedral organization. In truth, in the Osmund Register§ there is an account of these statutes, and they are described as forming a "Nova Constitutio" of the cathedral. These statutes related to the residence of the Canons, the visitation of the prebendal estates annually by the Dean, the custody of the seals (the greater and lesser) of the chapter, the condition of the Vicars, all of them implying that the frame-work of the cathedral system at Sarum was at last complete. As regards the last of these statutes, which is headed "De conditione Vicariorum," it is worth notice, that even at this early period we have a distinct grant from the *communa* or "common fund" for the Vicars. Indeed, a marginal note to this effect in the Osmund Register‖ —"alia communa Canonicorum alia Vicariorum"—draws special attention to it.

Earliest list of Canons of Sarum.

The earliest complete list of Canons of Sarum is contained in the Osmund Register (*fol.* lxxv), in an account there given of the taxation of

* Osmund Reg., *fol.* xix. The deed runs thus,—"Abbates Beccenses censeantur Canonici, et nomine præbendæ Sarum habeant ecclesias de Wanatynge et ecclesias de utraque Okeborne et ecclesiam de Hungerford cum capella de Sandeburne, quas Hubertus, dum rexit Sarum, eis in proprios usus confirmavit." At a subsequent page (*fol.* xxvii.) we have a copy of the deed by which William, Abbot of Bec, conveys to Bishop Herbert Poore the churches of Poulshot, Deverel, and Durrington.

† Osmund Reg., *fol.* xxviii. ‡ Ibid, *fol.* xxvii. § *Fol.* lvi. lvii.

‖ Osmund Reg., *fol.* lvii.

the dignities and prebends for the grant of *one sixteenth* to the help of the King, Henry III., in 1226. This is as follows:—

	PREBEND.		PREBEND.
William [de Wenda].....	Heytesbury (Dean)	R. de Worth	Bedminster
Galfridus (Precentor) ...	Worth(Highworth)	Gilbert de Axminster ...	Aulton (1)
Robert (Chancellor)	Woodford	Humfrey	Aulton (2) Archdeacon of Dorset
Edmund Rich (Treasurer)	Calne	William de Len.....	Yetminster (1)
Thomas de Chabbeham...	Cerminster (Char-	Tancred	Yetminster (2)
(Sub-Dean)	minster)	H. Teissun.....	Durnford
Elias de Derham	Lavinton & Pottern	Laurence	Writelintone
Robert Coterel	Ramsbury	Thomas de Ebelesburn...	Rotefen
W. de Yngadesby	Grantham (1)	Luke [de Winton]	Combe
Barthol. "de Kemēs" ...	Grantham (2)	Stephen (de Eketone) ...	Rotescomb
Herbert [de Bedewinde]	Bedewinde	Archdeacon of Bath ...	Getesbiri(Yatesbury)
Luke(the King's Treasurer)	Bleberie	A. de Tisseberie.....	Axford
Elias Ridel	Scipton	P. Picot	Warminster
Adam de Esseby	Briclesworth	Daniel [de Longo Campo]	Stratton
R. de Bremble	Bitton	Gilbert de Lacy.....	Rateclive
Abbot of Sherborne	Sherborne	Reg. Sinebald	Major Pars Altaris
Abbot of Bec	Okeburne	H. de Scō Edmundo	Minor Pars Altaris
Abbot of S. Wandragesil	Upavon	William [de Merton].....	Farringdon Archdeacon of Berks
Abbot of S. Mary Monte- berg	Loders	G. de Sandford	Cerdestock
R. de Maupodre	Grimstone	James [de Vercelli]	Preston
The Bishop	Horton	Martin de Patishull	Teinton
Martin 'de Summa'	Chesinberie	G. "Devon."	Torleton
Humfrey, Archdeacon ...	Beminster (1)	Anastasius (Succentor) ...	Stratford
Valentine	Beminster (2)	H. de Bishopston	(Bishopston?)
Roger	Netheravon	[Bartholomew] Archdea- con of Winton	Burbach
Robert, 'the Scot' (Scotus)	Netherbury	S. "Romanus"(a Cardinal)	Lyme*
R. de Bingham	Slape		

Meaning of the terms "Canon" and "Prebendary."

Before proceeding further it may be well to explain accurately the precise meaning of the terms "Canon" and "Prebendary."

The word "Canon" (canonicus) is derived from the Greek word κανών,

* The number of Canons here reckoned is *fifty-two*, and this would seem to have been the number also when certain portions of the Psalter, or in a few instances other portions of Scripture, were assigned to the several canons (p. 200). Three years after this time, in 1229, at the election of Robert Bingham as Bishop, there would seem to have been *fifty-three*, as William de Wenda says in his account of it "summa omnium canonicorum est 53 præter episcopum qui est Canonicus et est 53^{tius}." Osmund Reg., *fol.* lxxi. They were *fifty-three* in number also in 1320, as will be seen in a subsequent page (p. 196). It would appear that Combe and Harnham at one time were reckoned as *two* distinct prebends, but afterwards were united and counted but as *one*.

which means primarily a "list" or a "roll," and was applied in the first instance to all who were, so to speak, "on the foundation" of any Cathedral Church, their names in such a case being inserted on the "list" of members of the body. Hence we find in the Sarum Consuetudinary, in a section giving minute instructions how the various members should be ranged in the Chapter House, when they went daily at a certain hour to hear "the chapter" read, this direction concerning the choristers—"Pueri, *sive sint canonici sive non*,"*—that is whether they were on the foundation or not—"stent ante alios in area ex utraque parte pulpiti suo ordine dispositi." The choristers were in fact divided into two classes (1) those fully admitted and on the "roll" of the cathedral, and so termed "pueri *canonici*," and (2) those who were, so to speak, "probationers," or possibly temporary helpers.

Distinction between the "Canon" and the "Monk."

From an early period the distinction between the "Canon" who represented the secular clergy, and the "Monk," who was bound to follow the rule of his order and to do the bidding of his superior, was well understood. Thus Ordericus Vitalis, speaking of Augustine and Laurentius, says that being monks themselves, they established *monks* in cathedrals instead of *canons*, a departure, as he adds, from the practice of other countries—(*quod vix in aliis terris invenitur*).† Moreover, in a decree of the council of Cealchyth, held in 787, we have this direction,—"ut Episcopi diligenti cura provideant quod omnes canonici sui canonice vivant, et monachi seu monachæ regulariter conversentur tam in cibis quam in vestibus, ut discretio sit inter canonicum et monachum vel secularem."‡

On the continent no doubt the Bishops gathered their clergy about them, and all lived together under the same roof, observing one common *rule of life*, or '*canon*' (using this word in its secondary sense), without making any monastic vows. Hence the members of Cathedral Chapters may have been called "Canons," not only because they were all entered as brethren on the same "*roll*," but because they ate at the same board and obeyed one common "*rule*." We know that S. Chrodegang, Bishop of Metz from 743 to 756, drew up for the clergy officiating at his cathedral a code of rules, ffering only under a few heads from the Benedictine institute.

* Osmund Reg., § 30. See below, p. 197, *note*.

† Histor. Eccles. Lib, iv., *cp.* 6, quoted in "Rock's Church of Our Fathers," ii. 79.

‡ Wilkins' Concilia i. p. 147.

Moreover, the council of Aix-la-Chapelle, held in the year 816, drew up a set of statutes for the Canons of cathedrals and collegiate churches very much the same as those just alluded to, though they were somewhat modified by a council held at Rome in the year 1059.*

The "English" custom as regards Cathedrals.

In England, however, our cathedrals would never seem to have been served by secular clergy governed by the same *rule of life* as those on the continent. This we may infer from the words of William of Malmesbury, in his account of Leofric, the first bishop of Devonshire that had his 'bishop-stool' at Exeter, whither he removed his see from Crediton in the year 1050. He says of Leofric that he got his new church to be served by canons, who, quite contrary to the English custom† (*contra Anglorum morem*), and in accordance with that of Lorraine, dwelt together under the same roof, slept in the one same room, and took their meals in the same common hall.

The English custom adopted by Osmund was this,—that "to every Canon " should be allotted a dwelling-place apart for himself and his servants, " though each was expected to live within the walled space, called from " that circumstance the 'close' (*clausum*), or at least within the neigh- " bourhood of his church. To each was assigned, besides the 'commons' " which he drew every day he came punctually to choir, a decent provision " called a 'prebend,' for the support of himself and his household; and " an uninterrupted attendance at the various daily and nightly services was " enjoined, unless the Canon were expressly allowed, for some good reason, " to be away. Thus there was still a something that bore a likeness to " ancient discipline, and for this reason, and because they were enrolled " in the *list* of clergy belonging to the church with which they became " associated, the cathedral clergy of the higher grades continued to be " 'called Canons.' "‡

Canon the "nomen officii," Prebendary the "nomen beneficii."

It will be readily understood then that the title "Canon" when applied

* See Rock's "Church of our Fathers," ii. 81.

† The whole passage is as follows:—"Hic Lefricus, ejectis sanctimonialibus a Sancti Petri monasterio, episcopatum et canonicos statuit, qui *contra morem Anglorum* ad formam Lotharingorum uno triclinio comederent, uno cubiculo cubitarent. Tranmissa est hujuscemodi regula ad posteros, quamvis pro luxu temporum nonnulla jam ex parte deciderit, habentque clerici economum, ab episcopo duntaxat constitutum, qui eis diatim necessaria victui, annuatim amictui commoda suggerat." Gesta Pontif. (Rolls' Series), *p.* 201.

‡ Rock's "Church of our Fathers," ii. 83.

to the cathedral clergy denoted their relation with their church—in fact it was their "*nomen officii*." But as each Canon became separately endowed there was added a "*nomen beneficii*," and, to use the technical phrase, he became one of the "viri canonici *et prebendati*." The word "*prebenda*," whence comes our English "*provender*"—in the Domesday for S. Paul's "equorum *prebenda*" is the phrase for horses' *provender*—means simply a "provision," and so the Canon of the cathedral came to be called "Prebendary" in respect of the estate with which his particular canonry was endowed. But most certainly it was never used as a title of honour, at all events before the middle of the sixteenth century. In cathedrals of the New Foundation, not only were there none of the traditions of the older ones, but the leading idea of the cathedral being the mother-church of the diocese, and their clergy the council of the Bishop, seems almost lost sight of. Such cathedrals became simply large churches in which an elaborate service was maintained, but no "rule" or "canon" of the smallest kind was set forth, and those who held their frequently well-endowed stalls were bound to the diocese by the slenderest of ties. Naturally enough, the honourable designation of "Canon" was felt to be unsuitable, and they were termed "Prebendaries,"—though, as none of them had a separate estate, the name meant little more than "stipendiaries."

The Canons of three orders, Priests, Deacons, Sub-Deacons.

The various duties connected with the cathedral services, of which there was a continual succession, required not only a large number of canons, but of canons in various grades of Holy Orders. In the Consuetudinary of Osmund certain functions were assigned to Priests, and others to Deacons, and to Sub-Deacons. Hence the Canons holding the several prebendal stalls were so divided. The Vicars also—and each Canon was bound to maintain a Vicar—were selected in like manner, a Priest-Vicar being appointed for a Priest Canon, a Deacon Vicar for a Deacon Canon, and a Sub-Deacon Vicar for a Sub-Deacon Canon. The following table* arranged alphabetically shews the apportionment of the several Canons under their several grades, in accordance with the provisions of a Statute, headed "De residentia Canoni-

* In the Liber Evident. C. 517 there is a similar list, in an account of Canons of Sarum at the time of election of Walter Scammel as Bishop, in 1284. The only difference is that the prebend of "Beaminster in Ecclesiâ" is there, as it is now, designated "Netherbury in Ecclesia."

corum," contained in the book of Statutes issued in the time of Bishop Roger de Mortival, about the year 1319 :—

PRIESTS.	DEACONS.	SUB-DEACONS.
Altaris, Prima Pars	Aulton (1)	Altaris, Secunda Pars
Bedwin	Aulton (2)	Axford
Blewbery	Beaminster (1)	Chardstock
Bricklesworth	Beaminster (2)	Combe
Bitton	Beaminster in Ecclesiâ	Farendon
Calne	Bishopston	Harnham
Cherminster	Bedminster Radcliff	Lyme
Chisenbury	Durnford	Preston
Grantham (1)	Grimstone	Ruscomb
Grantham (2)	Husborne	Stratford
Heytesbury	Netheravon	Yatesbury
Horton	Netherbury in Terrâ	Yetminster (2)
Highworth	Slape	Warminster in Terrâ
Loders	Rotefen	
Okeburne	Torleton	
Pottern	Writelintone	
Ramsbury	Wivelesford	
Sherborne	Yetminster (1)	
Stratton		
Shipton		
Teynton		
Upavon		

Order of Stalls, or seats, in the choir of the Cathedral.

In the Consuetudinary, which, we may fairly conclude, gives us the arrangement of the choir in the time of Bishop Richard Poore, we have the following directions as to the order in which the Canons, and others ministering in the church, were ranged during the various services. The original extract is printed in the foot-note,—we give a translation of it :—*

* Osmund Reg., § 12. "De chori ordinatione"—"Quatuor principalium stalla chori Sarum sunt terminalia. In introitu chori a parte occidentali a dextris stallum est Decani, a sinistris Cantoris; a parte orientali in dextra parte chori stallum est Cancellarii, ex opposito Thesaurarii. Proximus Decano stat in choro Archidiaconus Dorset, deinde Sub-Decanus. Proximus Cancellario Archidiaconus Wiltscire. In medio autem stant Canonici dignitatibus primores, deinde Vicarii-Presbyteri, et pauci admodum Diaconi qui ætate et moribus exigentibus in superiori gradu tolerantur ex dispensatione.

"Cantori proximus stat in choro Archidiaconus Berkshire, deinde Succentor. Proximus Thesaurario alius Archidiaconus Wilteseire, deinde ceteri canonici et clerici modo predicto ordinantur.

"In secunda *forma* priores habentur juniores canonici, deinde diaconi, postea ceteri clerici.

"In prima *forma* priores habentur canonici pueri, deinde ceteri pueri secundum ætatis exigentiam."

"The stalls of the 'Four Principal Persons' in the choir of Sarum are terminals. In entering the choir from the west the stall of the DEAN is on the right hand, that of the PRECENTOR on the left hand. At the east of the choir the stall of the CHANCELLOR is on the right hand, that of the TREASURER on the left hand.

"Next to the DEAN stands in choir the Archdeacon of Dorset, and next to him the Sub-Dean. Next to the CHANCELLOR stands an Archdeacon of Wiltshire. Between them, in the middle, stand the Canons first in dignity, then the Priest-Vicars, then a very few Deacon-Vicars who, on the ground of age or character, are allowed by dispensation in the higher grade.

"Next to the PRECENTOR stands the Archdeacon of Berkshire, then the Succentor. Next to the TREASURER stands another Archdeacon of Wiltshire. Then the rest of the Canons and "clerks" (*clerici*) are arranged between them in the same manner as those on the other side of the choir.

"In the *second* "form" (or row), the junior Canons take precedence, then the Deacon-[Vicars], then the rest of the "clerks" (*clerici.*)

"In the *first* "form" (or row), the choristers on the foundation (*canonici pueri*) take precedence, then the rest of the boys according to age."*

From this extract we gather, (1) that the seats in choir were arranged in *three* rows; (2) that on the *third*, or upper row, sat the "Quatuor Personæ," each occupying a *terminal* stall, (two of them on the south, and two of them on the north side of the choir)—the Archdeacons, the Sub-Dean, the Succentor, together with the senior Canons, the Priest-Vicars, and by special privilege a few of the Deacon-Vicars; (3) that on the *second* (or middle row) sat the junior Canons (so deemed, it is conceived, either from

* For an explanation of this portion of the extract see above p. 193, where the expression "Pueri sive fuerint canonici sive non," is illustrated.

The passage alluded to is headed "*De ordinatione clericorum in capitulo,*" and gives directions how all the members of the cathedral body were to be ranged in the Chapter House whither they went, for the "daily reading," immediately after Prime-Song. The central seat was reserved for the Bishop, and then the Consuetudinary directs the following order to be observed:—"Proximus Episcopo a *dextris* sedet Decanus, dehinc Cancellarius, deinde Archidiaconus Dorset, dehinc Archidiac. Wiltes, deinde Sub-Decanus. A *sinistris* autem Cantor, Thesaurarius, Archidiacon. Berkes, alius Archidiacon. Wiltes, Succentor. Proximi autem ipsis personis sedent Canonici-Presbyteri, deinde Canonici-Diaconi, Sub-Diaconi hinc; inde Vicarii-Presbyteri, postea cæteri de superiore gradu Vicarii. Deinde Canonici de secunda forma, deinde Diaconi, deinde Sub-Diaconi et minorum ordinum clerici de eadem forma. Pueri vero, *sive fuerint canonici sive non,* stent ante alios in area ex utraque parte pulpiti suo ordine dispositi."—Osmund Reg., § 30.

very recent appointment or from being as yet only in minor orders), the junior or Deacon-Vicars, and the rest of the "clerks" ministering in the choir, interpreting this last designation by another passage from the Consuetudinary, where they are described as "Sub-Diaconi et *minorum ordinum* clerici:" (4) that on the *third* (or lowest row) sat the "canonici pueri" or choristers, those fully admitted on the foundation taking precedence over the others, whom we should now designate "probationers."

There is nothing in these extracts to lead us to conclude that in these early days there were any "*return stalls*" at the western end of the choir: the *four* stalls occupied by the "Quatuor Personæ" are called "*terminalia*," and would seem to imply that one of the four sat in the last seat at the west or east end of the two upper rows. Neither does it necessarily follow that as yet each Canon had his own especial stall* assigned to him. It is true, as we shall presently see, that as early as 1319 we have the Canons ranged as either "*ex parte Decani*," or "*ex parte Cantoris*," according as they sat on the south or on the north side, and no doubt in entering the cathedral or taking their seats they did so according to their relative standing. But to assign to each a distinct stall, when at least 23 Priest Canons and as many Priest Vicars, together with some few of the Deacon-Vicars, besides all the principal dignitaries as well as the Archdeacons and others, sat on the upper row, would have required from *sixty* to *seventy* stalls. It must be remembered, too, that the choir at that time was some twenty feet less in length than now, the Bishop's throne, which was adjoining the stall of the Chancellor on the south side, being then placed in the centre of the third arch from the Dean's stall, immediately in front of the spot where the tomb of Bishop Capon (or Salcott) is now fixed.

Earliest known list of special stalls assigned to each of the Canons.

The earliest list, as far as is known, of the separate stalls assigned to the Canons arranged in order is contained in Rawlinson's Antiquities of the Church of Salisbury, a book published in 1723.† The upper row was now

* In the year 1392 however special stalls would seem to have been assigned to individual Canons. In the composition between Bishop John Waltham and the Dean and Chapter as to the right of visiting the Cathedral, which was confirmed by Pope Boniface IX., there is the following provision as to the due citation of Canons:—"Quantum ad citationes canonicorum et aliorum citatio facta *in stallis* effectualiter arctabit citandos juxta observantias et statuta dictæ ecclesiæ hactenus usitata." In the Holt Reg., p. 32, under the year 1551, we have the stall of Bitton described as "Stallum quod dicitur, '*Expectans*,' &c.," in allusion to the portion of the Psalter assigned to its prebendary for daily recitation. See below, p. 201.

† Rawlinson's Antiquities of the Church of Salisbury, p. 106. The work also contains an account of the Abbey Church of Bath. Not unfrequently there is bound up with this

reserved to the chief dignitaries and other canons. This would seem to be the arrangement made after the refitting of the choir with new stalls in the time of Bishop Seth Ward about the year 1669. There are in that list two stalls unnamed, possibly because one of them, "Yetminster Secunda," was held at the time by Thomas Hyde, the Precentor, and the other, "Minor Pars Altaris," by Richard Kent, the Sub-Dean. This would fix the date of the list at about the year 1675. The stalls, as regards their being on the "Decani" or "Cantoris" side of the choir, are for the most part arranged as in the fourteenth century.* This also is the arrangement which has been followed in the recent restoration of the choir.

Duty of daily recitation of the Psalter.

It was the duty of each of the Canons—reckoning among them the Bishop and the Dean—to recite daily a portion of the Psalter; which was so divided among them that day by day the whole book of Psalms was said by them. This was regarded in early days as a work of intercession—in fact, one special object of such a custom was to benefit the souls of the benefactors of the church whether living or departed.† Indeed at the beginning of a copy of a Sarum Breviary, published in 1556, there is a treatise entitled, "De laude, virtute, et efficacia Psalmorum."

Division of the Psalter among the Prebendaries.

The table subjoined is taken from a fifteenth century manuscript now in the Cathedral Library (No. 145) entitled "Processionale ad usum ecclesiæ Sarisburiensis." There are, it will be observed, *three* portions of Holy Scripture not in the book of Psalms assigned to the prebends of Okeborne, Loders, and Upavon, which were held by the Abbots of foreign monasteries, and the Psalter is divided into *forty-nine* portions,—the whole number of Canons, including amongst them the Bishop and the Dean, being *fifty-two*. After the Reformation, in the time of Bishop Jewell, by the alienation of the three prebends above named together with that of Sherborne as part of the revenues of monasteries, and the suppression of

volume the scarce pamphlet, issued and afterwards suppressed, by Thomas Pierce, Dean of Sarum, 1675—1691, entitled "A Vindication of the King's Sovereign Rights," in which he sought, though without success, to dispute the right of Bishop Seth Ward, to the disposal of the various prebends in the Cathedral.

* This appears from the statute "De residentia Canonicorum," in the code of Bishop Roger de Mortival in the year 1319. We shall have occasion to refer to this in a subsequent page when treating of the "residence" of the Dignitaries and Canons.

† Thus in the Statutes of S. Paul's we read, "Pro salute vivorum et requie defunctorum totum cotidie decantatur Psalterium." (Simpson, p. 80). And in the statutes for Wells (Lambeth MS. 929, fol. 72) we read, "Singulis diebus dicetur totum Psalterium a predictis prebendariis pro fratribus et benefactoribus Wellensis Ecclesiæ."

the prebend of Blewbery by 33 Henry 8 and its being merged in the bishopric, the number of Canons became *forty-seven*. Such is the number given in 1560.* Since that time the prebends of Farringdon and Horton would seem to have been alienated, so that the present number of "Canons and Prebendaries" is *forty-five*.

The table is headed "Divisio Psalmorum inter Prebendarios Ecclesiæ Sarum."

1. Major Pars Altaris.
   - Psalm 1. *Beatus vir.*
   - „ 2. *Quare fremuerunt.*
   - „ 3. *Domine, quid multiplicati?*
   - „ 4. *Cum invocarem.*
   - „ 5. *Verba mea auribus.*
2. Pottern.†
   - Psalm 6. *Domine, ne in furore*
   - „ 7. *Domine, Deus meus.*
   - „ 8. *Domine, Dominus noster.*
3. Bricklesworth.‡
   - Psalms 9 and 10.§ *Confitebor Tibi Domine*
4. Ramsbury.
   - Psalm 11. *In Domino confido.*
   - „ 12. *Salvum me fac.*
   - „ 13. *Usque quo, Domine?*
   - „ 14. *Dixit insipiens.*
5. Cherminster.
   - Psalm 15. *Domine, quis habitabit?*
   - „ 16. *Conserva me, Domine*
   - „ 17. *Exaudi, Domine.*
6. Calne.‖
   - Psalm 18. *Diligam Te, Domine.*
7. Heytesbury.¶
   - Psalm 19. *Cœli enarrant.*
   - „ 20. *Exaudiat Te Dominus.*
   - „ 21. *Domine, in virtute tua.*
8. Grantham Australis.
   - Psalm 22. *Deus, Deus meus*
   - „ 23. *Dominus regit me.*
   - „ 24. *Domini est terra.*
9. Grantham Borealis.
   - Psalm 25. *Ad Te, Domine, levavi.*
   - „ 26. *Judica me, Domine.*
   - „ 27. *Dominus illuminatio.*
   - „ 28. *Ad Te, Domine.*
10. Bedwin.
    - Psalm 29. *Afferte Domino.*
    - „ 30. *Exaltabo Te, Domine.*
    - „ 31. *In Te, Domine, speravi.*
11. Highworth.
    - Psalm 32. *Beati, quorum.*
    - „ 33. *Exultate, justi.*
    - „ 34. *Benedicam Domino.*
12. Blewbury.
    - Psalm 35. *Judica, Domine.*
    - „ 36. *Dixit injustus.*

* Holt Reg., *fol.* 76.

† This was the Bishop's stall.

‡ This was the Chancellor's stall.

§ For convenience sake the numbering of the psalms is given as in our own authorised version. In the Vulgate, what are Psalms 9 and 10 according to the Hebrew, are counted as the *ninth*. Hence in a Vulgate index the Psalm "*Ut quid Domine*" would be omitted. After the 9th psalm the Hebrew numbering is one in advance of the Latin up to Psalm 147. The 12th verse of Psalm 147 (authorised version) is the first verse of Psalm 147 in the Vulgate which commences "*Laudate Jerusalem Dominum.*" The last three psalms are numbered alike in the Vulgate and in the authorised version.

‖ This was the Treasurer's stall.

¶ This was the Dean's stall.

13. Shipton.
Psalm 37. *Noli æmulari.*
„ 38. *Domine, ne in furore.*
„ 39. *Dixi, custodiam.*
14. Bitton.
Psalm 40. *Expectans expectavi.*
„ 41. *Beatus qui intelligit.*
„ 42. *Quemadmodum.*
„ 43. *Judica me, Deus.*
15. Sherborne.
Psalm 44. *Deus, auribus.*
„ 45. *Eructavit cor meum.*
„ 46. *Deus noster refugium.*
„ 47. *Omnes gentes, plaudite.*
„ 48. *Magnus Dominus.*
16. Stratton.
Psalm 49. *Audite hæc, omnes.*
„ 50. *Deus deorum.*
„ 51. *Miserere mei, Deus* (1).
17. Horton.
Psalm 52. *Quid gloriaris?*
„ 53. *Dixit insipiens.*
„ 54. *Deus, in nomine.*
„ 55. *Exaudi, Deus.*
18. Chute.
Psalm 56. *Miserere mei, Deus* (2).
„ 57. *Miserere mei, Deus* (3).
„ 58. *Si vere utique.*
„ 59. *Eripe me de inimicis.*
19. Beaminster Prima.
Psalm 60. *Deus, repulisti nos.*
„ 61. *Exaudi, Deus.*
„ 62. *Nonne Deo?*
„ 63. *Deus, Deus Meus.*
20. Beaminster Secunda.
Psalm 64. *Exaudi, Deus.*
„ 65. *Te decet hymnus.*
„ 66. *Jubilate Deo.*
21. Bishopston.
Psalm 67. *Deus Misereatur.*
„ 68. *Exurgat Deus.*
22. Hurstbourne.
Psalm 69. *Salvum me fac.*
23. Netheravon.
Psalm 70. *Deus in adjutorium.*
„ 71. *In Te, Domine, speravi.*
„ 72. *Deus, judicium.*
24. Netherbury in Ecclesiâ.
Psalm 73. *Quam bonus Israel!*
„ 74. *Ut quid, Deus?*
25. Slape.
Psalm 75. *Confitebimur Tibi.*
„ 76. *Notus in Judæa.*
„ 77. *Voce mea ad Dominum.*
26. Netherbury in Terrâ.
Psalm 78. *Attendite, populc.*
27. Alton Australis.
Psalm 79. *Deus, venerunt.*
„ 80. *Qui regis Israel.*
„ 81. *Exultate Deo.*
„ 82. *Deus stetit.*
28. Alton Borealis.
Psalm 83. *Deus, quis similis?*
„ 84. *Quam dilecta.*
„ 85. *Benedixisti, Domine.*
29. Yetminster Prima.
Psalm 86. *Inclina, Domine.*
„ 87. *Fundamenta ejus.*
„ 88. *Domine Deus.*
30. Grimstone.
„ 89. *Misericordias Domini.*
31. Durnford.
Psalm 90. *Domine, refugium.*
„ 91. *Qui habitat.*
„ 92. *Bonum est confiteri.*
„ 93. *Dominus regnavit.*
32. Fordington.
Psalm 94. *Deus ultionum.*
„ 95. *Venite, exultemus.*
„ 96. *Cantate Domino.*
„ 97. *Dominus regnavit.*
33. Woodford and Wilsford.
Psalm 98. *Cantate Domino.*
„ 99. *Dominus regnavit.*
„ 100. *Jubilate Deo.*
„ 101. *Misericordiam et judicium.*
„ 102. *Domine, exaudi.*

34. Rotesfen.
Psalm 103. *Benedic, anima mea* (1).
„ 104. *Benedic, anima mea* (2).
35. Combe.
Psalm 105. *Confitemini Domino* (1).
36. Ruscomb.
Psalm 106. *Confitemini Domino* (2).
37. Yetminster Secunda.
Psalm 107. *Confitemini Domino* (3).
38. Yatesbury.
Psalm 108. *Paratum cor meum.*
„ 109. *Deus laudum.*
39. Axford.
Psalm 110. *Dixit Dominus.*
„ 111. *Confitebor tibi.*
„ 112. *Beatus vir.*
„ 113. *Laudate, pueri.*
„ 114. *In exitu Israel.*
„ 115. *Non nobis, Domine.*
40. Warminster.
Psalm 116. *Dilexi, quoniam.*
„ 117. *Laudate Dominum.*
„ 118. *Confitemini Domino.*
41. Stratford.
Psalm 119, 1–48. *Beati immaculati.*
42. Preston.
Psalm 119, 49–128. *Memor esto.*
43. Bedminster.
Psalm 119, 129–176. *Mirabilia.*
„ 120. *Ad Dominum.*
„ 121. *Levavi oculos.*
44. Teynton.
Psalm 122. *Lætatus sum.*
„ 123. *Ad Te levavi oculos meos.*
„ 124. *Nisi quia Dominus.*
„ 125. *Qui confidunt.*
„ 126. *In convertendo.*
„ 127. *Nisi Dominus.*
Psalm 128. *Beati omnes.*
„ 129. *Sæpe expugnaverunt.*
„ 130. *De profundis.*
„ 131. *Domine, non est.*
45. Torletone.
Psalm 132. *Memento, Domine.*
„ 133. *Ecce, quam bonum!*
„ 134. *Ecce nunc.*
„ 135. *Laudate Nomen.*
„ 136. *Confitemini.*
„ 137. *Super flumina.*
46. Minor Pars Altaris.
Psalm 138. *Confitebor Tibi.*
„ 139. *Domine, probasti.*
„ 140. *Eripe me, Domine.*
„ 141. *Domine, clamavi.*
„ 142. *Voce mea ad Dominum.*
47. Farringdon.
Psalm 143. *Domine, exaudi.*
„ 144. *Benedictus Dominus.*
„ 145. *Exaltabo Te, Deus.*
„ 146. *Lauda, anima mea.*
48. Chardstock.
Psalm 147. *Laudate Dominum* (1).
„ 148. *Laudate Dominum* (2).
„ 149. *Cantate Domino.*
49. Lyme.
Psalm 150. *Laudate Dominum* (3), *with Litany.*
50. Okeborne.
Deut. xxxii. *Audite cœli.*
51. Loders.
Exod. xv. *Cantabo Domino.*
Habak. iii. *Domine, audivi.*
52. Upavon.
Isaiah xii. *Confitebor.*
„ xxxviii. 10. *Ego dixi.*
1 Sam. ii. 1. *Exultavit cor.*

Various members of the cathedral body and their order of precedence.

We are fortunate in having in the deed of "composition," between Bishop John Waltham and the Dean and Chapter in 1392 (which was confirmed by Pope Boniface ix.), as to the right of visiting the cathedral, a full account of the whole cathedral body in those days. At the head of all

was (*a*) The Bishop; then (*b*) the "Quatuor Personæ" or "Four Principal Persons," namely the Dean, the Precentor, the Chancellor, the Treasurer; then (*c*) the Canons and Prebendaries—*viri canonici et præbendati*. These constituted "the chapter" of the cathedral. Next followed (*d*) those holding permanent offices in connection with the Cathedral—*officia perpetua habentes*—amongst whom were the Sub-Dean (who was the Penitentiary or Confessor), and the Sub-Chanter—then (*e*) the Vicars-Choral,—(*f*) the Chantry Priests, (*g*) the stipendiary Ministers, using this last term in its general sense, as including those who served in various subordinate capacities.

About the same time (in 1390) a *metropolitical* visitation of the cathedral was held by William Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury, when there were cited to appear (1) The "Quatuor Personæ,"—(2) The four Archdeacons,—(3) the Canons and Prebendaries (namely 24 Priest-Canons,—16 Deacon-Canons,—and 11 Sub-Deacon Canons—in all 51* in number). Next were cited, under the head of "officials,"—the Penitentiary-General (*i.e.* the Sub-Dean),—the Sub-Chanter,—the Master of the Grammar School. And then followed in due order the Vicars Choral (namely 24 Priest-Vicars,—16 Deacon-Vicars,—and 11 Sub-Deacon Vicars),—together with 7 Chantry Priests, 2 Clerks of the Sacristy, 7 Clerks of the Altar, and 2 Minor Clerks of the Sacristy. This enumeration gives a total of more than 130 persons "ministering" in the cathedral in one capacity or another.

Changes made at the Reformation.

At the Reformation much of this was changed. No less than five of the "prebends" were alienated, thus reducing the number of "Canons and Prebendaries" (or members of chapter) to forty-seven. The whole management became vested in the hands of the few Canons who were now "Residentiaries," though every member of chapter was required, on pain of excommunication, to be present once a year at any rate at the Pentecostal Chapter. Moreover instead of each Canon being required to appoint his own Vicar, the number of Vicars Choral gradually dwindled down to six, one being responsible to seven or eight Canons.† "The Sacrists" became

* The Bishop, who, as has been more than once remarked, was always a "Canon," would make up the number to *fifty-two*.

† In a volume labelled "Constitutiones" in the Muniment Room at Salisbury, at the commencement, we have a list so arranged. Thus Mr. Pope was Vicar for the Canons of Heytesbury (the Dean's), Netherbury in Terra, Gillingham Major, Gillingham Minor,

"Virgers,"* though in diminished numbers. We need hardly add that the system of Lay Vicars, as in fact substitutes for the Vicars Choral, in the performance of a portion of their duties, is a Post-Reformation arrangement, the earliest mention of a lay vicar by name being in the year 1551.†

Return to "Articles of Enquiry" by Archbishop Sancroft in 1686.

Among the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian, is, in MS. No. 143, *fol.* 207, "The answer of the Dean and Chapter of Sarum to Articles of Enquiry by Archbishop Sancroft" dated July 12, 1686. The following extract has reference to the members of the cathedral body at that time.

"Our Cathedral Church consists of a Bishop,—a Dean and three other "internal Dignitaries,—three Archdeacons,‡—six Residentiaries,—forty-"five Prebendaries,—two *quasi* Dignitaries, Mr. Sub-Dean and Mr. Sub-"Chanter,—six Vicars Choral,—an Organist,—six lay singing men,—six "choristers,—and four virgers. Anciently the Residentiaries were equal "to the number of the canonical houses, which were ten (Blacker Reg., p. "119). But now the houses of residence being only six, they are reduced "to that number. The number of singing men was fifty-two, in the year "1596 (Reg. Rubr., *fol.* 190b) they were reduced to fourteen, in the year "1604 to thirteen (Mortimer Reg., p. 161). Anciently they were all in "orders, the lay-men being introduced in the time of Edward VI. The "ancient number of choristers was fourteen."—Newton Reg., *fol.* 57.

Changes made by 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 113.

Matters remained in much the same state till the sweeping changes of the Cathedrals Act of 1840. Then the separate estates of the various dignitaries and canons were transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the whole control placed in the hands of the Canons Residentiary, who are now limited to *four*. As regards the Dean, the Act in

Bedminster, Major pars Altaris, Beaminster Secunda,—Mr. London, for those of Netherbury in Ecclesia, Calne (the Treasurer's), Torleton, Teynton, Husborne, Lyme, Ilfracome; Mr. Jecock, for those of South Grantham, Fordington, Highworth, Preston, Bishopston, Yatesbury, Slape, Gillingham Major; Mr. Hardwicke, for those of Bricklesworth (the Chancellor's), Bitton, Ruscombe, Chardstock, Woodford, Durnford, Stratford, Warminster; Mr. Pocock, for those of North Grantham, North Alton, Beaminster Prima, Shipton, Grimstone, Winterborne Earls, Stratton; Mr. Hopkins, for those of Minor pars Altaris, South Alton, Combe, Yetminster, Uffcomb, Chute, Netheravon. The date of this list would be about the year 1685.

* See Shuter's Register, p. 23 (A° 1628) "Sacristæ olim vocati, qui nunc Virgiferi."

† Holt Register, p. 27.

‡ The archdeaconry of Dorset was removed from the diocese of Sarum in 1542, and placed in the newly-formed diocese of Bristol. See above, p. 136.

question assigned him no specific duties, but simply required him to reside eight months in each year; and, with regard to the Residentiary Canons, required a *minimum* residence of three months during the same period. With the exception of depriving them of all their revenues, the Act reserved all the other ancient rights of the non-resident Canons (§ 51), and especially recognized their privilege of being "Members of Chapter." In truth its first section, as interpreted by a Court of Appeal, by enacting that all "Members of Chapter" should be *styled* Canons, virtually abolishes the designation of Prebendary altogether. What Dean Milman says of S. Paul's is also true of Sarum, "From their foundation, the members of the chapter of S. Paul's constantly bore the name of Canons, or, *improperly*, Prebendaries, from the prebends or portions attached to each stall."* And now that the estates are taken away, that name is not only, as it would appear, illegal, but in any case utterly unmeaning. Moreover, to abstain from claiming and using the proper title of Canon on the part of the non-residentiaries would seem a virtual surrender of privileges, which, though they may be in abeyance, may yet be valuable, in view of the legislation which is said sooner or later to be certainly impending over cathedrals.

We proceed now to speak of the various members of the Cathedral Body at Sarum.

I. The Bishop.

The Bishop originally the head of the Capitular Body.

In theory the Bishop is the head of the whole capitular body. The cathedral itself derives its name from the fact of its containing the *cathedra* —its modern equivalent is *chair*—of the Bishop. Hence in the cathedral he originally "held the chief place, and exercised the principal authority there, in the regulation and ordering of its sacred services, in the administration of its laws and determination of controversies, and in the maintenance of its discipline, and in so governing the whole capitular body, that its beneficent influence was felt in every part of the diocese."†

Such no doubt was the exact position held by S. Osmund, the founder of the cathedral at Old Sarum. At what time the active administration and government of the cathedral was withdrawn from the Bishop it is not easy to say. Such withdrawal was probably gradual. The care of the

* Annals of S. Paul's, p. 129.

† Twelve Addresses by the Bishop of Lincoln (1873) p. 9.

diocese, and the high offices of state often held by him, would naturally engross the time of the Bishop; hence the administration would fall to the Dean, and so silently become his privilege and right. But at no time was the position of the Bishop one of arbitrary power; at no time was he other than a constitutional ruler. He was provided with a council in his cathedral chapter—including in this the *whole* of his "canons and prebendaries"—for this body and this alone is so designated in the statutes of the cathedral*—and though he could administer existing laws by his own authority, yet he could not frame or promulge any new laws without the consent of his chapter. Thus when Bishop Roger de Mortival put forth his body of statutes in 1319—the *first*, and indeed also the *last*, attempt to codify the various statutes and customs of the cathedral—he is most careful to state that they are promulged with the formal assent of the Dean and all the Canons (*factâ congregatione con-canonicorum suorum*).

The Chapter, the "council" of the Bishop.

More than once in the preamble to his statutes Bishop Roger de Mortival recognizes the relation in which he, as Bishop, and his chapter stand to each other. He was himself one of the "viri canonici præbendati," and as such entitled always to be present, and, if he thought fit, to give his vote at meetings of Chapter. In truth he actually gave his vote, through a proxy,† when his own Statutes were passed. A distinct "prebend" was annexed to the bishopric into which on the day following his enthronement‡ each Bishop, clothed in his "canonical habit," was duly admitted,§

The Bishop always a "prebendary" and a "member of Chapter."

* In the "Novum Registrum" for Lincoln (Bp. Wordsworth's edition, p, 28) we have this account of the Chapter—"Quinquaginta et sex Canonici Ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ Lincolnensis, *cum capite suo*, corpus et capitulum constituunt; negotia ecclesiæ et secreta tractant." So also in the Statutes of S. Paul's (Simpson, p. 23) we read, "Triginta Canonici Ecclesiæ S. Pauli, *cum capite suo episcopo*, corpus et capitulum constituunt; negotia ecclesiæ et secreta tractant."

† We may fairly gather thus much from the preamble to his Statutes, in which, among those who gave consent to them "per procuratores," is reckoned "Roger Episcopus, Prebendarius de Pottern."

‡ There was always, it is believed, as there is still, a special stall assigned to the Bishop as "Prebendary of Pottern." It is on the "Decani" side of the choir, next to that of the Sub-Dean. He sat there when he attended any of the usual "hours" of divine service in his usual "choir-habit," occupying the "throne" only when performing some special function appertaining to the episcopal office. A similar custom seems to be implied in the statutes of S. Paul's, one of which enacts "cum autèm fuerit in stallo suo, vel *in choro in stallo Decani*, tam Decanus quam alii omnes majores et minores ingredientes chorum vel egredientes ad Episcopum reverenter inclinare debent." Simpson's Statutes of S. Paul's, p, 13.

§ See above, p. 60.

being installed in the special seat in choir assigned to his prebend. The prebend held by the Bishop at the first was that of "Major pars Altaris,"* but as the income of this consisted of uncertain oblations and pentecostals it was exchanged for that of "Horton" in the second year of Richard Poore's episcopate (A.D. 1217).† Some forty years afterwards, when William of York was Bishop of Sarum, he asked the Pope, Innocent IV., on the ground that the prebend of Horton was in the county of Gloucestershire and diocese of Worcester, to allow him to relinquish it for a prebend in his own diocese. This concession was made by Pope Alexander IV., whose letters were placed before the chapter in 1254.‡ On this, the prebend of Pottern (which at one time by the way would seem to have been held by the Dean),§ was assigned to him, and his successors ever since, for a period now of more than 600 years, have continued to hold it. And the Bishop's rights, in respect of this prebend, were fully admitted up to the close of the seventeenth century. Thus in their answer in 1686 to the Articles of Enquiry at the visitation of Archbishop Sancroft, the Dean and Chapter say, "The Bishop hath a right to be present in our chapter as often as he pleaseth; he hath a prebend invested in him for the very purpose that he might never be excluded from the chapter."‖

Various prebends held by the Bishops of Sarum at different times.

This admission was an important one, inasmuch as this return was signed by Thomas Pierce, as Dean, than whom no one was better acquainted with the customs of his cathedral, and whose well-known differences with his bishop would certainly not have led him to make any undue concession. The right of being present at meetings of the chapter, and taking part in its deliberations, though seldom exercised, at all events before the Reformation, was undoubtedly vested in the Bishop. In the time of Bishop Beauchamp a formal protest was sent to the President and

* See Liber Evident. C. 119, "Nota quod Episcopus primo habuit in prebenda 'Majorem partem altaris' quæ consistit in oblationibus Pentecostalibus."

† Liber Evident., B. 133, C. 168.

‡ Osmund Reg., *fol.* xx., and Sarum Charters (Index, *fol.* 123). The reason alleged is "quod videbatur indecens ut Episcopus Sarum esset subjectus Episcopo Vigornensi infra cujus diocesim ecclesia de Horton situebatur."

§ This is Bishop Seth Ward's statement (Notitiæ, p. 158). He gives a reference in proof of its correctness to Lib. Evid., B. 53.

‖ Tanner MS., No. 143, *fol.* 207. In the Liber Evidentiarum, C. 119, is a document entitled "Carta de præbenda Episcopi cujus nomine tanquam Canonicus ad secreta capituli admittitur." A reference is also given in the Tanner MS. to Reg. Rub., *fol.* 187.

Chapter which implied this right, the Bishop objecting to the election of a new Dean on these grounds amongst others—(1) that a day for such election was fixed without any previous consultation with him or licence obtained from him, and (2) that the privilege was denied him of entering the chapter at the time of the election and of having any voice in the same; rights on which he announced his determination to insist. After the Reformation we repeatedly have notices of the Bishops having been present at meetings of chapter, especially at the great annual Pentecostal Chapter. Thus Bishop Capon is recorded as having been so present about the year 1545.* Some ten or twelve years afterwards, in 1562, Bishop Jewell was present at the Pentecostal Chapter, and is represented as taking part with the canons in various matters affecting the interests of the cathedral. He is also in like manner spoken of as having been present and taking part in the election, in 1563, of William Bradbridge, as Dean, and also as having been present frequently at other times.† And his example was followed by several of his successors down to a comparatively recent period.‡

The rights of the Bishop not always unquestioned.

This right was not always unchallenged. The co-ordinate powers, as they would seem to have been, exercised by the Bishop and the Dean, must at times have been matters of delicate adjustment. Hence we find a protest on the part of the Dean and *three* of the Residentiaries (*two* of the latter would seem to have sided with the Bishop) against their Bishop "for the interposition of his voice lately made in chapter" (circa interposi-

* Holt Register, *fol.* 19.

† The following references to divers registers will show this as regards Bishop Jewell:—

A° 1562. Capitulum ad mensam rotundam; Episcopus intrat domum capitularem solus et secreto. Holt Reg., *fol.* 76.

1563. Pœna non comparentium in Synodo Pentecostali; Episcopus in domo Capitulari. Ibid, *fol.* 85.

1563. Electio decani Bradbridge; presente episcopo, &c. Blacker Reg., *fol.* 3.

1570. Synodus Pentecostalis; Episcopus domum capitularem accedit. Ibid, *fol.* 48.

‡ Other instances besides those above named are as follows:—

A° 1669. Synodus Pentecostalis, assidente Domino Episcopo (Seth Ward). Shuter Reg., *fol.* 48.

1670. Conventus Pentecostalis; Dominus Episcopus conventui adest. Ibid, *fol.* 52.

1689. At a meeting of the Dean and the Residentiaries, at which the Bishop (Gilbert Burnet) was present, an order was made about preaching. Frome Reg., *fol.* 106.

1740. A large chapter was summoned for "the trial of a Canon" before the Bishop of Sarum (Thomas Sherlock) "sitting judicially in the Chapter." Frome Reg., F. pp. 277, &c.

tionem vocis suæ in capitulo nuper factam).* This was in the time of Bishop Davenant. The right would seem to have been insisted upon, and also maintained. At all events, as we have seen, it was fully admitted as such by the Dean and Chapter in their answer, in 1686, to the Articles of Enquiry submitted to them by Archbishop Sancroft.

The Bishop's right of summoning the chapter as "concilium episcopi."

It is presumed that the Bishop always had the right of calling his cathedral chapter together when he wished to avail himself of their services as especially the "concilium episcopi," though possibly even then they were summoned by the Dean, the Bishop issuing his mandate for the purpose.

The rights of the bishop as regards services in the Cathedral.

As regarded the services in the cathedral, there were certain portions of them, which, were the Bishop present, were assigned to him. Thus at "Prime" and also at "Compline," when "in choir," he was to say the "Confiteor,"† and in his absence it was to be said by the Dean or the highest dignitary present. On the greater festivals, such as the Nativity, Easter, the Ascension, and Whitsunday, and all double feasts, besides other occasions, if he were present,‡ he celebrated at the High Altar, being led thither by the Dean and the next highest dignitary, one on the right hand and the other on the left, special and minute directions being given as to the purifying of the altar whenever he so pontificated.§ There were also special functions assigned to the Bishop in the services and ceremonies for Ash-Wednesday and Maundy Thursday, with regard to the banishing "penitents" from the church on the former, and receiving them back again on the latter day.‖

The rights of the Bishop are now considered to be restricted, as far as the cathedral is concerned, to those of celebrating Holy Communion, and, by long custom at any rate, of holding visitations, ordinations, and confirmations in it. The first right is distinctly recognised in entries in

* See Shuter's Reg., *fol.* 23. "Appellatio Decani et 3 residentiariorum contra Episcopum circa interpositionem vocis suæ in capitulo nuper factam."

† See the "Consuetudinary" § xxix. "Episcopus, si adsit, vel excellentior canonicus sacerdos dicat "Confiteor," tam ad Primam quam ad Completorium per totum annum, quando dicitur "Confiteor."

‡ This is *implied* in the following extract from the Consuetudinary (section ii.) respecting the Dean—"In omni duplici festo, *absente episcopo*, et in prima dominica adventus, et in dominica Palmarum, et in capite Jejunii, et in tribus diebus ante Pascha, et in vigilia Pentecostes. et in anniversariis episcoporum et decanorum ecclesiæ, divinum tenetur exequi officium."

§ Ibid, § liv. ‖ Ibid, §§ lxxvi. lxxviii.

registers where it is ruled, that, *when* the Bishop and Dean are not present, the principal dignitary is to be the celebrant.*

It may be observed that in the table by which provision is made for sermons on the several Sundays and chief festivals in the cathedral no days are set apart for the Bishop. The earliest notice of such an arrangement is found in 1560, just after the consecration of Bishop Jewell,† and it can be readily understood how one, who spent his whole life in "preaching" throughout his diocese, might claim an exemption from such a fixed engagement, without necessarily surrendering any right belonging to his office. Other arrangements were made about preaching also at a meeting of the Dean and Residentiaries in the year 1689, when Bishop Burnet was present;‡ one who, as regards preaching throughout his diocese, was equally active with his illustrious predecessor. We may well believe therefore that the omission of the Bishop's name from the "Ordo Concionum" was not in any way a denial of his fair claims in this respect in his Cathedral Church, but rather on similar grounds as those on which, by one of the statutes of Bishop Roger de Mortival in 1319, he was exempted from the duty of residence in regard to his prebend of Pottern—"propter curam sibi immi-"nentem exterius pastoralem."§

The Bishop collates to all the prebends, except that of the Dean.

The Bishop has the right of collation to all the dignities, except that of the Dean, and the various "prebends" and then gives letters mandatory to the Dean for the installation of the person, so collated, as a Canon of the Cathedral. The Act of Parliament (3 and 4 Victor., cap. 113, § 24) also places in the hands of the Bishop the nomination of "a spiritual person" to each of the residentiary canonries as they become vacant. Such a nomination however does not in itself constitute the canon so appointed a "Member of Chapter," unless he be also possessed of one of the prebends. On this point the cathedral statutes are most explicit as will be seen in a previous page,‖ and the Act in question expressly recognises those statutes as being in force, save so far as they have been modified by subsequent

* See Cath. Com. Rep. (1854) Appendix, p. 419.

† Holt Reg. pp. 61, 62. "Ordo concionum in tabulis scribendus et in choro affigendus." This, and a formal decree concerning it, would seem to have been drawn up at a Pentecostal Chapter called "Congregatio celebris in festo Pentecostes," held in 1560.

‡ Frome Reg. p. 106.

§ Cathedral Statutes (§ 6); in the one headed "De residentia canonicorum." This is printed *in extenso* in Cath. Com. Rep. (1854) Appendix *p.* 371.

‖ See above, p. 126, *note* ‖.

legislation, and, (to use the language of the post-reformation oath,) "quatenus cum verbo Dei et statutis hujus regni consentiunt."

The Bishop of Sarum had no share of the "communa."

In some cathedrals the Bishop would seem to have had at times a double share of daily stipend from the "*communa*," or common-fund, of the church. This was the case at Lichfield and also at Wells. At Sarum, however, he would seem to have drawn nothing from the common fund, but always to have enjoyed his separate estates, and also his "prebend," though, as we have seen, exempt from the duty of residence in respect of it.

The Bishop's power of visiting the cathedral; how far inherent in the office of the bishop.

The right of "visiting" the cathedral church might well seem to have been inherent in the office of the Bishop. There is certainly no notice of such a right in any of S. Osmund's ordinances, save only perhaps in the well-known provision concerning canons—"dignitas Decani est et omnium canonicorum ut Episcopo in nullo respondeant nisi in capitulo"—though this is itself qualified by the words that follow—"et judicio tantum capituli pareant."* Moreover the rights of the Dean over all the canons are so explicitly set forth as to leave little doubt of his being, as indeed he is termed in the cathedral statutes—"loci ordinarius immediatus."† The very appointment of a Dean, with such powers, necessarily more or less weakened the tie between the Bishop and his chapter. Still, though "ordinary" jurisdiction as Bishop might be denied him over the cathedral body, it would seem clear that at least he had "extraordinary" jurisdiction as Visitor.

This right challenged, and for a time renounced.

Nevertheless, at a very early period this "visitatorial" power on the part of the Bishop was challenged. In the year 1262, within some thirty years of the time of Richard Poore, bishop Giles de Bridport, who consecrated the cathedral on its completion, claimed the right of so visiting the cathedral body, and sent to them a formal citation. A meeting of the chapter was held, and, as a result, a protest was made against the Bishop's claim. After consideration of all the circumstances, the Bishop revoked his notice, and so renounced his claim to any such jurisdiction. The whole account is to be found in the Osmund Register (*fol.* li). The "revocation," after reciting the circumstances and the fact of his having fully enquired into the matter, was in substance as follows:—"Intellecto quod nullus antecessorum nostrorum hujus visitationem exercuerit nec demandaverit,—Nos

* Consuetudinary, § 9.

† This expression occurs in the Statute (No. xxvi.) entitled "De testamentis a Decano insinuandis."

dictum mandatum, sub quocunque genere verborum factum, ex certa conscientia revocamus. . . protestantes et statuentes . . quod dictum capitulum Sarum, tam in personis, canonicis, vicariis, rebus et familiis ipsorum, tam in clauso Sarum quam in præbendis Sarum ecclesiæ, a visitatione episcoporum Sarum perpetuis temporibus existant liberi et immunes, maximè cum hoc ad Decani officium et dignitatem ipsius scimus pertinere."*

Composition entered into as regards the bishop's visitatorial powers.

Notwithstanding this surrender "for himself and his successors" of his visitatorial rights by bishop Giles de Bridport, the question was raised again in the year 1392 by bishop John Waltham, and this time with better success. For a composition was drawn up between the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter, which was confirmed by the Pope, Boniface IX., in which all matters in dispute were settled, and the mode, and times, of the bishop's visitation of the cathedral, as well as the extent and limitation of his jurisdiction, were clearly laid down. The deed is a very long one, and is transcribed at length in the Statute Book. The principal matters settled were as follows:—

(*a*) The Bishop reserved to *himself* the right of visiting the Cathedral Body at such times as he thought fit, either personally or by a commissary, who should be a resident canon.

(*b*) As regarded his successors, they should only have the right to visit *once in seven years* (de septennio in septennium), either personally or by a commissary, who should be a "canon and prebendary" (canonicum præbendatum) selected from the canons-resident or non-resident.

(*c*) The Bishop was each day to enter the chapter "*ut canonicus*," and if any matters were brought before him needing correction, was "*ut episcopus*" to enjoin that they should be corrected.† He was also to enquire into the titles of the several benefices (titulos beneficiorum) held by the various members of the cathedral body.

(*d*) Forty days' notice was to be given of a visitation, and the canons and others were to be cited by notices affixed to their stalls. The visitation was to be completed *within five days*.

* The whole document is printed by Dean Pierce in "Vindication of the King's Sovereign Right," Appendix (ii.) p. 4. See also Lib. Evid., c. No. 515.

† The passage relating to this part of the visitation is worth quoting: "Quod omni die potest episcopus intrare capitulum *ut Canonicus*, et si aliqua sint episcopo relata pro tempore corrigenda *ut Episcopus* injungere, ut corrigantur."

(*e*) The Bishop should have with him a notary public and a "clerk" (unum clericum), who should be unmarried, together with the notary of the chapter, and, if he wish it, others to sit with him as assessors, either selected from the Quatuor Personæ, or the Archdeacons, or the "canons and prebendaries."

(*f*) In visiting the cathedral church the Bishop should especially enquire whether the statute of Bishop Roger,—"De rebus Ecclesiæ conservandis,"—be observed.

(*g*) The Bishop was first to visit the Dean, the Precentor, the Chancellor, the Treasurer, and the "Canons and Prebendaries," examining their titles and letters of orders. Should anything require to be amended, the Bishop, then and there, with the aid of his chosen council, in chapter, and with the aid of the chapter themselves, shall determine on the same.

(*h*) On the same day, or on another day, the Bishop was to visit (1) those holding perpetual offices (*perpetua officia habentes*), amongst whom were the Sub-Dean and Sub-Chanter; (2) the Vicars Choral; (3) the Chaplains holding chantries; (4) the other ministers of the church. Should anything need to be amended, the same, on the representation of the Bishop, was to be amended by the Dean *within three months*; otherwise the Bishop himself might on his own authority amend them.

(*i*) As regards the Dean, the Bishop was to have power to "correct any defects," but first of all the judgment and counsel of the chapter must be asked, and waited for; as regards the Canons, the power of correction was to rest in the Dean and Chapter, or in the Dean himself, on the monition of the Bishop.*

Sundry episcopal visitations of the Cathedral.

There are in the chapter records accounts, or, at all events, notices of many such episcopal visitations of the cathedral body. Thus John Waltham held one in 1393, the year succeeding the date of the above composition,—Robert Hallam in 1408,—Richard Beauchamp in 1454, and also in 1468, long and detailed accounts being given of them in the chapter registers;—Edmund Audley in 1570,—John Jewell in 1562 and 1568,—Edmund Gheast in 1573,—John Piers in 1578; John Coldwell in 1593;—John Davenant in 1636;—Humphrey Henchman in 1661;—Seth Ward in 1672,—Gilbert Burnet in 1697.

* See Cath. Com. Report (1854), App. 411, where a full abstract is given of this document.

The Bishop's rights again challenged.

Notwithstanding so many precedents, the question was once more raised when Bishop Seth Ward gave notice of a *second* visitation of the cathedral body, in 1683, by Thomas Pierce, who, in 1675, had become Dean of Sarum. He not only formally protested against the bishop's right, but with a copy of the protest forwarded a petition to the King in which he boldly challenged the power of the Bishop, on the ground of the composition sanctioned by Pope Boniface having no binding force, and contending that the church of Sarum was under the Dean's peculiar jurisdiction, and subject only to a royal or a metropolitical visitation. The King (Charles II.) referred the matter to Lord North, the Keeper of the Great Seal, who made a long report upon it, which was completely in the Bishop's favor, and concluded with these words,—"I am humbly of opinion that your "Majesty may leave the Bishop to proceed in his visitation; and if Mr. "Dean or any other person shall find himself aggrieved thereby, they may "take their remedy by appeal, according to the ordinary course of law."*

Ultimate decision on the subject of the bishop's visitatorial power.

This decision did not immediately heal all the differences between Bishop Seth Ward and his Dean and Chapter. Three years after, in July 1686, the Archbishop of Canterbury (William Sancroft) visited the cathedral by four Commissioners who made a "solemn unanimity, peace, and concord, between my Lord Bishop of Sarum, and the Dean and all the Canons."†

II. The Dean.

The two following extracts from Sarum records explain fully the dignity, rights, and privileges of the Dean. As they are short, we give them in the original.

The *former* is contained in what is usually termed the "Consuetudinary," or, to use its proper title, "De officiis ecclesiasticis tractatus," and is as follows:—

The rights and privileges of the Dean.

"Decani officium est, ut omnibus canonicis et vicariis in animarum regimine et morum correctione præmineat, ut debeat causas omnes ad capitulum spectantes audire, et judicio capituli terminare, excessus clericorum corrigere, et delinquentium personas juxta delicti quantitatem et personarum qualitatem digna animadversione punire. Præterea canonici institutionem ab episcopo, a decano vero possessionem de præbendis accipiunt cum consensu capituli. Decani est etiam canonicis jam institutis

* The whole of this Report is printed in the Cath. Com. Rep. (1854), Appendix, p. 413.

† Frome Reg., p. 90, quoted in Cath. Com. Rep. (Appendix, p. 416).

communam ecclesiæ suo jure conferre, et eis stallum in choro et locum in capitulo assignare. Vicarias vacantes ad presentationem canonicorum presentium, vel, justa et probabili causa vel de licentia decani et capituli ob quamcunque causam, absentium, de clericis idoneis ordinare. Verum si, ultra mare absente canonico, quâcunque de causâ, vicaria aliqua vacaverit, decanus eam suâ propriâ auctoritate, citra assensum ipsius canonici, cui voluerit idoneo clerico potest conferre. Præterea nullus clericorum de superiori gradu, vel de secundâ formâ, in choro admittitur nisi auctoritate decani."*

The latter is in a statute passed in the year 1213, entitled "De visitatione præbendarum per Decanum," and is to this effect:—

His right to visit the prebendal estates.

"Si in aliqua præbenda aliqua fuerint enormia, seu notoria, et per negligentiam vel impotentiam canonici seu procuratoris ejus duraverint inemendata, dominus decanus seu alius ab eo missus visitationem faciet errataque corriget, capellanorum mores et ordinationes inquiret, et, si opus fuerit, stimulum apponet. Dilapidata et dispersa recolliget. Librorum, vestimentorumque defectum, de bonis præbendæ supplere faciet, et ad libitum ipsius unius diei procurationem lautè recipiet."†

There are other directions found in various statutes and ordinances bearing on the respect due to his office, and the discipline that the Dean was empowered to exercise over all the Canons, Vicars, and other members of the cathedral body.‡ He was also, as has been noticed in a previous page, the "immediate ordinary" of the cathedral (loci ordinarius immediatus).§

General summary of the duties appertaining to the office of Dean.

From these extracts we gather an exact account of the office and duties of the Dean at Sarum. He was the first of the "Quatuor Personæ" or "internal dignitaries" of the cathedral, over which he had a jurisdiction distinct from that of the Bishop. He presided over Canons, Vicars, and Clerks, in the "cure of souls" and the "correction of morals." He sat to hear all causes relating to the chapter, and appeals made by the canons, determining them with the assistance and decision of the chapter. He

* Osmund Reg., *fol.* 2. † Statute Book H., *fol.* 48 b.

‡ Thus we are told, "Dignitas Decani est ut nullus canonicorum, vel aliorum clericorum ecclesiæ præter ejus licentiam sibi minuat vel a civitate recedat per unam noctem foris moram ex certâ scientiâ facturus. Præterea decano chorum vel capitulum intranti, vel transitum ibi facienti, clerici omnes teneantur assurgere, et chorum ex parte occidentali intrantes vel exeuntes eidem inclinare."—Osm. Reg., *fol.* 5.

§ See above, p. 211.

had power to correct all excesses of canons and others, after due enquiry made, and to punish them with "just animadversion." It was his office also to install canons upon whom prebends had been bestowed, on receiving the mandate of the Bishop for such a purpose. In the absence of canons who might be beyond the realm, or in the case of such as failed to nominate Vicars, the right devolved upon the Dean. He had also to institute clerks to various offices and to admit those of the first and second forms. In fact he had a full and complete controlling power over the whole cathedral body so that no Canon, or Vicar, when fulfilling his duties in his regular turn, could quit the city even for a single night without his leave.

Functions to be performed personally by the Dean.

There were also certain functions in the cathedral services that he was bound personally to perform. On every double feast, if the Bishop were absent, on the first Sunday in Advent, on Palm Sunday, on Ash Wednesday, on the three days immediately before Easter, on Whitsun-Eve, and on the anniversaries of Bishops and Deans, he was required to be the celebrant in the service of the day.

Respect to be shown in the cathedral to the Dean.

Special respect was to be shown to the Dean in his cathedral,—whenever he entered or left the choir all the clerks were to rise; and, on entering or leaving the choir themselves, they were to bow as they passed his stall. Every Canon, on collation to a prebend, had to pay an ounce of gold to the Dean, and further was bound to entertain him when passing on a journey through his prebendal manor for one, or, if it were needful, even for three nights, and supply him with horses on his return to Salisbury. The Dean was also empowered to visit annually, either in person or by deputy, all prebends, and to remedy defects, supplying books, vestments, or other necessaries, out of the revenues of the prebend.

Visitation of prebends by the Dean.

In olden times the Dean was in the habit of regularly carrying out this part of his duty. In the Osmund Register* we have very interesting accounts of such visitations by William de Wenda, who succeeded as Dean in 1220, at Mere, Sunning, Heytesbury and elsewhere. A very searching enquiry was made not only concerning the state of the churches and of their "ornaments"—including in these the various service-books and vestments,—but of the qualifications of the ministers, and of the provision made for the spiritual needs of the "prebendal" parishes.

* Osmund Register, *fol.* xli. Many extracts are given in Maskell's "Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England," p. 181. In the old Register itself they are written in a cotemporary hand, and were most probally the authentic record of the time.

These visitations were held to a comparatively late period. Copies of the returns to those made in 1485 by John Bostock, the commissary of the chapter, during a vacancy in the deanry, and also of others in 1480 and 1483 whilst John Davyson held that dignity, are still preserved, and an account was given of them, and of the manuscripts in which they are contained, in the First Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.*

The Dean always possessed of a prebend, and elected by the chapter in olden times.

The Dean in olden time was elected by the chapter—"*a fratribus suis canonicis electus.*" In a fifteenth century "Processional" in the Cathedral Library (MS. 145), there is, at *fol.* 40, a service on the election of a Bishop, or Dean. He was invariably possessed of a prebend in virtue of which he had his "voice in chapter." In the time of Bishop Jocelin the prebend of Pottern was held by Arso, the Dean.† In 1226 William de Wenda held the prebend of Heytesbury:‡ his successor Robert de Hertford was prebendary of Woodford.§ In the year 1280 however, during the episcopate of Robert Wykehampton, who had himself been Dean, the prebend of Heytesbury was permanently *annexed* to the Deanry of Sarum;‖ the same bishop a few years before, by a deed dated at Ramsbury "5 Calend., Nov. 1277," having given a house of residence to the Dean, as a free gift from himself.¶

Provisions in the Cathedral Acts respecting the Dean.

By special provision of Act of Parliament (3 and 4 Victor., cap. 113, § 24) the Dean in every cathedral of the Old Foundation in England is now appointed by the Crown. As early however as 1662 the King issued his letters mandatory directing the chapter of Sarum to elect his nominee. A subsequent Act (4 and 5 Victor., cap. 39, § 5) made another inroad upon the rules of the cathedral, by specially exempting the Dean from the necessity of being a "Prebendary." This over-ruling the time-honoured custom, than which none is more clearly laid down in the statutes,** in the single case of the Dean, would seem to prove that in all other cases the

* Hist. MSS. Com. (Report I.), Appendix, p. 90.

† See Lib. Evid., C. 82, and Bishop Seth Ward's Notitiæ, p. 158.

‡ He is so designated in an ordinance of the time of Bishop Bingham "de implementis præbendarum. Lib. Evid., C. 165. Statute Book, *fol.* 42 b.

§ He is so named in the taxation of Prebends in 1226 for help to the King (Henry III). Osm. Reg., *fol.* lxxv. See above, p. 192.

‖ See Lib. Evid., C. 13. ¶ Lib. Evid., C. 491.

** See above, p. 126 *note*, when the statute, "De non admittendis ad tractatus capituli qui nondum sunt assecuti corpora præbendarum" is printed in full.

possession of a distinct prebend is necessary to constitute a canon of Sarum a "member of chapter."*

As regards the Dean in olden times numerous instances might be cited of evident admission to a prebend as a previous qualification for appointment to the deanry. Thus in January, 1431, Thomas Browne was collated to the prebend of Rotefen on the *cession* of John Chandler, and elected Dean in the following July. Again John Veysey resigned the prebend of North Alton on Dec. 6, 1514, in order that John Longland might then be collated to it, and was again appointed to the same prebend on December 17, the day after the election of John Longland to the deanry,—he (the Dean) then vacating it by succeeding to the prebend of Heytesbury as appurtenant to his new dignity. In like manner in July 1509 Richard Scorland resigned the prebend of Ruscomb to make way for William Atwater, and to qualify him for election to the deanry, a dignity to which he succeeded a few days afterwards.

The Dean of Sarum also Dean of Heytesbury.

In virtue of his office and the prebend annexed to it, the Dean of Sarum became Dean of Heytesbury, and was the patron of the four prebends connected with that collegiate church,—namely, Hill Deverel, Horningsham, Titherington, and Swallowcliffe. After his election the President and Chapter of Sarum were wont to issue their mandate to the chaplains of Heytesbury, requiring them to induct him into corporal possession of his prebendal church.†

The jurisdiction exercised by the Dean.

The Dean of Sarum was possessed of episcopal jurisdiction, as ordinary, over the various prebendal parishes and their dependent churches and chapels,‡ and also at Wantage, Hungerford, and Farringdon, and the various Prebendaries had archidiaconal jurisdiction under the Dean. Even to a

* The same rule obtained at S. Paul's. The Deanry there had no prebend *annexed to it*, but unless the Dean were a "Prebendary" he could do no more than convoke the chapter, and then he had *to retire and take no part in its deliberations*. This is expressly laid down by Bishop Simon Sudbury, in 1368, when formally interpreting the customs of S. Paul's as regards chapters,—Decanus, qui pro tempore fuerit, non debet in electione episcopi pro tempore celebranda, nec in domo capitulari inter canonicos dictæ ecclesiæ tractatibus capitularibus interesse, nec eos audire, sed *solum habet capitulum convocare et recedere*, pendente tractatu hujusmodi, nisi Decanus *canonicus præbendatus* dictæ ecclesiæ fuerit et residentiam tanquam canonicus fecerit in eadem."—Simpson's Statutes of S. Paul's," p. 390. The whole document is also printed in Wilkins' Concilia, iii. 78.

† See Burgh Reg., *fol.* 66, "Mandatum Presidentis et Capituli capellanis de Heitsbury pro inductione Decani in corporalem possessionem ecclesiæ suæ præbendalis."

‡ There were two exceptions, Pottern and Winterbourn Earls, and in these the ordinary jurisdiction was vested in the Bishop.

recent period, as lately as 1845, he was accustomed to exercise this authority, not only delivering formal charges and making the usual inquiries on the occasion of his visitation, but examining those candidates for Holy Orders who were about to take charge of any of those parishes, and giving his certificate of their competency to the Bishop, in order to their ordination by him,* they afterwards holding their appointments under the Dean and with his license. In addition to this *ordinary*, he also had *peculiar* jurisdiction in many places; as, for instance, in Bere Regis and Sherborne,† with their several dependencies, in Dorset,—in Mere, Heytesbury, and the close of Sarum, in Wilts,—and in Blewbery and Sunning in Berks.

The Dean entitled to preside in chapter.

It was the right of the Dean to summon the Chapter, and to preside in it. Even at the Pentecostal Chapter, though the Bishop might be present, the Dean presided, and, when votes were given, always gave his vote last.‡ It is presumed that the Bishop had power to call together the chapter as his council, to take their advice on any matters connected with the diocese at large, or to exercise judicial functions, and then it would appear that he presided, but it is conceived that, even in such a case, the formal summoning of the chapter was by the Dean, on receiving the mandate of the Bishop to that effect. In the absence of the Dean, one of the Canons Residentiary appointed by him as his "Locum Tenens"§ presided in Chapter. In the absence of any such appointment the highest dignitary (*excellentior persona*) among the resident Canons became President of the Chapter.‖ The

His right to appoint a 'locum tenens' to preside in his absence.

* This right of nominating candidates to be ordained by the Bishop would seem to be a very ancient one. It is acknowledged in the ordinance of Archbishop Boniface in 1260, respecting the "Jurisdiction of the Church of Sarum" during the vacancy of the see, though, as regards canons of the cathedral, it would seem to have been exercised jointly with the chapter. Thus it is provided, "Si archiepiscopus fuerit in civitate et diocesi et ordines celebraverit, canonicos et clericos ad presentationem Decani et Capituli libere ordinabit; salvis in omnibus et per omnia libertatibus et consuetudinibus quas habent et canonici Sarum plena sede, circa clericos suos examinandos et ad ordines presentandos." See Statutes,—*fol.* 49 b. Moreover, in the Lib. Evid., C. 516, are "Literæ dimissoriæ ad ordines suscipiendos,"—which were so given by the Dean.

† See Hutchins' History of Dorset, iv. 235. ‡ See Holme Reg., *fol.* 70. (A° 1397).

§ See the form of commission to a "Locum Tenens" by the Dean in the report of the Cathedral Commissioners (1854). Appendix, p. 366.

‖ The rule of precedence is laid down clearly enough in more than one of the Chapter Registers. Thus in the Newton Register, *fol.* 35 (under the year 1466) we are told. "Jurisdictio Decani in ejus absentia pertinet ad Locum Tenentem aut Præsidentem Capituli; id est, ad majorem et superiorem quatuor dignitatum residentium: et in casu quo nullus quatuor dignitatum resideat, tunc ad seniorem residentiarium, respectu habito ad residentiam et non ad corporis senioritatem." See also Blacker Reg., *fol.* 137.

Sub-Dean, even though he might be a residentiary, never presided in right of such office, or in the absence of such appointment.

Form used in receiving and installing a Dean of Sarum.

In the fifteenth century "Processional" in the Cathedral Library (MS. 145), to which reference has been already made, we have, at *fol.* 42, what is called "Ordo ad faciendum Decanum in aliquâ matrice ecclesia secundum ordinale Sarum,"* the substance of which is as follows :—

"First of all there shall be a sermon, if it shall seem good. Then shall be said the Litany as far as "*Omnes Sancti orate pro nobis.*" After that the Precentor shall solemnly commence, "*Veni Creator Spiritus,*"—and when this is finished the canons shall meet for electing a Dean. After he is so elected according to rule and custom (*a fratribus suis canonicè electus*) he shall first of all swear, after inspecting and touching the Holy Gospels, that he will make continual and accustomed residence in the Church; that he will preserve all the rights of the Church, as well as the ancient, approved, and usual customs of the same, to the best of his power, and diligently instruct those set under him to observe the same; that he will gather the possessions of the Church which may have been unjustly scattered and the revenues which may have been dishonestly alienated; and that he will seek to manifest humility and patience himself, and excite all under him to exhibit the same.†

This done, the newly-elected Dean shall prostrate himself before the Cross in the Chapter House (*ante crucem in capitulo*), his brethren meanwhile chanting these psalms—(Ps. lxvii) *Deus misereatur nostri,*—(Ps. cxxiii) *Ad Te levavi oculos meos,*—(Ps. cxxxiii) *Ecce quam bonum,*—the senior canon then saying this prayer—

"Concede quæsumus Omnipotens Deus, ut famulus tuus quem ad regimen nostrum elegimus gratiæ tuæ dona consequatur, ut, Te largiente, cum ipsâ Tibi nostrâ electione placeamus, per Christum Dominum nostrum."

* See also "Statute Book" (labelled "Constitutiones"), *fol.* 99.

† The exact form of the oath of the Dean was as follows,—the words within brackets were inserted after the Reformation :—"Ego N . . . . Decanus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Sarum juro ad hæc sancta Dei evangelia per me corporaliter tacta quod faciam in dicta ecclesia Sarum continuam et debitam residentiam: et quod omnia jura ecclesiæ Sarum ac antiquas et assuetas consuetudines et libertates ejusdem pro posse me observabo [quatenus cum verbo Dei et statutis hujus regni consentiunt] et quod mihi subjectos, ut id ipsum faciant, curabo et diligenter instruam; et quod possessiones ejusdem ecclesiæ injustè dispersas et facultates pravè alienatas congregabo; et quod humilitatem et patientiam in meipso custodiam, et ad hæc omnia custodienda subjectos meos excitabo. Sicut me Deus adjuvet et hæc sancta Dei evangelia."

Then the Dean shall rise up and give the kiss of peace to his canons, after which he shall be led with solemnity to the High Altar, the bells meanwhile ringing, and the Precentor then commencing, "*Te Deum laudamus.*" The Dean shall then prostrate himself before the Altar and offer secret prayer. This finished, the senior dignitary shall say this prayer—

"Cunctorum bonorum institutor Deus, qui per Moysen famulum tuum ad gubernandas ecclesias præpositos constituisti, Tibi supplices preces fundimus, Teque devotis mentibus exoramus, ut hunc famulum tuum N . . . . quem convenientia, et electio famulorum tuorum, Decanum hodiè instituit, protectionis tuæ gratia munire digneris, sicque regere subditos concedas, ut cum omnibus illis regnum cœlorum adipiscatur, per Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum."

This prayer ended, the Dean shall be solemnly led by the greater dignitaries to his stall, wherein having been duly installed, the senior canon shall say—

"Pater noster . . . . . et ne nos inducas in tentationem."

The rest of the canons, and others ministering, shall say—

Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.

Then shall be said:

V. Salvum fac servum tuum.

R. Deus custodiat introitum tuum et exitum tuum.

V. Et auferat a te elationem.

R. Deus custodiat te ab omni malo.

V. Mittat tibi auxilium de sancto.

R. Exurge, Domine, adjuva nos.

V. Dominus vobiscum.

R. Et cum spiritu tuo.

Oremus.

Deus, cui omnis potestas et dignitas famulatur, da famulo tuo prosperum suæ dignitatis officium, in quâ Te semper timeat, et Te jugiter placere contendat, per Christum Dominum nostrum.

Omnium, Domine, fons bonorum et cunctorum dator profectuum, tribue famulo tuo adeptam benè regere dignitatem, et a Te sibi præstitam bonis operibus corroborare gloriam, per Christum Dominum nostrum.

Actiones nostras quæsumus Domine, et aspirando præveni, et adjuvando

prosequere, ut interveniente beata et gloriosa semperque virgine, Dei genetrice, Maria, cum omnibus sanctis cuncta nostra operatio a Te semper incipiatur, et per Te incepta finiatur, per Christum Dominum nostrum.

Afterwards the Dean shall be sprinkled with holy water by the senior dignitary, with the invocation, "In Nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus sacrosancti." A place in Chapter shall then be assigned to him by the chief dignitaries present.

III. The Precentor.

Office and duties of the Precentor.

The second in dignity of the "Quatuor Personæ" was the Precentor.* He held this rank in the cathedral, it is commonly said, from the importance that was attached to the ceremonial of Divine Worship which was under his immediate direction; and for the orderly arrangement of which, not only the church of Sarum, but many others, were indebted to the labours of S. Osmund. His office, and the duties attached to it, are thus described in the Consuetudinary (§ 3.) "The office of the Precentor is to rule the choir, and to regulate the pitch of the singing (either by himself or his Succentor), and on every double feast to appoint the lections to be read by the canons present, and moreover to table the chanters, readers, and servers at the Altar. To him also belongs the instruction and discipline of the boys, and their formal admission as choristers. Moreover, in greater double feasts, he is bound to be present for the ruling of the choir at mass with the other rulers of the choir. Moreover, on the greater double feasts, he is bound to inform the 'Rulers of the Choir'† respecting the chants enjoined, and to be commenced by him. Moreover, he is required, in his own person, to inform the bishop of all chants which are to be commenced by the bishop himself. He has power to correct, and compel all who might be negligent in such matters."‡

* In the Church of S. Paul's, the order of precedence was (1) Dean, (2) the Archdeacons, (3) Treasurer, (4) Precentor, (5) Chancellor. See Statutes of S. Paul's, p. 13 (Cap. 19).

† *Rulers of the Choir*,—these were the assistants of the Precentor, and his deputies, for leading the choir service. For all Sundays and festivals of the second class he chose *two* canons of the second form for this office. For all festivals of the first class he selected *four* canons, two from the third or highest form, and two from the second. They sat on stools or benches ranged from north to south, and wore silken copes of the colour of the season, and each bare a staff, often of silver, and of beautiful workmanship in his hand. For a full account of their duties, see Rock's "Church of our Fathers," iii., 136, and the Sarum Missal in English, p. xxv.

‡ The section is as follows:—"De officio Cantoris."—"Cantoris officium est chorum [et cantum] in elevatione et depressione regere, vel per se vel per succentorem suum, et in

In a kind of supplement to the Statute Book, there is an article, of which the original is given in the foot-note, headed "*Quæ pertinent ad officium Cantoris, et de dignitate Cantoris,*" in which, after giving the extracts from the Consuetudinary quoted in the previous foot-note, it proceeds,—"The Precentor is moreover bound to reside assiduously at the cathedral without any excuse whatsoever. His stall is on the left hand, in entering the choir from the west, and he is permitted to have his book conveniently before him as often as he pleases for the above purpose. On the festival of S. Stephen, and on the second day in the Paschal week, and on the second day of the Pentecostal week, he is bound to say the divine office, and to entertain all the ministers of the Altar on the above-named days at his own house. The dignity of the Precentor is and consists in the Rectory of Westbury in the diocese of Sarum, in which church the said Precentor has episcopal jurisdiction, and is empowered every year to visit all the priests there,—to wit, the Vicar, whose institution appertains to the said Precentor, and all the chaplains, as well as all other ministers of the church, and also the parishioners, with power to correct, if need be, either by himself or his official, any defects found there. He has the right also of proving all wills of men or women dying within the parish and regulating and examining all inventories of goods."*

Special functions assigned to the Precentor.

omni duplici festo lectiones legendas canonicis præsentibus injungere, cantores, lectores, et ministros altaris in tabulâ ordinare, Ad illum etiam pertinet puerorum instructio et disciplina, et eorundem in choro admissio et ordinatio. Præterea in majoribus festis duplicibus tenetur interesse regimini chori ad missam cum cæteris rectoribus chori. Præterea, in omni duplici festo, rectores chori de cantibus injungendis et incipiendis tenetur instruere, Præterea omnes cantus ab Episcopo incipiendos ipsi episcopo, in propriâ personâ, tenetur injungere, et inobedientes in premissis corripere et coercere."

* Tenetur et CANTOR assiduè in ecclesiâ residere remota omni excusationis specie. Ejus stallum in ecclesia Sarum est in introitu chori a parte occidentali a sinistris, qui librum suum coram se aptum habere permittitur tociens et quum sibi placuerit per consuetudinem suprascriptam. In festo autem S. Stephani, in feria secunda hebdomadæ Paschæ, et in feria secunda hebdomadæ Pentecostes officium tenetur in ecclesia exequi et ministros omnes altaris in dictis diebus in domo suâ communare. Dignitas autem Precentoris est et consistit in rectoria de Westbury in diocesi Sarum, in quâ quidem ecclesiâ Præcentor antedictus episcopalem habet jurisdictionem, qui singulis annis ibidem presbyteros omnes,—videlicet, Vicarium, cujus institutio pertinet ad Præcentorem supradictum, ceterosque capellanos ibidem degentes,—aliosque ministros ecclesiæ, et singulos parochianos visitare potest, et singula ibidem per se vel officialem suum potest corrigere. Præterea et tenetur testamenta omnium parochianorum, cæterorumque ibidem morientium insinuare, approbare, et omnia bonorum inventoria eorundem recipere et examinare."—Vellum Statute Book H., *fol.* 78.

Endowment of the office of Precentor.

Though the Precentor was endowed with the Rectory of Westbury there would appear to have been no special "prebend" *annexed* permanently to his dignity. At one time, it has been said, the prebend of Teynton was so annexed;—this statement is made in a volume in the muniment room labelled "Fasti," or "A Succession of Bishops, Deans, Prebendaries in the Church of Sarum," and it is there added that it was separated from it in the time of Henry III. It was certainly held in 1236 by Roger of Sarum, then Precentor, who became bishop of Bath and Wells in 1244, as appears by a composition of that date between him and a canon of Exeter respecting the church of Harberton to which an annual pension was payable from the prebendary of Teynton.* Moreover, among charters still preserved in the muniment room, is one which is of the date of 1270, and which is described as "Forma installationis Magistri Stephani de Gurneville in præcentoriam *unâ cum præbendâ de Teinton annexâ*."†

No prebend permanently annexed to the Precentorship.

Still, though it must have ceased from an early period to have been annexed to the dignity, there is no doubt that the Precentor, as the list given in a subsequent page will show, almost invariably held some "prebend," by which he was qualified for a place in chapter. As will be seen, we are able in nine cases out of ten to ascertain the particular prebend that was so held, and where we cannot do so we may sometimes attribute it to the loss or absence of registers. The conclusion to which we come is this,—that it was certainly the general, if not the universal, rule, that the Precentor should be one of the "Viri canonici et *præbendati*."‡

Form of oath taken by the Precentor.

The oath taken by the Precentor on his appointment to his dignity was as follows:—

"Ego N . . . Præcentor Ecclesiæ Sarum, juro ad hæc sancta Dei evan-

* The document is printed in Oliver's Lives of the Bishops of Exeter, p. 415.

† See Drake's Index to Sarum Charters, &c. (Muniment Room), p. 125.

‡ There was certainly one remarkable instance in which the Precentor was *not* a "Member of Chapter." This was in the case of Boniface de Saluciis, in whose time the code of Statutes for the cathedral was issued by bishop Roger de Mortival. This is implied in the words of the statute "De statu choristarum;" and explicitly stated in the following extract from a capitular register which relates to the same matter,—"Magr. Bonifacius de Saluciis, juris canonici professor, ecclesiæ nostræ Præcentor, licet non tunc canonicus propter hoc specialiter, et *non propter aliud in dicto capitulo personaliter constitutus*, deliberatione prævia super hoc habita nobiscum et capitulo . . . quantum in eo fuit, et ad eum pertinet, adhibuit expressum consensum." Statute Book H., *fol.* 38.

gelia per me corporaliter tacta fidelitatem ecclesiæ Sarum; etiam quod consuetudines antiquas et approbatas dictæ ecclesiæ dignitatem meam concernentes fideliter observabo, et ad earundem defensionem opem et operam diligentem impendam [quatenus cum verbo Dei et statutis hujus regni consentiunt.] Sicut me Deus adjuvet et hæc sancta Dei evangelia."

IV. The Chancellor.

Office and duties of the Chancellor.

The third in rank of the "Quatuor Personæ" was the Chancellor. In the Consuetudinary (§ iv.) his office is thus described:—"Cancellarii officium est scholis regendis et libris corrigendis curam impendere, lectiones auscultare et terminare, sigillum ecclesiæ custodire, literas et cartas componere, et literas in capitulo legendas legere, lectores in tabulâ notare; omnes etiam lectiones ad missam, quæ in tabula non scribuntur, tenetur injungere."

From this extract it would appear that the Chancellor of the church was in fact secretary to the chapter, and keeper of its seal. He had to superintend the schools of the chapter and sometimes those of the diocese. He also corrected the books, heard and determined readings, read letters in chapter, and wrote them in its name, tabled the readers, and enjoined the lections at mass, read theological lectures, or at his own cost appointed fit and proper persons to read them. As the Bishop of Lincoln has well expressed it,—"The duties of the Chancellor in cathedrals of the old foundation are everywhere the same in the main. He is by office the Theological Professor of the college of Canons and is usually bound to hold a school and to give lectures in divinity. The theological school should be really a department of the cathedral instead of merely an institution existing side by side with it, with no vital connection between the two. Our cathedrals can hardly fulfil a nobler duty than by thus gathering the 'schools of the prophets' not only beneath their shadow, but in the very centre of their corporate life."*

The Chancellor responsible for the binding of books.

By the ordinance of Peter of Savoy, who was Dean 1297—1309, the Chancellor of Sarum was held responsible for the binding of the books of the High Altar and of the Choir.† At the close of the fourteenth century,

* Address at the opening of the Bishop's Hostel, Lincoln, as reported in the "Guardian," Feb. 13, 1878.

† Ligaturam verò librorum majoris altaris et chori ad Cancellarium pertinere, fuit in statuto Petri de Sabaudiâ Decani alias declaratum."—Statute Book H., p. 48.

this ordinance, as will presently appear, would seem to have been interpreted as extending to the binding also of the books of the library.*

In the document entitled "Altera Osmundi Constitutio," to which reference has already been made, the Chancellor is designated "Scholarcha," that is chief schoolmaster, or general director of the schools.

The jurisdiction of the Chancellor and Sub-dean respectively.

At a very early period in the history of the New Cathedral a dispute arose between the Chancellor and the Sub-Dean, respecting their respective jurisdictions over "the scholars in the city of Sarum." The Chancellor, according to Anthony à Wood, "did anciently read a divinity lecture thrice a week to the scholars of the college of S. Nicholas de Valle Scholarum,"† (which had been founded by Bishop Giles de Bridport), and had disputations in a school adjoining the old library. These scholars also had a privilege among them, that, upon the testimony of the Chancellor of Sarum of their standing and profit in good letters, they might proceed in degrees in the University of Oxford." It became a question whether these "scholars," and others pursuing their studies in Sarum, were under the jurisdiction of the Sub-Dean,—who was in virtue of his office "Archdeacon of the city,"—or of the Chancellor. The matter was fully considered by the Dean and Chapter and a decree issued in 1278, entitled "De jurisdictione Cancellarii Sarum." By this it was provided that the Chancellor should have the oversight of all scholars abiding in the city, who frequented schools under a permanent and settled teacher (*scholares certi doctoris*), in all civil and personal disputes, affecting as well pecuniary interests as scholastic dissensions, and that the presbyters in the city should in such cases be guided by his directions. With regard to other students not frequenting the school of any special teacher, the jurisdiction belonged to the Sub-Dean; and generally, with regard to offences of immorality, the correction of all students was vested in him as Archdeacon of the city. It was however provided, that, as regarded the Vicars, and Clerks belonging to the cathedral, whether students or otherwise, the correction of offences belonged exclusively to the Dean (or in his absence to the Sub-Dean) and Chapter.‡

* See Dunham Register, p. 46.

† History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford (edited by Gutch), p. 229.

‡ The statute is given in Lib. Evid., C. 419, and printed in Hatcher and Benson, p. 737, and in the Cath. Com. Rep. (App. p. 366). . The following extract gives all the important part of it:—"Cancellarius ad cujus officium pertinet scholas regere, inter omnes scholares cujuscunque facultatis existant, studiorum causâ in civitate ipsâ commorantes, qui tanquam *scholares certi doctoris*, cujus scholas frequentant, recommendationem

Among the statutes issued in the time of Bishop Roger de Mortival (A° 1319),—the only formal code of statutes—there is one (No. xxvii) entitled "De quibusdam dubiis circa officium Cancellarii declaratis." By this it is enacted that, as often as a deed or a letter, to be signed by the common seal of the chapter, has to be drawn or written, it is the duty of the Chancellor to dictate, and write, as well as read and sign it in chapter, and at his own proper expenses. But if need be to multiply copies of deeds or letters of this kind, that such additional copies shall be provided at the common expense.*

Formal declaration of the duties of the Chancellor.

There are records shewing the early separate endowment of this dignity. In the Osmund Register at *ff.* xix. xx., there are two deeds each headed "Pro Cancellario Sar.," one of the time of Henry I. and the other of that of Stephen, in which we have a record of the grant of the church of Odyham in Hants, and also of that of Bricklesworth in Northamptonshire. Then at *folio* xxvii. we have a deed of the time of Bishop Jocelin (probably of about the date 1165), confirming the grant of a virgate of land belonging of old "ad correctionem librorum," (the especial duty of the Chancellor,) to Philip de Sancto Edwardo.

The close relation held by the Chancellor with the governing body of the cathedral rendered it quite necessary that he should be a member of the chapter. For this purpose he was always possessed of a distinct "prebend," and we find the Chancellor of 1226 holding the prebend of Woodford.† But the prebend of "Bricklesworth" was, in the

The Chancellor had a prebend annexed to his dignity.

et testimonium habeant, de contentionibus civilibus et personalibus quæ pecuniarium interesse respiciunt, et scholasticis contractibus omnibus, et etiam si laicus aliquem hujusmodi scholarium in consimilibus causis impetere voluerit, cognoscat et definiat: et presbyteri civitatis decreta et precepta ejusdem Cancellarii in his exequi teneantur. De aliis vero clericis, et qui *extra studium certi doctoris* scholas minimè frequentant et ibidem moram fecerint omnimodam, et de scholaribus ipsis, si forsitan de lapsu carnis seu delicto alio ibidem commisso, quod ad correctionem pertineat et salutem respiciat animarum, notati fuerint, SUB-DECANUS ipse, qui est archidiaconus civitatis, jurisdictionem et correctionem habeat; exceptis tamen vicariis et clericis majoris ecclesiæ, tam studentibus quam aliis, in quos Decanus cum capitulo, et non alius, presente Decano. Sub-Decanus similiter cum capitulo (Decano absente) secundum hactenus obtentam ecclesiæ consuetudinem, omnimodam jurisdictionem et correctionem exercebunt; ita quod Cancellarius ipse per se nullatenus intromittat de eisdem."

* "Quoties charta vel litera aliqua pro ecclesiâ, communi sigillo capituli consignanda, facienda fuerit in futurum, illam tocies dictitare, scribere in capitulo, legere et signare, ad Cancellarium, qui pro tempore fuerit, suis sumptibus pertinebit. Si verò literarum hujusmodi multiplicare tenorem, sumptibus communibus multiplicatio ipsa fiet.

† Osmund Reg., *fol.* lxxx.

year 1240, on the petition of Adam de Esseby, then Chancellor, *permanently* annexed to his dignity.* The ground on which this concession was asked was this, that the revenues were, independently of a prebend of that value, unequal to meet the cost of faithfully discharging its obligations (*fructus Cancellariæ adeo sunt tenues et exiles*). The concession was made on the condition of the Chancellor for the time being, whose installation into his dignity admitted him at the same time into the enjoyment of the said prebend thus inseparably annexed to it, at his own cost providing lectures in Theology to be read in the city of Sarum by "fit and grave doctors" (*per doctores idoneos et solemnes*), unless he himself were able and willing to discharge this duty personally.

This ancient arrangement continued for more than *six hundred* years. In the year 1864, by an act of the "Chapter of Residentiaries"—though, in a matter affecting the interests of the whole body, and possibly also to give legal force to the proceeding, "the Chapter" itself might well have been consulted—the prebend of Bricklesworth was severed, though it is to be hoped but temporarily, from the dignity of the Chancellorship. It has been reserved to our own days to see this high dignity, which bishop Robert Bingham declared to be *inseparably* connected with a specific prebend, held by more than one, who, from not being among the "Viri canonici *et Præbendati*," have not been, according to the plain meaning of the Statutes, "members of chapter" at all.

The Chancellor bound to read, or provide, lectures in theology.

The duty of reading the Lectures in Theology, which was annexed to the dignity of Chancellor, was allowed from the beginning to be delegated to others fit and competent to discharge it. Many complaints were made from time to time, as the capitular registers abundantly testify. Thus in the Corff Register, under the year 1348 (p. 38), we have a direction given that no one should read lectures in the schools unless he were a "Doctor," or at the least a "Bachelor," in theology. In the same year we are told that the Chancellor, Elias de Sancto Albano, appointed one of the Friar Preachers (T. *de ordine fratrum prædicatorum*) to read the ordinary lectures in the schools in the close of Sarum. The next year, on Sunday following November 12, 1349, the same Chancellor being old and infirm (senex et

* Among the charters in the Muniment Room is one thus described:—"Unio prebendæ de Briclesworth, Cancellar. Sar., per Robertum Episcopum et Decanum et Capitulum, ad petitionem Adæ Esseby, Cancellar. cum onere annexo." Sarum Charters, Drake's Index, p. 119. The deed is given in the Lib. Evid. C. 456.

valetudinarius) agreed with Roger de Kyngton, Archdeacon of Sarum, that he should commence a series of lectures at the schools in the close on the succeeding reading day (*proximo die legibili*), a duty which very soon afterwards was delegated to "frater Johannes Newton" (Corff Reg., p. 49). In the time of Simon of Sudbury, who became Chancellor about 1355, and soon afterwards was promoted to the see of London, complaints were made that lectures in Theology were not duly delivered or provided for.*

It may be mentioned in passing that at the end of the fourteenth century, as appears from an entry in the Dunham Register (p. 46), the additional duty of binding or repairing the books of the Library, as well as those of the Cathedral, at his own expense, is declared to be an obligation on the Chancellor.

Injunctions as to the duties of the Chancellor in the sixteenth century.

At the Royal Visitation, in 1535, during the episcopate of Nicholas Shaxton, among the "Injunctions" issued to the church of Sarum was the following concerning the Chancellor. Twice in each week, excepting during the usual vacation-times observed at Oxford, lectures on some portion of the Holy Scriptures were to be read by a competent theologian, who was to receive an "honest salary" (honestum salarium) from the Chancellor. And all presbyters whether of the cathedral or city of Sarum were required to attend them, upon pain of punishment by the Bishop or his Vicar General on their being absent without due cause.†

The duties of the Chancellor in the post-Reformation period are still more clearly defined in the Injunctions of Queen Elizabeth issued in 1558. "Item, they shall have weakelye at the leaste thrice every weeke a lecture of divinitie in Englishe within your Churche to be reade at nine of the clocke in the forenoone in the most convenient place as hathe ben accustomed openlye soe that all people may come to it,—And that the Chancellor of the Churche shall appointe some learned man to reade it, and shall give unto him *Twenty Pounds* in yearely stipende, or else reade the same lecture

* A° 1358. Objicitur Cancellario quod non invenit Doctorem in Theologia legentem isto anno. Corff Reg., p. 128.

† Itemque singulis quibusque hebdomadis bis saltem quidquam ex sacris literis perlegatur, præter vacationum tempora ab academiâ Oxoniensi usitata, cui muneri obeundo eruditus quisquam sacrarum literarum penitus preficiatur, atque ei honestum salarium, cancellarii Sarum sumptibus, decernatur, et ad hanc lecturam omnes et singuli tam ejusmodi ecclesiæ Sarum quâm civitatis Sarum presbyteri sub pœnâ ab episcopo hujusmodi ecclesiæ seu ejus vicario generali infligendâ, accedere compellantur, nisi justa et æqua causa sit, quam suæ absentiæ prætexant." Statute Book H., p. 74.

himselfe,—And that all the cannons, prebendaries and other common ministers of this Churche, savinge daye laborers, shall be present at every lecture, unlesse that it be knowne that they have kepte their house for sickness,—And for defaulte of the same every cannon and prebendarye to forefeit *Four Pence*, and every Vicar *One Penny* to be imployed to the worke of the Churche."*

How far, or for how long a time, these Injunctions were obeyed we know not. In the replies to the articles of enquiry addressed by archbishop Laud to the Dean and Chapter in his metropolitical visitation of the cathedral in 1634 we have this statement concerning the Chancellor and the way in which his duties were then performed:—"As concerning lectures on the weeke days which by auntient statute were to be read every Wednesday and Fryday in terme time by the Chancellor of our Church, or his sufficient deputy, about thirty years since they were by a Chapter Act changed into sermons upon every holy day in the yere which had none before."†

Habitual neglect of their special duties by recent holders of this dignity.

By degrees the specific duties belonging to the dignity of the Chancellor became nominal. Between the year 1727 and 1861, a period of more than 130 years, no Chancellor of the cathedral would seem to have been a Canon-Residentiary. Certainly at the beginning of the present century the sermons on the Saints-days, for which the regular lectures in theology were commuted, were preached, each for a small *honorarium*, by the Vicars Choral, whilst the duty of providing books for the service of the church, as well as having any care for the schools in the close or the city, was altogether, ignored. Happily our lot is cast in a time when at least an honest effort is made, by constant residence in the close, and in other ways, to fulfil faithfully the duties appertaining to this high dignity in our Cathedral Church.

The oath taken by the Chancellor was as follows,—

Form of oath taken by the Chancellor.

"Ego N . . . . Cancellarius ecclesiæ ecclesiæ cathedralis Sarum et Præbendarius præbendæ de Bricklesworth, juro ad hæc sancta Dei evangelia per me corporaliter tacta, fidelitatem ecclesiæ Sarum, canonicam

* Statute Book H., *fol.* 110.

† Histor. MSS. Commission. Report IV. Append. pp. 128, 129. This change was made in 1604. See Mortimer Reg. p. 164. "Concionandi per Cancellarium consuetudo in diebus *profestis* transfertur in dies *festos*." The Chancellor at the time was Dr. Thomas Hyde.

obedientiam Decano et successoribus suis, et quod consuetudines antiquas et approbatas et statuta dictæ ecclesiæ observabo, et ad earundem defensionem opem et operam diligentem impendam. Secreta capituli, quamdiu sunt secreta, celabo. Theologiam in civitate Sarum solenniter legam, vel per sufficientes et idoneos doctores legi faciam, sumptibus meis propriis et expensis. Necnon stipendium vicarii mei in ecclesia Sarum pro me ministrantis in eadem infra mensem post finem cujuslibet termini solvam, vel solvi faciam, cum effectu. Sicut me Deus adjuvet et hæc sancta Dei evangelia."

IV. The Treasurer.

Office and duties of the Treasurer.

The *fourth* of the "Quatuor Personæ" was the Treasurer. His duties are so fully defined in the Consuetudinary of S. Osmund that a translation of the whole passage is given, the original being printed in the footnote.*

* Thesaurarii officium est ornamenta et thesauros ecclesiæ, et luminaria subministrare; scilicet, in dominica prima in Adventu quatuor cereos ad utrasque vesperas et ad matutinas et ad missam, scilicet duos in superaltari, et alios duos in gradu coram altari. Simile observatur in dominica Palmarum. In aliis autem dominicis per annum, et quandocunque chorus regitur, et invitatorium a duobus dicitur, tantum duos debet administrare. In dominicis tamen omnibus ad missam quatuor. In die natali Domini, ad utrasque vesperas, et ad missam, octo cereos debet administrare, unumquemque unius libræ ad minus circa altare, et duos coram imagine beatæ Mariæ, ad matutinas totidem; et preterea sex in eminentia coram reliquiis et crucifixo et imaginibus ibi constitutis, et in corona ante gradum chori quinque, unumquemque dimidiæ libræ ad minus. Et quinque super murum post pulpitum lectionum. Simile observatur in omnibus festis duplicibus quæ habent processionem. Pentecoste tamen usque ad nativitatem beatæ Mariæ, et in ipso festo nativitatis, septem cerei candelabro æneo imponantur. In aliis vero duplicibus festis minoribus quatuor circa altare et duos coram imagine beatæ Virginis ad utrasque vesperas et ad missam; ad matutinas preterea tres in corona, et tres post pulpitum. Quandocunque Invitatorium a tribus dicitur, et quinta et sexta feria et sabbato ebdomadæ Paschæ et Pentecostes, idem exigitur servitium in luminaribus quod in prima die dominica Adventus. In cœna Domini sicut in diebus dominicis ad missam. In die Parascevæ ad missam duos cereos debet. Omni feria per annum unum tantum ad matutinas, scilicet ad gradum chori, ad missam vero duos cereos. In vigilia Paschæ et Pentecostes ad missam quod in festis majoribus duplicibus.

"Preterea in die Parascevæ, post repositum corpus dominicum in sepulchro, duo cerei dimidiæ libræ ad minus de thesauraria tota die ante sepulchrum ardebunt. In nocte sequente et exinde usque ad processionem quæ fit in die Paschæ ante matutinas unus illorum tantum.

"Magnum etiam cereum Paschalem, preterea unum mortarium tenetur Thesaurarius administrare singulis noctibus per annum coram altari sancti Martini et aliud ante januas ostii chori occidentalis dum matutinarum expletur officium.

"Sacristas quoque suis expensis tenetur exhibere Thesaurarius,—campanas vero ecclesiæ

"It is the office of the Treasurer to keep the ornaments and treasures of the church, and to furnish the lights; to wit, on the first Sunday in Advent, four of wax for either vespers, matins, or mass, namely, two on the super-altar and the other two on the step before the altar. The like is observed on Palm Sunday. But on all other Sundays throughout the year and whenever the choir is ruled, and the invitatories said by two, he is to supply only two. On all Sundays, however, at mass, four. On Christmas Day, for either vespers or for mass, he ought to furnish eight of wax, each of one pound at least, about the altar, and two before the image of the Blessed Mary; for matins as many, and six besides prominently before the relics, the crucifix, and the images there placed: and in the corona before the step five each of half a pound at least. And five over the wall behind the reading-desk. The like is observed of all the double feasts which have processions. But from Pentecost to the nativity of the Blessed Virgin and on the feast of her nativity itself, let seven of wax be placed in the candelabrum of brass. On the other lesser double feasts, four about the altar and two before the image of the Blessed Virgin, for either vespers or for mass. At matins, three besides, three in the corona, and three behind the pulpit, whenever the Invitatorium is said by three. In the Paschal week and at Pentecost the same service is required with regard to the lights as on the first Sunday in Advent. On Maundy Thursday as on the Lord's Day for mass. On the day of the preparation there ought to be two of wax. At every festival throughout the year, one only at matins, *viz.*, for the step of the choir: for mass, however, two of wax. On Easter and Whitsun-eve at mass the same as on the larger double feasts.

Moreover, on the day of the preparation, after the placing the Lord's Body in the sepulchre two of wax, of half a pound at the least, from the Treasury shall burn all day before the sepulchre. On the night following, and thenceforward until the procession which takes place on the Paschal day before matins, one of these only.

congruè suspensas in statu congruo conservare et earum usibus necessaria providere,—ornamenta etiam ecclesiæ suis expensis reficere,—panem, vinum, aquam et candelas singulis altaribus ecclesiæ, excepto parochiali, administrare,—incensum, carbonem, stramen, juncum, et nattas per totum annum comparare;—*juncum* vero in his festis, in Ascensione Domini et Pentecoste, in festo S. Johannis Baptistæ, in assumptione et nativitate beatæ Mariæ,—*stramen* in his festis, in festo Omnium Sanctorum, in Natali Domini, in purificatione beatæ Mariæ, in Pascha,—*nattas* in festo Omnium Sanctorum." Osmund Reg., *fol.* 3—5.

The Treasurer has also to find a Paschal wax taper, besides one mortar,* every night in the year before the altar of St. Martin, and another before the gates of the western entrance of the choir during the office of matins.

The Treasurer is also bound to maintain the Sacrists at his own expense, to keep the bells of the church properly hung and in a proper condition, and to provide what is necessary for their use,—to repair the ornaments of the church also at his own expense,—to supply bread, wine, and water, and candles for the several altars of the church, with the exception of the one belonging to the parish,—to supply incense, fuel, straw, rushes, and mats throughout the year :—*rushes*, on the feasts of the Ascension, and Pentecost, St. John Baptist, and the Assumption and Nativity of the Blessed Virgin,—*straw*, on the feasts of All Saints, Christmas Day, the Purification of S. Mary the Virgin, and Easter,—*mats*, at the feast of All Saints."

Endowments of the dignity of Treasurer.

An office of such dignity and responsibility—for not only had the Treasurer charge of all the valuables of the cathedral, such as sacred vessels, vestments, altar-cloths or hangings, books, and all other 'ornaments of the church,' but he had also to provide, at his own expense, for many of the accessories of divine worship, and the stipends of the attendant "ministers"—required an ample endowment. This was, as has been already noticed (p. 190), provided for him at an early period in the history of the cathedral. The church of Ficheldean was given to him as an endowment, and a deed of the time of Bishop Jocelin in the Liber Evidentiarum (C. 80) mentions its having been leased out 'ad firmam,' on condition of the lessee paying £10 on the four usual days of payment, to the Treasurer. Then the churches of Alwardbury (Alderbury), Pitton, and Farleigh, the gift of William Talbot to the church of Sarum, were bestowed on the Treasurer, they being by a deed of bishop Hubert Walter† (*c.* 1190) declared released from subjection to archidiaconal jurisdiction. Some thirty years afterwards, in the time of bishop Richard Poore, the prebend

The prebend of Calne permanently annexed to this dignity.

* *Mortarium*.—O. Engl. a *mortar* or *mortary*. There is a French word *mortier*. It denotes a large *night-light*. It was made by large lumps of yellow wax with a wick which was lighted, and so gave light through the night. It was probably called a *mortar* from its shape. In its precise meaning it was an earthen night-lamp of wax. Though commonly used at the altars or shrines of the dead, it must not be confounded with the word *mortuarium*, for it has nothing to do with *mors* except the accidental circumstance that wax lamps were used by night at the altars where the relics of a saint were supposed to be laid.

† Lib. Evid. C. 105.

of Calne, which was at the time held by Edmund Rich, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was permanently annexed to this dignity, to relieve its comparatively slender revenues, in view of the great demands upon it, and to enable its holders from time to time always to maintain the additional lights provided by the liberality of its possessor in these early days.*

Notwithstanding these apparently ample endowments, we find the Treasurer complaining, in the time of Bishop Beauchamp, (c. 1453) of his being unduly weighted with expenses, through the establishment of several new festivals—such as those of St. Cedde, St. David, and others—and of the authorities consequently taking measures for assisting to lighten the burden thus cast upon him.† There is also an entry in a capitular register some fifty years previously of a special grant having been made by the chapter for a similar purpose.‡

Early inventory of "ornaments" in charge of the Treasurer.

There is contained in the Osmund Register a very interesting inventory of all the "Ornamenta Ecclesiæ," as they were found in the Treasury, "3 cal. April, 1214," and then received by Abraham, the Treasurer, on his appointment, as we may fairly presume, to that dignity, and as he certified anew (*integravit*) before the chapter in the year 1222.§ The whole document is very instructive, as showing the extent and value of the 'ornaments' which, even at that early period, belonged to the church. Of course, it refers to the cathedral of Old Sarum, and the account would seem to have been specially taken at that time, with a view to the removal of all of them to the new cathedral, the eastern portion of which was then slowly rising from the ground. But this store of treasures was soon increased; and as centuries rolled on, each bishop on his consecration, and each canon on his installation, offering some gift more or less costly—the faithful laity, also, contributing in like manner—the riches of the cathedral became very great.

* The deed recites—"Præbenda de Calne dignitati Thesaurariæ amodò sit inseparabiliter annexa ad relevandum ejusdem dignitatis tenuitatem et inopiam, a quâ varii sumptus requiruntur in ecclesia nostra. Quicunque vero deinceps Thesaurariam cum prædicta præbenda tenuerit augmentum luminarium quod in eadem ecclesia per dilectum filium nostrum magistrum Edmundum liberaliter noscitur institutum integrè et absque diminutione conservabit." Osmund Reg., *fol.* lxv. Lib. Evident. C. 125.

† Burgh Reg., p. 85.

‡ Dunham Reg., p. 327. . . . "viginti solid. annuatim ad luminaria concessa."

§ Osmund Reg., *fol.* lxxxiv—lxxxviii. The document, which is a long one, is printed by Hatcher and Benson (p. 720), and in an appendix to Vol. IV. of Rock's "Church of Our Fathers."

We are fortunate in possessing a "Register and Inventory of the Jewels and Riches belonging to the cathedral church of Sarum, made by Master Thomas Robertson, Treasurer of the same church, in the year 1536," from which a clear opinion can be formed as to the costly treasure that by that time was entrusted to this high dignitary.*

The office and duties of the Sub-Treasurer

In order to assist him in his responsible duties the Treasurer was entitled to nominate a SUB-TREASURER, whose office, however, was not a permanent one, but held only at the will of the Treasurer.† Thus, as early as 1247 we meet with one "R. Sub-Thesaurarius," and in 1267, "John, Sub-Treasurer," is named in the will of Robert de Karevil.‡ Simon de Derham is spoken of as holding the same office some thirty years afterwards.§ He would seem commonly to have been one of the vicars choral; and, in some cases, to have been appointed by a Treasurer immediately on his attaining to his dignity. Thus T. Noton was so nominated by John Chandler in 1394;‖ and Thomas Stevens, as soon as he became Treasurer, presented a Sub-Treasurer to the chapter for their confirmation of his choice.¶ The office was a fully recognised one, and would seem to have corresponded more or less with that of the "Sacrista" in S. Paul's Cathedral; shewing that the same terms used do not in all cases of ecclesiastical documents correspond with each other.** We learn from the oath that was taken, how extensive and important were its duties. The

* This "Inventory" is printed in Ledwich's "Antiquitates Sarisburienses," pp. 187—203.

† This fact is expressly stated in Harward's Memor., p. 44, under the year 1534. "Officium Sub-Thesaurarii non est perpetuum sed ad placitum Thesaurarii."

‡ Lib. Evid., C. 1. Robert de Karevil was Treasurer from 1246—1267.

§ Osmund Reg., *fol.* lxxxii.—in a deed of the date of 22 Edw. I. (1293).

‖ See Dunham Reg., *fol.* 277, to which there is this reference in Walton's Index,—"R. Noton admissus ad officium Sub-Thesaurarii et custodis bonorum et ornamenta ecclesiæ, et ad vicariam stalli præbendæ de Calne.

¶ Holt Reg., *fol.* 23.

** This appears pretty clear by comparing the account given of the "Sacrist" in Simpson's Statutes of S. Paul's (p. xxv.), with the oath of the Sub-Treasurer of Sarum as contained in the Hutchins Reg., p. 36; the latter promised "quod bona ecclesiæ fideliter custodiet, et quod singulis noctibus personaliter intererit scrutationi ecclesiæ et quod videbit quod clerici jaceant in ecclesia in locis consuetis et quod honestè se habeant, et quod frequentabit chorum in horis diurnis et nocturnis, et quod bona ecclesiæ non accommodabit alicui sine speciali licentia, et quod *jacebit in Thesauraria* singulis noctibus legitima excusatione cessante."

Sub-Treasurer promised that he would guard faithfully all the treasures of the church, that he would each night be personally present at the examination (*scrutationi*) of the church, that he would especially see that the "clerics" (*clerici*) lay in the church in their accustomed places, that he would be present in choir at the 'hours' both by day and night, that he would not lend any of the goods or treasures of the church without special leave of the proper authorities, and that he would himself sleep in the Treasury (*jacebit in Thesauraria*) each night, unless hindered by any lawful cause. Certain fees were payable in respect of this office by each bishop on his installation; among those so paid by Edmund Audley, in 1502, was this,—"Sub-Thesaurario xiid." After the Reformation, in consequence of the confiscation or sale† of the 'ornaments' of the cathedral, the duties of the Treasurer were much lightened,‡ and laymen would appear to have been sometimes appointed to the office of Sub-Treasurer, for under the year 1568 we meet with an order of chapter to the effect that "Priest-Vicars are to be preferred to laymen in the office of Sub-Treasurer."§ Up to the year 1662 we meet with notices of such appointments in the capitular registers.

The 'Sacristæ' appointed by the Treasurer.

To the Treasurer also belonged the appointment, and indeed the payment, of the "SACRISTÆ" (or Sacrists). This name was dropped after the Reformation, and that of "Virgiferi" (or Virgers) adopted in its stead, though the responsibilities of the office must have been much lessened by the disposal of so much of the treasure of the church of which the Sacrists, under the Treasurer, were the perpetual guardians. It is indeed question-

† The following are references to the "sale of jewels and ornaments" found in the capitular registers and other records:—

1561. Jocalia ecclesiæ vendi decretum, presentibus sex Residentiariis.

1563. Conventus Pentecostalis—Cappæ venduntur ad onera ecclesiæ sublevanda: solutio pecuniarum pro venditione capparum. Statute Book II., 99 b.

1564. De vendendis ornamentis quorum nullus usus. Blacker Reg., *fol.* 16.

1581. Vetera ornamenta venduntur ut nova comparentur. Ibid, *fol.* 97.

‡ The Treasurer of 1578—no less a person than the Archbishop of Armagh—was complained of nevertheless, in the visitation of bishop John Piers, held in that year, as having been "aliquando remissior in pane et vino ad sacram communionem, emendis et storeis et candelis cereis in choro suis propriis sumptibus." Statute Book II., p. 135.

§ Blacker Reg., *fol.* 45. In the Shuter Reg., *fol.* 5, we have, "1622-3, Richard Dawson, Vic. Chor. Sub-Thesaurarius, ad presentationem Thomæ White, Thesaurarii."

‖ Shuter, Johnson, and Greenhill Reg., *fol.* 17.

able whether, night or day, the cathedral was ever left without the protection of these officers.*

There is, in the answer to the "Articles of Enquiry" in Archbishop Laud's visitation, an amusing complaint made by John Lee, the Treasurer, as to his being denièd one privilege belonging to his dignity in the infringement of "the ancient and laudable custome of the two vergerers waytinge on the Treasurer to church and home againe:" a custome, he adds, "never before any way hyndered, or so much as questioned."† Such a right seems to have been disallowed by his brother residentiaries, but as a *solatium* to the wounded dignity of the Treasurer a decree was issued for the payment of the Vergers by the Communar, with the exception of *one*, whom they still required the Treasurer to pay.‡ Shortly afterwards a second decree was issued that "the Sacrists, or Vergers, in their surplices walking up and down in the church be in the Quire at the beginning of service, and so continue to the end, and in sermon-time see good order kept in the church."§

The Altarists formally admitted by the Treasurer.

The Treasurer for the time being would seem also to have had the nomination of the ALTARISTS, of whom in 1387 there were *six*,‖ serving respectively the chapels of S. Martin, S. Catharine, S. John the Evangelist, S. Lawrence, as well as the "morning altar," and that in what was called the "Salve" chapel. We also meet, in 1450, with the "altarist of the chapel of S. Margaret."¶ In any case, at all events, they would seem to have been admitted formally to this office by the Treasurer.**

This office, the duties of which consisted in "serving" at the various

* This was at all events the case at S. Paul's. Thus we are told concerning the "Virgiferi" in that cathedral:—"Tres laicos successivè ponit Thesaurarius, et presentat Decano et Capitulo qui alternis septimanis vices alternant, et *excubant in ecclesia*, horas nocturnas et diurnas in pulsationibus et aliis officiis observantes, et hii stipendia recipiunt; victualia autem a Decano et Capitulo quibus sunt juramento fidelitatis astricti." Simpson's Statutes of S. Paul's, p. 21.

† Histor. MSS. Com. Report iv., Appendix, p. 134.

‡ Shuter Reg., p. 14. § Ibid, p. 26.

‖ Dunham Reg., p. 7. From an entry in the Burgh Register (*fol.* 24) there would seem in 1448 to have been six *principal* altarists—they are called "Altaristæ *interiores*,"—and there were others who are described as "Sacristarum *garciones*," that is, the helpers, or servants, of the Sacristans. In the account of Bishop Beauchamp's visitation, held in 1475, they are called respectively Sacristæ *intrinseci* and *extrinseci*. Misc. Dec. MS. p. 37.

¶ Burgh Reg., *fol.* 51.

** This is implied in the entry—"Altarista, Thesaurario absente, admiss. per Presidentem et Capitulum." Dunham Reg., *fol.* 8.

altars, and, it is presumed, taking care that all things necessary for the ministrations there were duly provided, was continued in a modified form after the Reformation. Thus, in 1571, we have a "decree concerning the Altarists";* and the return to Archbishop Laud's 'Articles of Enquiry' in 1634 states that there were connected with the cathedral at that time "four altarists and two vergers."† In 1624 Thomas Lawes, and in 1629 Giles Tomkins, both of them lay-vicars, and the latter also the instructor of the choristers, were appointed to the office of an 'altarist.'‡ A year or two afterwards a like office was conferred on John Fen, another lay-vicar.§ In 1671 a decree of chapter was issued to the effect that "for the future, Vicars shall not exercise the office of Altarists,"‖ and in the return made to Archbishop Sancroft, in 1686, there is no mention made of such officers at all.¶ For many years past there would appear to have been only one with the name and office of altarist. As late as 1863 it was held by a priest vicar, and since that time by one of the lay-vicars.

Form of oath taken by the Treasurer.

The oath of the Treasurer on his installation was as follows:—"Ego N . . . Thesaurarius Sarum et Præbendarius de Calne, juro, ad hæc sancta Dei evangelia per me corporaliter tacta, fidelitatem ecclesiæ Sarum, canonicam obedientiam Decano et successoribus suis, et quod consuetudines antiquas et approbatas dictæ ecclesiæ observabo, et ad earundem defensionem opem et operam diligentem impendam [quatenus cum verbo Dei et statutis hujus regni consentiunt.]. Secreta capituli, quamdiu secreta sunt, celabo.** Omnia et singula onera mihi et dignitati meæ, de jure statuto seu consuetudine hujus ecclesiæ, incumbentia, supportabo. . . Necnon stipendium Vicarii mei in ecclesia Sarum ministrantis in eadem infra mensem post finem cujuslibet termini solvam vel solvi faciam cum effectu. Sicut Deus me adjuvet et hæc sancta evangelia."

* Blacker Reg., *fol.* 75. † Histor. MSS. Com. (Report iv), p. 129.

‡ Shuter Reg., *fol.* 27.

§ Ibid, *fol.* 33. Shortly afterwards we read (*fol.* 34) that the Dean and Chapter with the Treasurer confer upon him "officia campanilis servandi et aquæ-bajuli."

‖ Shuter, Johnson, and Greenhill, *fol.* 62. ¶ See above, p. 204.

** In the Burgh Reg. (*c.* A.D. 1492) there are here added the following words:—"Ornamenta et thesauros ecclesiæ bene et fideliter per me seu sufficientem deputatum meum pro quo respondere voluero, conservabo." And then, after the next clause, we have "Insuper juro quod statutum noviter editum auctoritate reverendi in Christo, patris et domini Thomæ permissione divina Sarum episcopi, necnon Decani et capituli et omnium aliorum canonicorum, quantum ad omnia et singula in eodem contenta canonicatum et præbendam istos qui mihi conferuntur concernentia bene et fideliter observabo." See Statute Book H., p. 134.

V. The Canons.

Under this term we include all those members of the cathedral body, who, in addition to those of whom we have spoken, had "a stall in choir and a voice in chapter," and who to distinguish them from the "Quatuor Personæ" were termed "Canonici Simplices." Each of them was possessed of a distinct "prebend," in virtue of which they were admitted as "members of chapter." They are commonly termed "Viri canonici et præbendati," or "Canonici et Præbendarii." The "Canonici Simplices."

This two-fold character—the one, denoting the relation in which each Canon stood to the cathedral, the other, the duties which he owed to the "prebend," or estate, with which his canonry was endowed,—must always be borne in mind by those who would thoroughly comprehend the designs of a cathedral like that of Sarum. In its original foundation such a cathedral was essentially of a missionary character. It was the centre at which the bishop took up his station or seat, and from which he sent forth his clergy to evangelize the country round, at the same time that he maintained a theological school on the spot. His canons had to go forth from their cathedral, as from a mother church, to carry the blessings of our common faith to all in the diocese, and especially to those living on the estates, which, through the liberality of benefactors, had been annexed as "prebends" to the cathedral. Two-fold character of the position held by the Canons.

As regards the cathedral itself, the Canons were primarily charged with the maintenance of its perpetual round of services as the model and example for the whole diocese. The worship of the diocese was, so to speak, centred there. As it has been well said, "There was the ceaseless supplication for grace, the perpetual intercession, the endless praise—unbroken, yet ever new—like nature herself, with daily varying, never changing majesty."

It must not be imagined, however, that canonical life, and cathedral work, began and ended with cathedral service. It was left to the worthies of later times, as will presently be seen, so to limit and define it. In olden days, though attendance at the various services—there were in all *seven* canonical hours—was an essential part of the *life* of the canons, it was probably but a small part of their *work*. The rule at S. Paul's, and at Lincoln, though not formulated in our statutes, was no doubt that also of Sarum. "We exact but a moderate assiduity (*assiduitatem moderatam*); not that a canon should be bound to attend all the "hours," but one Canonical life and work in olden times.

"hour" every day, or the high mass, unless he have leave of absence, or be infirm or sick, or be occupied elsewhere in the affairs of the church." Still there were other matters which engaged them; for not only is study contemplated for themselves but education for others; since, whilst the Chancellor 'ruled the schools' in the close and in the city, the canons were his assistants. Moreover there were other works of charity, or usefulness, which occupied them,—"Residencia debet esse laboriosa non desidiosa." So ran the rule laid down for them, and in some cathedral statutes it is expressly enjoined that no one shall be appointed to the dignity of a canon whose health is not likely to "endure the labour" involved in a faithful performance of its duties. The great Robert Grosteste—originally a canon of Sarum before his advancement to the see of Lincoln—well describes the work of a canon, when in offering a prebend in his cathedral to a scholar of high character, on condition of his coming at once into residence, he required him to help in feeding the flock with the three necessary things, namely, "the work of preaching, the pattern of a holy conversation, and the devotion of single-hearted prayer." And it was for the sake of greater efficiency in the same work, that he himself at one time resigned a higher dignity, and became by his own act a poorer man.

The duty of constant residence enjoined on the Canons.

By the original provisions of bishop Osmund constant residence at the cathedral was enjoined on *all* the Canons, the only exception being in the case of archdeacons, to whom, in consideration of their duties consisting "in exterioribus administrationibus," a reasonable concession, when really necessary, was to be made. Moreover, when a Canon was required to be absent for the common good of the church, or for the concerns of his own prebend, the utmost time conceded to him was a *third part* (or four months) in any one year.

Provision concerning the residence of the Canons.

This is explicitly laid down in the Consuetudinary. Thus in a section headed "De residentia personarum et canonicorum" we read—"Decanus, Cantor, Cancellarius, et Thesaurarius residentes sint assiduè in ecclesia Sarum. . . . Archidiaconi cum tali moderatione officium archidiaconatus implcant, ut duo semper ex eis residentiam faciant in ecclesia, nisi necessaria et evidens causa possit eos excusare. Canonicos nil potest excusare quin et ipsi residentes sint in ecclesia, nisi causa scolarum, vel servitium domini Regis, qui unum habere potest in capella sua, Archiepiscopus unum, et Episcopus tres. Verum tamen, si necesse habuerit canonicus pro communi utilitate ecclesiæ vel præbendæ suæ, et hoc fuerit in manifesto, poterit per anni tertiam partem abesse."

This 'ordinance' respecting residence dates probably from the first formation of the cathedral body. At that time the canons were much fewer in number—it is said that originally they were in all but *thirty-two* —and the assignment of special prebends may not have been complete. When however their numbers were very considerably increased, and many new "prebends" were bestowed on the cathedral, the material and spiritual interests of which required oftentimes the personal superintendence of the canons who held them, we can easily see the necessity of a relaxation of the original rule as regarded residence. As regards the "Quatuor Personæ" it was all along observed; and no modification, as far as we know, was made in other respects until the year 1213, when the plan for removing the cathedral to New Sarum was on the eve of its accomplishment. Under these circumstances it was impossible to maintain the original rule in its strictness; for not only were the expenses of residence great, but only a few of the Canons were able to build, as was required of them, "fair houses of stone, near the wall of the close, or the river that compassed the close, and two stone walls to enclose the ground assigned to them."

Modification in the rule of constant residence.

Hence at a meeting of Chapter held in 1213, under the presidency of Richard Poore as Dean, at which no less than forty canons were present, what is called in the Osmund Register (*fol.* lvii.) a "new constitution" (nova constitutio) was framed. Among other statutes passed was one "Super residentiam canonicorum," which was as follows:—

"Super residentiam canonicorum ita provisum est,—Quod *quarta pars* canonicorum per totum terminum statutum continuam ordinatius faciat residentiam *unà cum quatuor personis* ecclesiæ, quæ secundum constitutiones bonæ memoriæ Osmundi, Sarum episcopi, continuam facere tenentur residentiam, exceptis illis canonicis qui per Regem, Archiepiscopum, vel episcopum, exempti sint. Si quis vero statutis terminis suam non poterit, et hoc rationabili cum causa, facere residentiam, *quintam portionem præbendæ* suæ, secundum ipsius valorem et rectam estimationem, residentibus, vel ad alios usus secundum consilium Decani ecclesiæ necessarios, absque omni contradictione, præstabit."

Exceptional arrangements in the time of Bishop Richard Poore.

Some nine years after the date of this statute, in 1222, in consequence of the great expenses incurred by the canons, as well in building houses as in contributions levied on them for the new cathedral, another chapter was held, at which Richard Poore, now bishop of Sarum, was present, when a provisional "ordinance" was made, which was to last only *for three years*,

allowing residence for *forty days*, either consecutively or at different times, during the year, to be sufficient to exempt a canon from the penalty exacted for non-residence,—namely, the payment of *one-fifth* of the value of his prebend to the resident canons. In the case of archdeacons—excepting the archdeacon of Sarum—a residence of *three weeks* was to be deemed sufficient for claiming a like exemption.*

Statute passed concerning residence in the time of Peter of Savoy.

It was not until nearly one hundred years after this time that any other express enactment was passed respecting the residence of the canons. No doubt great irregularities had crept into the cathedral body. The few who did reside were over-burdened, alike with the expenses incident to such residence, and the various services and duties for which they were responsible. In the time of Peter of Savoy, who was Dean from 1297—1309, stringent measures were taken to enforce the payment of the fines for non-residence, by the sequestration of the revenues of the prebends of the defaulting canons; moreover, distinct provisions were made for a contribution to be levied from time to time from *all* the canons for the common purposes of the church, so that no undue burden should rest on those, who, in fulfilling the duties of residence, were described as "bearing the burden and heat of the day," and also for securing systematic residence from the whole body of canons, and defining the *minimum* residence that should be required.

The following table, taken from the Lib. Evid., C. 461, shows at a glance the latter arrangement.

EX PARTE DECANI.		EX PARTE CANTORIS.	
A calend. Octob. usque ad calend. Januarii.			
Canonici de	Poterne, Cerministre, Hegtredebyr., Okeburne	*Sacerdotes*	
	Torletone, Beyminster 2da, Grimstone, Awelton Paneratii	*Diaconi*	
	Cherdestoke, Lyme	*Sub-Diaconi*	
Canonici de			Teynton, Calne, Bedewind — *Sacerdotes*
			Rotefen — *Diaconus*
			Farendone — *Sub-Diaconus*

* Lib. Evident., C. 467. Miscell. Dec. MS., 19*b*. Statute Book H., 113.

EX PARTE DECANI. EX PARTE CANTORIS.

A calend. Januar. usque ad calend. April.

Canonici de	Grantham	*Sacerdotes*	Canonici de	Grantham	*Sacerdotes*
	Blebyri			Scyptone	
				Worth	
	Beyminster 1ma	*Diaconi*		Husseburne	*Diaconi*
	Beyminster Eccles.			Derneford	
	Rotescumbe	*Sub-Diaconus*		Cumbe et Harnham	*Sub-Diaconi*
				Minor. part. Altaris	
				Axeford	

A calend. April. usque ad calend. Julii.

Canonici de	Chesingebyri	*Sacerdotes*	Canonici de	Rammesbyr.	*Sacerdotes*
	Hortone			Bitton	
	Aweltone			Scyreburn	
	Wyvelesford	*Diaconi*		Lodres	
	Netheravene			Slepe	*Diaconus*
				Warminster in terrâ	*Sub-Diaconi*
				Stratford	

A calend. Julii usque ad calend. Octob.

Canonici de	Brikelesworth	*Sacerdos*	Canonici de	Stratton	*Sacerdotes*
				Upavene	
	Bishopstone			Prim. part. Altaris	
	Bedminster et Radecleve	*Diaconi*		Writelintone	*Diaconus*
	Netherbiri in Terrâ				
	Yateministre 1ma			Yateministre 2da	*Sub-Diaconi*
	Yatesbiri	*Sub-Diaconus*		Preston	

Residence required by the statutes of Roger de Mortival.

It would appear that even this arrangement could not be carried out, for in the statutes of Roger de Mortival in 1324, in which this ordinance is recited, we have more than one important concession made to the canons. First of all, they are to be allowed to reside during any one, or during parts of all four, quarters of the year, and if in all they reside sufficiently long to be entitled to receive from the "communa,"* the sum of *forty shillings*, they are to be exempt from all penalty;—then, secondly,

* As this word "*communa*" will often occur, it may be as well to explain, that, after setting apart certain lands as distinct and separate prebends, the other manors were formed into a separate stock called the "communa," the management of which was the joint-care of

any canon residing in any one quarter of the year was allowed to be absent for *twelve* days on his own private business; and, thirdly, any canon who had been non-resident might, by the voluntary payment as a forfeit of *one-fifth* portion of his prebend, purchase a like exemption, should the authorities sanction such a step. Moreover the bishop, as Prebendary of Potterne, and the Archdeacon of Sarum, whenever he might be the holder of a prebend, were exempted from the duty of residence.

The resident canons become gradually a distinct body.

It will readily be perceived how the canons, who were really resident, became by degrees virtually a distinct body. There were very few who were able to incur the expenses involved in what was termed "full residence." Hence it is not surprising to find entries in the capitular registers to this effect,—that sometimes canons declined to enter upon possession of the canonical houses.* The demands for constant hospitality, and above all the rule which required a canon, on entering residence in the close, to "entertain the bishop for *forty* days, the dean for *thirty*, and each of his brother canons for *twenty*, were sufficient to deter him from too eager an acceptance of such dignity.† In the year 1428 this expense was compounded for by the payment, by one of the chief dignitaries, when called into residence, of one hundred pounds and one hundred shillings, and, by one of the 'canonici simplices,' of one hundred marks (= £66 13s. 4d.)

the resident members of the chapter, and devoted to the common purposes of the cathedral, and amongst others to the payment of those who gave regular attendance at its services.

From the first, a double share, called *duplex communa*, was given to each of the "Quatuor Personæ," a single share, called *simplex communa*, to each of the other canons,—if resident. Osmund Reg., *fol.* xxiv. Statute Book H., 86. "Double dividends," as the *duplex communa* is there called, were ordered to cease in 1547, after the royal visitation of the cathedral in the time of Henry VIII. Statute Book H., 104. See also Holt Reg., 28.

The ordinary grant from the *communa* paid to a canon on the day of his installation, nominally for his residence for that day, was *Ten-pence*: if this be taken as a basis of calculation, the actual residence during the quarter, or in truth in any or all of the quarters, need not have been more than *forty-eight* days. This was, it must be fairly allowed, a "moderate assiduity" required of the canons. See above p. 239.

* Thus in 1390 we read, "Domus canonicalis juxta Vall. Scholar. in manu capituli, *nullo acceptante*, remanet. Dunham Reg., 314. So again, in the Draper Reg., 51, under the year 1405, we have the entry "Domus residentialis manet vacua, et *nemo vult acceptare*."

† See Coman Reg., 32, under the date of 1385. Cath. Com. Rep., App., p. 369.

and one hundred shillings.* The last named sum—one hundred shillings—was in either case given to the vicars choral and the choristers in certain proportions.† The larger sums paid were divided among the other residentiary canons, though nominally devoted "ad utilitatem ecclesiæ."

The "close chapter," or "chapter of residentiaries"

Such a position, however, though necessarily at one time entailing a burden on its holders, was nevertheless one of importance and influence. The general management of the affairs of the cathedral, as a matter of course, fell into the hands of the Residentiary-Canons as "the executive." So grew up a chapter within the chapter. It would seem never to have consisted of a larger number than *thirteen*, and at the Reformation, or shortly afterwards, would seem to have comprised only *seven*. In the 9 Charles I. it is spoken of as having been reduced to *six*.‡ But, small as this body was, it undertook to discharge all the offices of the church, and to administer, and to a great extent for the benefit of its own members, the *common* revenues of the cathedral. Though, for any essential change or modification of the statutes or customs, the consent of the *whole* body was necessary, yet this smaller body, even in formal documents, is occasionally called "Capitulum." This is the case in the record of Bishop Beauchamp's visitation of the cathedral in 1468, when, including the dean, it consisted of *eleven* canons.||

Reasons for canons desiring to go into residence.

In process of time there came a great change. The *communa*, derived from sundry estates specially devoted, or in some instances given or

* This composition was arranged in a statute passed in January, 1423-9, entitled "De finibus canonicorum ad residentiam noviter receptorum." Statute Book H., 61. See also Harding Reg., 79. A few years previously the sum paid on admission of one of "canonici simplices" into full residence (*in plenam residentiam*) had been £40. See Draper Reg., 52. To this was added, about the year 1406, £5 for the vicars and choristers. *Ibid*, 69. In some cases however additional sums were paid, for we find "Richard Ullerston, when admitted into full residence," gave also £45 for "the canonization of S. Osmund." Pountney Reg., 42. By one of the Injunctions of Queen Elizabeth, in 1558, it was directed that the sum demanded should not exceed £20. See note on p. 247.

† Of this sum, *one mark* (or 13s. 4d.) was given to the choristers, the remainder to the vicars choral. Draper Reg., 69.

‡ In Shuter's Acts of Chapter, p. 38, it is stated, that in the "royal letters" for the admission of Dr. Henchman into residence, dated Feb. 8, 9 Charles I., there is contained the following provision:—"Always provided that no Dignitaries made Resident shall receive any more *commons* or dividend than an ordinary Prebendary-resident,—that there be no pre-election for the future,—that the number of Residents be reduced to *six*, and so continue." On the number of canonical houses from time to time, see Cath. Com. Rep., App., 368.

|| Machon Reg., 165.

bequeathed, for the purpose, and from the fines of all non-resident canons and other sources, increased considerably. The fewer the residentiaries, who were especially benefited by it, the more valuable the share allotted to each of them. Hence whilst the residentiaries in every way discouraged any but a very limited number of canons coming into residence—especially by the very heavy fees imposed on them when entering on their residence—the general body of canons took altogether a different view of the matter. In truth, residence in the Close, instead of being regarded as a burden, became now an object of cupidity. Various means were adopted for obtaining the privilege, the interest of those "in high places" being not unfrequently brought to bear on behalf of those Canons who would fain press their claims to it. Shortly after the Reformation we find the system of "præ-election into residence" in full force.* Thus in 1585, William Zouch, who at the time held the dignity of Precentor, was elected by the close chapter into the *fifth* vacancy then next ensuing, the *four previous* nominations having been promised to John Thornborough, Thomas Hyde, John Sprint, and Abraham Conham respectively.† So again, in the year 1626, letters commendatory were laid before the chapter of residentiaries from the Earls of Richmond and Pembroke for the præelection of Thomas Mason, afterwards Dean, into residence, in consequence of which he was chosen by them into the *second vacancy* then next ensuing.‡

Various regulations respecting residence.

There are many decrees of chapter, or directions given by other authorities, touching the question of residence. Dean Pierce, in his own copy of the statutes (*fol.* 108), now deposited in the muniment room of the cathedral, thus sums them up accurately and tersely:—"It is registered in Blacker (p. 58) that whereas by the ancient statutes a canon-resident might be absent *twelve* days in each term, and whereas *twelve more* were granted by Bishop Capon and the then canons in the time of Henry VIII., there was further granted, in 1571, that *forty days* in each term should be allowed for sufficient residence, that is in the whole year 160 days. Then Dean Baylie and his chapter in 1635 brought down residence to *ninety* days. This was according to the 42nd and 44th Canons of King James, which

* This principle of "præ-election," in one shape or other, was of older growth. At the very beginning of Roger de Mortival's statutes (cap. 1) we read of canons who are spoken of as "*expectantes* præbendas in ipsa ecclesia vacaturas." In the year 1448, moreover, an ordinance was passed to the effect,—"quod nullum officium temporale concedatur, nisi vacaverint, ne desiderare mortem proximi videatur." Burgh Reg., 19.

† See Statute Book II., *fol.* 101. ‡ Shuter Reg., 15.

last order of residence was confirmed by King Charles I. under his royal hand and seal.* Last of all, in 1672, the residence was brought to *none at all*, upon the yearly payment of £15. In the Holt Reg., *fol.* 76*a*, is the statute of Bishop Jewell for the restitution of the Founder's Statutes *in integrum* which might remedy this state of things, or at all events if the decree of Charles I. were observed, a copy of which is in Shuter's Register."

Bishop Jewell's statute respecting the residence of the "Quatuor Personæ."

The statute of Bishop Jewell, alluded to here, was passed in 1561, on the occasion of his visitation of his cathedral. The portion referring to the "Quatuor Personæ" ran thus—"Statuimus et decernimus statuta illa antecessorum nostrorum Osmundi de continua residentia quatuor dignitatum in integrum esse restituenda et ad pristinum robur revocanda, ut ab hoc die in futurum nunquam liceat neque domino decano, neque precentori, neque cancellario, neque thesaurario, abesse ab ecclesiâ secus quam in illo statuto prescribitur, vel *ullâ de causâ alibi residere.*"†

The Caroline Statutes.

The decree of Charles I. refers to what, in consequence of such royal sanction, are usually called the "Caroline Statutes," which were passed in the time of Dean Baylie, in 1635, and in virtue of which *two* Canons-residentiary are required to reside during each of three quarters of the year, and the Dean for one quarter. They are registered in the Shuter Reg., *fol.* 47, and a copy of them is in the Statute Book labelled "Constitutiones Eccl. Sar." (*fol.* 106) and entitled, "The decree made by the dean and chapter of Sarum for their more certain and convenient residence in that church according to the canons of the Church of England."‡ The times

* Extracts from various documents illustrating these various statements will be found in the Cathed. Com. Rep., App., pp. 368—375. Many efforts seem to have been made for remedying the state of things complained of. In the Injunctions of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1558, it is clearly implied that a larger number of Canons should be in residence. Thus in the 13th Injunction we read,—"Alsoe they shall not take for anie colour of cause above the somme of *twentye pounds* of anie prebendary whiche will enter his residence, being a man of honest conversation and learninge, able to preache and usinge the same, and that may dispend clearelye about *forty pounds* yearelye, and hath a convenient mansion house to kepe his residence." And in the 31st Injunction it is directed,—"Alsoe for the mayntayninge of the houses decayed, and for the good observation of the statutes of the same, be it ordered that every Canon having a prebend of *ten pounds* and upward shall provide himselfe within the Close of Sarum a mansion-house, and sufficientlye repaire the same, paying therefore yearlye noe more but the ould accustomed rent: and all the Prebendaries under the rate of *ten pounds* repairinge to this cathedral churche shall provide for themselves to be lodged within the close, and none to lodge within the towne upon payne of *six pence* for every defaulte, to be employed in the worke of the churche."

† Statute Book H., 117.

‡ The important part of these statutes is printed in the Cath. Com. Rep., App., p. 375.

of residence by the Canons, who were now in process of being reduced to *six* in number, were connected with their houses, and from July till the beginning of October was fixed for the Dean's special residence.

Bishop Seth Ward's decree concerning residence.

Though there is nothing on the face of this "decree of the dean and residentiaries" to show that the statute of Bishop Jewell above referred to was no longer binding, as regards the residence required of the "Quatuor Personæ," it seems nevertheless to have been ignored. For, some *thirty-five* years afterwards, a decree was issued by Bishop Seth Ward* requiring one of the dignitaries to reside each quarter in turns—the Treasurer, the Chancellor, the Dean, the Precentor, being made responsible respectively for the *first*, *second*, *third*, and *fourth* quarters of the year. But inasmuch as any dignitary or canon-residentiary might, by the payment of *Five Pounds* each month, or *Fifteen Pounds* in the whole, as a penalty, compound for non-attendance at the cathedral, it is clear that any statute might be practically infringed, and, as Dean Pierce puts it, "the residence be *brought down to none at all*."

Changes in the number of residentiary canons made by the CathedralsAct.

The Cathedrals Act, 3 and 4 Victoria *cap.* 113, reduced the number of Canons-residentiary at Sarum to *four*, and enacted that the term of residence to be kept by the Dean should be *eight* months, and by each of such canons *three* months *at the least* in every year. By the same Act, all the separate revenues of the Precentor, Chancellor, and Treasurer, were transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, so that residence for those dignitaries, who, as such, are now entirely without endowment, became practically out of the question. Neither the Caroline Statutes, which required *two* canons to reside during each quarter, nor in truth the 44th Canon, which directed that "some (that is, *more than one*) of the canons should always be personally resident there" (eorum *aliqui* personaliter resideant), are repealed by the Act of Parliament, and would still appear to be binding. The "Close Chapter" however, in 1851, passed the following "ordinance" respecting the "residence" of the members of their body for the time to come:—"The Dean being obliged by the late Act of Parliament to reside eight months, and there being no longer a sufficient number of canons for two to reside together during each quarter according to the Caroline Statutes, the Dean is, by a statute of the Dean and Chapter, which the Bishop as visitor has confirmed, relieved

* The Statute is given *in extenso* in the Cath. Com. Rep., App., p. 374. See also Statute Book H., p. 133.

from *special* months of residence, and the *fourth* canon has to keep residence during the months of July, August, and September."*

Sundry offices now held by the resident Canons.

Before leaving the subject of Canons-residentiary, we may mention that there were certain "offices," to which appointments were made annually within "one month of the Feast of S. Michael," which are now always held by them; though in two cases they were, at all events in ancient times, allowed to be held also by some of the other canons. Two resident-canons —afterwards the Dean and one resident-canon—were appointed Masters of Fabric (*Magistri Fabricæ*);†—one was nominated as Master (or Warden) of the Choristers (*Custos Puerorum*);‡—and two others, who at the first might be selected from the general body of canons, were named respectively Keeper of the Muniments (*Custos Munimentorum*),§ and Communar (or Bursar),‖ the duty of the latter officer being to manage all matters connected with the distribution of the "communa" belonging to the cathedral. He had under him a Sub-communar, who was, it is believed, commonly a Vicar Choral.

The patronage of the chapter in the hands of the Residentiaries.

It must also be noticed that the distribution of the patronage belonging to the chapter seems to have been exclusively in their hands. It is spoken of as a right belonging to them in the injunctions given to them at the visita-

* Cathed. Com. Rep., App., p. 375.

† In an ordinance passed in 1334 entitled "Super gubernatione fabricæ" it was decreed that "duo canonici præbendati et *residentes*" should be "Magistri Fabricæ." They were to have two keys, one held by each of them, of all chests (*scriniorum*), as well as of one large "chest in the Treasury" in which money belonging to the fabric and service fund of the cathedral was kept. Statute Book H., 63*b*. This was further explained in a statute, in 1440, "Super thesauro et fabrica," by which the appointments were directed to be made annually *before the eighth day of October*. *Ibid*, 60.

‡ In the statute "De statu choristarum" it is directed "ut vivant omnes choristæ sub perpetuâ custodiâ alicujus canonici *actualiter residentis* . . . qui quidem custos per capitulum deputandus, et quoties eidem capitulo videbitur amovendus."

§ This was in compliance with the Statute (No. X.) entitled "De registro et aliis munimentis cautius conservandis." The words of the statute do not limit this office to a *resident* canon;—thus it is said "Statuimus, quod tam registra quam cætera scripta et munimenta codicesque librorum . . . . *canonico*, eligendo ad hoc per capitulum, committantur in posterum conservanda, &c."

‖ The "Communar" was not in ancient times necessarily selected even from the canons. Thus in Statute XX. entitled "De firmis ad communam spectantibus" we read "Communarius, si quis forte ex canonicis fuerit, sub debito juramenti ecclesiæ præstiti, alius vero *non canonicus*, sub juramento in suâ admissione super hoc præstando, speciale oneretur." In the Burgh Reg. (*fol.* 112) however we meet with an "ordinance" of the date of Sept. 27, 1454, to this effect,—"Officium communarii per canonicos *residentes* subeundum est seriatim et per ordinem a primo ad novissimum."

tion of Henry VIII. They would seem to have nominated, each canon according to his seniority as a residentiary, in rotation to the various benefices as they became vacant. The portion of the royal injunctions relating to this matter was as follows,—the words italicized would seem to have been a little over-straining the rights of the whole body in favour of one of its members :—

"Item, quod quotiescunque aliquis de canonicis prædictis ad beneficium aliquod, de patronatu sive collatione eorundem canonicorum existens jure suo juxta consuetudinem inter eos usitatam,—videlicet, a seniore residentiario semper incipiendo, et ad singulos pro vice suâ inferiores seu juniores successivè descendendo donec et quousque omnibus et singulis residentiariis fuerit in hujusmodi collatione sive nominatione gratificatum, unà cum iteratione et repetitione ejusdem ordinis quoties opus fuerit,—personam aliquam decano et capitulo præsentandam sive admittendam nominaverit, tunc immediatè post nominationem hujusmodi, factâ præsentatione sive collatione per decanum et capitulum ad nominationem eandem, fiat et tradatur proximo in ordine canonico residentiario *scedula de liberè nominando personam ad beneficium tunc proximè vacaturum ; per cujus quidem scedulæ traditionem et liberationem censeatur plenum jus nominandi ad beneficium hujusmodi tunc proximè vacaturum eidem canonico pro illâ proximâ vice jure suo plenè competere.*"*

Definition of the meaning of "residence."

Neither the charter of S. Osmund in 1096, nor the statutes of Roger de Mortival in 1324, define exactly what was the *meaning* of residence† at the cathedral. In the Caroline Statutes, which allow another Canon-residentiary, in case of necessity or of other lawful excuse, to act as a deputy, it is thus defined,—"Quolibet die termini sive quarterii precibus, tam matutinis quam vespertinis, in choro ejusdem ecclesiæ celebratis, in personis suis

* See Dean Pierce's copy of the Cathedral Statutes, p 99 ; Statute Book H., p. 76 ; and Cath. Com. Rep., App., p. 761.

† The following was the form of oath taken by a canon when formally admitted into residence. The words within brackets were inserted after 1440. "Ego N . . . . canonicus ecclesiæ cathedralis Sarum in residentiarium admissus juro, ad hæc sancta Dei evangelia, quod quotiescunque deputatus vel electus fuero ad aliquod officium communæ residentiariorum hujus ecclesiæ pertinens fideliter administrabo in eodem, et semel in anno coram capitulo computabo, [et statutum concernens custodiam thesauri hujus ecclesiæ de novo editum fideliter observabo], et hospitalitatem tenebo secundum antiquam consuetudinem hujus ecclesiæ quam diu contigerit me in eadem residere, ac antiquas consuetudines approbatas residentiariis pertinentes observabo. Sicut Deus me adjuvet et hæc sancta Dei evangelia."—Statute Book H., p. 94.

. . . . continuo interesse teneantur et firmiter obstringantur."* And in Seth Ward's statutes we have the following definition of a Canon-residentiary,—"Residens, id est, non modo infra clausum moretur aut ibidem habitet, verum etiam, *sacris in ecclesia nostra jugiter intersit*, hospitalitatem teneat, cæteraque omnia peragat quæ ad residentiam legitimam per statuta et ordinationes hujus ecclesiæ requiruntur."†

Mode of appointing the residentiary Canons.

Before the passing of the Cathedrals Act of 1840, all the residentiary canonries, except *one*, were in the gift of the surviving members of the Close Chapter, who called some one or other of the "prebendaries" of the church into residence. The remaining canonry, which was connected with the residential house called "Ledenhall," was in the gift of the Bishop, who in like manner collated one of the prebendaries to that house, and then issued letters patent requiring him to be admitted as a canon-residentiary. The tenor of the letters patent is given in the appendix to the Report of the Cathedral Commissioners, and by them it is provided—and such a provision, it is conceived, was, at all events by implication, common to all such houses—that it "should not be lawful for the said canon so receiving the house for the term of his life to make his residence in, to part, demise, let, or in any manner whatsoever alienate the house aforesaid, or any part thereof, without the express license of the bishop and the consent of the dean and chapter first had and obtained.‡

It is said that the origin of this house being in the gift of the bishop was as follows:—No canon could keep his residence without a house; it was too great an expense to build houses, or even to keep some in repair, and the Bishop, as a matter of favour at first provided two houses for residence. One of these houses was exchanged for a canonical house which stood inconveniently close to the palace which Bishop Jewell pulled down; "Ledenhall" was the other.‡

* Statute Book (labelled "Constitutiones,") p. 99.

† Statute Book H., p. 133. There is a document in Miscell. Dec. M.S. *fol.* 39*b* of the date 1330—1350, which is an appeal from Thomas Astley, a canon of Sarum, to Bishop Wyville, on certain "gravamina" connected with the election of canons into residence, in which "Resident canons" are thus described:—"Qui habitaverunt et morabantur in suis domibus vel alienis in clauso Sarum per se, cum familia, expensis suis propriis, et hospitalitatem et elemosinarum largitionem ibidem fecerunt, et tempore dictæ residentiæ faciendæ non habitaverunt nec morabantur cum altero canonico dictæ ecclesiæ inibi residente.'

‡ See Cathed. Com. Rep., Append., p. 417, from the Chapter Register, Octob. 11, 1772.

Statutes concerning the "canonici simplices."

There are several statutes in the code of Roger de Mortival,—besides those concerning residence, and the duty of contributions from the whole body for the common uses of the church, to which reference has been made,—respecting the "Canonici Simplices." These have reference to their first admission and oath,—their entrance on their dignity,—and their proper "habit" in choir.

Form of admission of a canon.

As regards the first of these last-named statutes, which is entitled "De admissione et juramento canonicorum," the customs named are still retained in all essential points to this day. Appearing at an appointed time before a chapter of canons duly assembled, the newly nominated canon, in virtue of his collation to a prebend, claimed his "stall in choir and place in chapter;" or, as the statute expresses it, "petiit sibi stallum in choro et locum in capitulo quæ collatæ sibi præbendæ conveniant assignari."* This done, the Dean or president of the chapter, after explaining to him the duties and obligations of his newly-acquired dignity, administered to him the accustomed oath, which was as follows:—

"Ego N. . . . canonicus ecclesiæ cathedralis Sarum et præbendarius præbendæ de . . . . . juro per hæc sacrosancta Dei evangelia per me corporaliter tacta canonicam obedientiam Decano et suis successoribus, fidelitatem ecclesiæ Sarum, et quod statuta et consuetudines antiquas et approbatas dictæ ecclesiæ observabo, et ad earundem defensionem opem et operam diligenter impendam, [quatenus cum verbo Dei et statutis hujus regni consentiunt], et secreta capituli quamdiu sunt secreta celabo, necnon stipendium vicarii mei in ecclesia Sarum, pro me ministrantis solvam vel solvi faciam cum effectu. Sicut me Deus adjuvet et hæc sancta Dei evangelia."†

* The account given above is taken from a summary of the whole proceeding contained in the Lib. Evid., C. p. 458, which refers to the custom in the earlier part of the *fourteenth* century. In the "exposition" of the oath taken by the canon, on his admission to his dignity, he is reminded of his duty to reside at Sarum at least for *one fourth portion of every year*, in default of which he will have to pay *one fifth* of the assessed value of his prebend to the Communar, at the beginning of October, which sum should be divided among the canons who were actually resident.

† The custom observed of late has been for two Vicars Choral, one on either side, preceded by a Verger, to conduct the newly-appointed Canon, after the oath has been taken, into the choir, if in the morning immediately before the *Te Deum*, or if in the afternoon immediately before the *Magnificat*, and then to direct him to sit in the stall appropriated to his "prebend." They afterwards return with the Canon to the chapter, and formally certify the installation. This done, the Dean, or President of the Chapter, assigns the Canon a "place and voice in chapter," and the service proceeds with the 133rd Psalm, "Ecce quam bonum, &c.," as explained in the next page.

Then, whilst the Canon, now clad in his "canonical habit," as was the custom, knelt, or rather lay prostrate, in the chapter house, the Dean and other Canons present said or sang the 133rd Psalm,—"*Ecce quam bonum,*" &c. . . This ended the Dean said—

"Pater noster . . . . . et ne nos inducas in tentationem."

The rest of the Canons standing answered—

Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.

Then was said—

V. Ostende nobis Domine misericordiam.
R. Et salutem tuam da nobis.
V. Salvum fac servum tuum.
R. Deus meus sperantem in me.
V. Mitte ei auxilium de sancto.
R. Et de Syon tuere eum.
V. Nihil proficiat inimicus in eo.
R. Et filius iniquitatis non apponat nocere ei.
V. Esto ei Domine turris fortitudinis.
R. A facie inimici.
V. Domine exaudi orationem meam.
R. Et clamor meus ad Te veniat.
V. Dominus vobiscum.
R. Et cum spiritu tuo.

Oremus.

Prætende Domine famulo tuo dexteram tui cœlestis auxilii, ut Te toto corde perquirat, et quæ dignè postulat assequatur, per Jesum Christum dominum nostrum. Amen. . .*

This finished, the new canon, rising from his knees, received the "kiss of peace" from his brethren of the chapter, and then, by direction of the Dean, had assigned to him his "stall in choir" and his "place in chapter," in each of which he sat in succession. . . . He then received as his share from the *communa* for that day's residence the sum of *Ten Pence,*† at the hands of the sub-Communar or his deputy, which in accordance with

* See Lib. Evid., C. 489.

† Thus in the Hemingsby Reg., p. 14, under date of 1347, we have this entry:—"Walterus Wallys vestitus habitu canonicali admissus in canonicum et fratrem: recepit 10 *denarios pro communâ suâ illius diei* ex traditione domini Nicholai de Winton, sub-communaris, quos tradidit cuidam choristæ, ad usum choristarum, *prout moris est.*" . .

custom he gave to one of the choristers for the use of himself and the rest of the choristers. This completed his installation, and his reception as a "Canon and Brother." . .

Ancient custom at the installation of a canon.

There is in the Lib. Evid., C. 216, a document, which is of the date of *c.* 1145, and which makes mention of a custom at installation in the days of Bishop Roger, within, that is, some twenty-five years of the first formation of the cathedral body.* Therein Robert, a Vicar Choral, certifies to Bishop Jocelin, to his having been present in the chapter house at Old Sarum, when Turstin, Abbot of Sherborne, in virtue of the prebend in the Church of Sarum annexed to his dignity, was admitted as a Canon "*cum regulâ et pane.*" It is most interesting to observe how that ancient custom, which has still survived in S. Paul's, and at Hereford, of giving the new canon a loaf of bread on a "Text," or copy of the Gospels, or of the "rule" of the community, with the charge—"Tradimus tibi *regularis observantiæ formam* in hoc volumine contentam pro cibo tuo spirituali, et *istum panem* in refectionem tui corporalem,"—prevailed also once at Sarum.† The "loaf" represented a share of the "*communa*" for his day's residence, and was at S. Paul's given to the Almoner for the use of the poor.

Statutes respecting the entrance of a canon on his dignity, and his "choir habit."

As regards the other two statutes respecting the Canons, referred to a few pages back (p. 252),—the one, restricted the expenses on entrance (*introitus*), which it ordered need not exceed in any case the annual value of the prebend, and fined those, who without special leave exceeded that amount, *Forty Shillings*, to be applied to the fabric-fund,—the other, authorised Canons, and *those only*, in pursuance of a special privilege, as is alleged in the margin of the statute-book, granted by Edward I., to wear

* This document is one of great interest. The material portions of it are as follows,—"Ego (Robertus) in capitulo Sarum presens fui post decessum Hubaldi archidiaconi quum Rogerus episcopus præbendam illam quæ facta est de ecclesia parochiali de Scyreburn tanquam canonico dedit, et eum, *sicut mos canonicorum est, cum regula et pane investivit.* Vidi etiam quod idem Thurstinus locum designatum et proprium in choro accepit. Vidi quoque eum *ebdomadam* facientem, communam recipientem, et omnia canonici officia exequentem. Tamen quia propter alia negotia assiduus in ecclesia Sarum esse non poterit, me, et cognatione et amore devinctum, Vicarium in ecclesia Sarum fecit, &c." [It may be mentioned that the *Hebdomadarius* was the canon specially responsible for the services of any given *week:* as Ducange defines it,—"Frater, [vel monachus,] qui suas vices in ministeriis [monasticis] per hebdomadam exequitur.]"

† In the earliest statutes of S. Paul's we have this account—"Tradita sibi Regula conversandi cum fratribus in libro per Decanum ad animæ refectionem, traditur ei subsequenter panis Sancti Pauli, suppositus libro, ad sustentationem corporalem."—Simpson, p. 182.

"almuces of grey fur outside lined with minever inside,"* which said *almuces* they were permitted to wear when engaged in the services of the cathedral "under the linen *amice*," (on such occasions as the latter was used,) so as to protect their "naked necks" (*nuda colla*) from the effect of cold. We shall have occasion again to refer to this especial "choir-habit" of the Canons, when speaking of that which was allowed to the Sub-Dean and and Sub-Chanter, as "officials" of the cathedral, and to the Vicars Choral, respectively,—for in all these cases definite regulations were laid down, so as to mark, even in this way, the proper rank they each held in the cathedral body.

Duty of attending meetings of chapter.

Of one duty laid on each of the Canons, that of attending the general meetings of the chapter when duly summoned, we must say a few words. In olden times, before the management became practically in the hands of the Residentiaries, these chapter-meetings were of course more frequent. But the whole body was invariably called together at the election of a bishop or of a dean, or on the occasion of their enthronement or installation, as well as at other times when matters of general interest were under consideration, such as the taxation of prebends for any public purpose.† Originally they were summoned by letters, from the dean or president of the chapter, which were to be delivered to them by their respective Vicars. When cited to attend a bishop's visitation of the cathedral it was declared to be sufficient that notice should be affixed to their several stalls, and this,

* It may be as well to explain that the *Amictus* (or *Amice*) was a square piece of linen placed first on the head and then allowed to fall on the neck of the person wearing it, whilst the *Almucia* (or *Almuce* or *Amess*) was a cape or tippet of fur worn by canons in choir, the points of which came down in front. The statute (No. III.) directs, concerning the latter, "ut almucias *de minuto vario* interius, et exterius *de griseo*, Personæ et Canonici *duntaxat* ecclesiæ Sarum assumant et gerant perpetuo in eadem," and adds, "*sub amictu lineo* almiciis suis liberè, cum voluerint, uti possint, quibus protegant nuda colla." The words "*de minuto vario*" mean "*minever*," or as most critics think "ermine,"—the fur of a species of weasel, white with black spots and hence termed "*varius*" in mediæval Latin, whence "*vair*" in heraldic language. With respect to "*griseum*" it would seem to have been a *grey* fur, of an inferior texture and colour; being grey instead of pure white with black spots, but of a kindred species, namely of a weasel, but of a different age and living in a different climate. Ducange gives one example in which the word *grisis* is used for a grey weasel, and he gives *griseum* as meaning grey fur. In French *gris* is used both as an adjective and a substantive, in the one meaning *grey*, in the other a *weasel*.

† In the Lib. Evid., C. 440, there are forms of citation to a chapter meeting from the Dean, such as were usual at the close of the thirteenth century. Each is addressed "Concanonico nostro N . . ." &c., and the object of the chapter is stated to be "super arduis negotiis ecclesiam contingentibus."

from the language of the composition confirmed by Pope Boniface as regarded the bishop's rights to visit, would seem to have been the ordinary way of summoning the canons in the end of the fourteenth century.

The Pentecostal Chapter.

After the Reformation the obligation was laid upon them of attending at all events the great meeting of Chapter—the "senatus ecclesiasticus," as it is sometimes termed,—which was held at Whitsuntide, and hence was called the Pentecostal Chapter.* On that occasion all matters of general interest were considered, all leases granted, or to be granted, of prebendal estates were produced for confirmation by the Chapter, and such modifications as from time to time were necessary made in the statutes and ordinances of the cathedral. Non-attendance at this chapter, which lasted for eight days, was visited with a fine or even excommunication. There is an interesting record in one copy of the statutes to the effect that in the year 1560 the canonical house called Ledenhall was set apart for the seven years then next ensuing for the special accommodation of non-residentiary canons,—"ut in festo Pentecostes in rebus divinis juxta regias injunctiones commodè potuissent interesse senatui ecclesiastico."† Bishop after bishop—Jewell in 1560—Davenant in 1630—Henchman in 1661—all issued precepts concerning it. Indeed, such a Pentecostal Chapter was held as lately as 1813, during the episcopate of bishop Fisher, and a statute then agreed upon for certain contributions to the fabric fund out of fines on the renewal of leases of the separate estates. Nothing, as it would seem, could be of greater consequence than this annual meeting of the cathedral body, by way of manifesting to themselves and others that they were not so many "*disjecta membra*," but all portions of one body, acting in this manner jointly for the

* The following is among the Injunctions of Queen Elizabeth in 1558 to the cathedral of Salisbury:—ITEM, by cause the Prebendaries shall have the more conscience to discharge theyr corporal oathe taken by the which they binde themselves to observe the statutes of this churche and the Queenes Injunctions;—Be it ordered that all and every Prebendary of this churche shall together be present here at the Feaste of Whitsuntide and soe continue *eight dayes*. In the which tyme the Statutes and Ordinaunces of this churche and all other the Queenes Majesties injunctions shall be solemnelye reade in the Chapter House, where they shall consulte for the execution of the same. And that every Prebendarye makinge defaulte as to the same shall by the censure of the Deane and Chapter be denounced excommunicate, and soe remaine untill he make his personall answer and declare a just cause of his absence. All which Injunctions they shall inviolably observe under the paines of deprivation or sequestration of theyr fruits, revenues, and other commodities untill they have done theyr duties as they be bounde in the same.

† Statute Book II., 90.

common good of the whole. It is true that the transfer of the separate estates to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners has rendered unnecessary in one respect this annual meeting of the chapter, but there are other and even more important purposes to be served by it; as, in fact, was explained in the usual form of summons, for it was called together "ad audiendum consulendum et tractandum de arduis quibusdam ecclesiæ negotiis, et ulterius ad faciendum et recipiendum quod justum fuerit in hâc parte." Moreover the Act, so enacting the transfer of the prebendal estates, had been in force for some *twelve* years before the Close Chapter of Salisbury, in 1852, unanimously recommended in their report to the Cathedral Commissioners the restoration of the Pentecostal Chapter, so that in their opinion, notwithstanding changes that had already taken place, there were still "weighty matters" which might well be considered in it. Their words, drafted at the first by Bishop Hamilton, and repeated by him in substance in a letter addressed afterwards to the whole diocese, are full of wisdom, and may well be here recorded. After recommending the revival of the Pentecostal Chapter, and pointing out how it might be utilized in many ways, and amongst others by being a friendly court of appeal in all matters connected with the cathedral authorities and their officers, they add—"By this means our Prebendaries would have a most intimate connection with their mother church. Having, so to speak, no possible interest in any abuses connected with it, they would naturally be very jealous of any falling off from the great ends their cathedral was intended to reach, and might every year at the Pentecostal meeting, by the enactment of new statutes, with the consent of the visitor, arrest the progress of any evils, and meet, as far as the means at their disposal would allow them, any new demands which the wants of their time might make on a great church institution like the cathedral."*

The work of Canons on their separate prebends.

The Canons of Sarum had, as has been intimated, their own work away from the cathedral. There were special duties with which they were charged in respect of the "prebends," or separate estates with which each canon was endowed, and which, though not by any means wholly, were scattered to a great extent, through the diocese itself. On each such estate there was a house of residence with a "*familia*," and often also a church, either served by the Prebendary himself, or by a Vicar appointed by him. On that prebend the Canon lived, and there was his sphere of work, save at

* Cath. Com. Rep., Append., p. 611.

such times as he came to the cathedral for any of the duties that there devolved on him. In fact he was responsible for the spiritual well-being of all connected with that estate, for the education of the young, the appointment of the pastor, the condition of the labourer. In the history of S. Edmund of Canterbury, once Treasurer of our church, we have an admirable illustration of the true working of the cathedral system. We all know how fully and how generously he fulfilled his duties at the cathedral,—the prebend of Calne was actually annexed to his dignity that his successors might not fail to carry out their duties with equal liberality. The messengers sent from Canterbury to announce to Edmund Rich his election to the primacy went, first of all, naturally enough to Salisbury, but not finding him there, travelled on to Calne, the "prebend" held by him, and still held by his successors as Treasurers of Sarum. There they found him engaged in attending to the interests, temporal and spiritual, of those of whom he had the oversight. At the time of their arrival he was occupied in study, and, in compliance with his usual directions to his attendants, they would not disturb him. After a while he came forth to meet the messengers, and received their tidings, not indeed with exultation, but with real and unfeigned sorrow, at the thought of leaving his own people. In truth, he at first refused the offered dignity, nor, until he had been again at Sarum, and had taken counsel with the bishop and his brother-canons, did he, in compliance with their urgent entreaty, consent. "He who knoweth all things," were his words, "knoweth that I would never consent to this election, did I not fear that I might be committing sin." And then returning to Calne, he went with his own people into their well-loved church, and whilst he lay prostrate on the ground before the holy altar, they solemnly chanted "*Te Deum Laudamus*," sounds of sorrow mingling with notes of joy.

Illustration of the true working of the cathedral system.

This example is a good illustration of the way in which each "prebend" became, in a faithful carrying out of the cathedral system, the centre not only of the civilization, but of the christianising, of each district. The duties and powers of a Prebendary with respect to his prebend are defined and urged in this view. He is exhorted so to fulfil them as that his people may desire (*appetant commorari*) under his headship. Any complaints concerning his administration could be made to Dean and Chapter, and appeals also *from* him could be dealt with by the same authority. It is worth notice how prominently the duty which a Prebendary owed to his

prebend is recognised, at all events in principle, in the canons of 1604; almost, it might seem, to the prejudice of those which he owed to his cathedral. The canons in each cathedral were required to preach not only there, but "in other churches of the diocese, especially in those places whence they or their church received any yearly rents or profits" (canon 43), and none save the Residentiaries were allowed "under colour of their prebends to absent themselves from their benefices with cure above the space of one month in the year" (canon 44). And even with regard to Residentiaries, anything like continual residence seems discountenanced, for it is enacted "that they shall so among themselves sort and proportion the times of the year . . as that some of them always shall be personally resident there; and that after the days of their residency appointed by their local statutes or customs they shall presently repair to their benefices, or *some one of them*, there to discharge their duties according to the laws in that case provided." An unhappy sanction is this, after all, of a *minimum* residence at the cathedral, and of the evil of pluralities;—and one too, that, however it may be reconciled with the statutes of the new Foundation cathedrals, seems alien enough to the spirit of those of the old Foundation, such as Sarum.

The various 'prebends,' some fifty and more in number at one time, were of course of different values. As each canon had to pay in proportion to the value of his prebend to any of those objects for which it was resolved that there should be a common contribution there was always what was called "Taxatio præbendarum consueta et approbata." This varied more or less at different times according to the increased or diminished value of the several prebends. In the Lib. Evid., C., there are two such valuations (Nos. 462 and 511) made evidently at no long intervals from one another, and both of them of the date of the thirteenth century, in one of which the total value of the prebends is given as 1520, and in the other as 1400 marks.* Another is contained in the Hutchins Register (*fol.* 134) and is of the date of A.D. 1442, the total value then being estimated at about 1500 marks. Among the most valuable of the prebends were those of Teinton, Highworth, Cherminster, Calne, and Hurstborne and Burbage,—amongst those of least value were those of Warminster, Stratford, Axford, Yatesbury, and Ruscomb. The prebend of Minor pars Altaris, always of

The taxation of the several prebends.

* The one, amounting to the latter total sum, is given in the Statute Book H., p. 57, and was no doubt the table by which assessments of 'prebends' for common purposes was calculated.

very slender value, in the last referred to valuation is put down at *nil*. It was on such an assessment, that, at a chapter meeting summoned in the time of Bishop Thomas Langton, in 1490, to consult on matters "ad maximam ecclesiæ suæ utilitatem," the "Statutum de Capis," as it is commonly termed, was passed, by which each Canon was required to pay a certain sum according to the value of his prebend towards copes or other vestments and ornaments of the church. Afterwards in the time of Bishop Jewell, in 1560 (abeunte in desuetudinem caparum usu adeo frequente), this was changed into a money payment equal to that which was chargeable for the cope. These payments having fallen into desuetude Bishop Seth Ward in his visitation of the cathedral in 1671-2 passed a Statute entitled "Statutum de capis recognitum," by which in conjunction with the Dean and Chapter it was decreed that henceforth such fees should be paid and the money devoted to the general purposes of the church. "Cape fees" were received from each Canon, on his installation, up to a comparatively recent period; the transfer of all the revenues of the non-residentiary members of chapter to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners naturally enough now carries with it an immunity from such fees.*

Preaching-turns of the several Canons.

Of one other duty laid upon each Canon, in virtue of his "prebend," we must say a few words. We refer to the "preaching-turn" at the cathedral which he is required to take, each on some one Sunday in the year.†

* The following is given in the Statute Book H., 132, as the scale to be paid for "Cape money" on installation :—

	£	s.	d.
The Bishop	20	0	0
The Dean	6	13	4
The internal Dignitaries, the Archdeacons, and the Prebendaries of Teynton, Highworth, Burbage, and Ilfracomb	5	0	0
The prebendaries of Grimstone, Chute, Bitton, Combe, Netherbury in Ecclesiâ, Fordington, Shipton, Stratton, and Ulfcomb ...	4	0	0
The prebendaries of Grantham, Beaminster, Alton, Netherbury in Terra, Torleton, Bishopston, Yetminster, Netheravon, Durnford, Woodford, Slape, Preston, Lyme, Chardstock, Gillingham (1), Winterborne Earls	3	6	8
The prebendaries of Warminster, Stratford, Yatesbury, Ruscomb, and Gillingham (2)	1	13	4

† There is a notice, in the account of Bishop Beauchamp's visitation (1475), to the effect that twenty '*sermones et prædicationes*' were at that time delivered, as it would appear annually, in the cathedral; and it adds, "quorum novem computantur et assignantur ex consuetudine fratribus minoribus et prædicatoribus." Misc. Dec. MS., 36*b*. We have also in the Burgh Reg., *fol.* 47, an account of a meeting (*convocatio*) of the Friar-Preachers at Sarum on July 22, 1449, and it is then added "processionem solempnem fecerunt, et Provincialis ejusdem ordinis, nomine Frater Curteys, *prædicavit populo verbum Dei a sede episcopali* ecclesiæ cathedralis Sarum."

The origin of the present system would seem to have been in compliance with one of the Injunctions of Queen Elizabeth in the year 1558, which ran thus:—"Alsoe in the cathedral church every Prebendary resident, and every other Prebendary not resident havinge a prebend to the yerelye value of Twenty Pounds, and every of other which have anye dignitie there in order and course every Sundaye shall preache or cause to be preached the Word of God purely and sincerely in the same churche. And the Deane for his dignitie and prebend shall preache or cause to be preached two sermons everye yeare in the same church, that is to saye one uppon Christmas Daye, and one other uppon Easter Daye, and keepe his course in preaching with the other Dignities and Prebendaries."

Among the commissioners whose names are appended to these Royal Injunctions is "John Jewell." We find naturally enough that immediately after he entered upon his bishopric the Pentecostal Chapter, also ordered as we have seen by the Injunctions, was held—it is called, in the account of it in the Holt Register, "*congregatio celebris*"* and the order of sermons (*ordo concionum*) drawn up and duly 'affixed' in the choir.

The number of Canons at the time when "preaching-turns" were fixed was forty-seven. The prebend of the Bishop was exempted from this duty on account of his divers cares throughout the diocese, and those of Stratford, and of Major, and Minor pars altaris, presumably on account of their slender revenues. The prebends of Gillingham Minor and Ruscombe at one time were charged only with preaching-turns in alternate years. The list remained substantially the same till the year 1866, when, as through the disendowment of the non-resident Canons, all of them were reduced to the same condition, the Close Chapter made a re-arrangement by which every one of the prebends, except that of the bishop, has its own "preaching-turn" on some special Sunday in each year.

Various decrees concerning sermons to be preached by Canons.

There would seem at the first to have been some difficulty in carrying out the plan as fixed by the Pentecostal Chapter of 1560. We meet with another decree concerning the sermons to be preached by the Canons in the cathedral, at the visitation of Bishop Gheast, in 1573,† and during the next episcopate, that of Bishop Piers, we read of Canons summoned for not fulfilling the "duty of preaching." Some years afterwards we hear of Frederick Vaughan, Prebendary of Durnford, cited an account of the same omission,‡ and in 1621 no less a person than the Archdeacon of Berks,

* Holt Reg., p. 62. (A° 1560). † Blacker Reg., 75. ‡ Ibid, 95.

Lionel Sharp, ordered to pay a fine of £5 on that same account, and excommunicated for not having done so.* It became necessary in 1631 to issue another decree, in the time of Bishop Davenant, which was re-issued with certain modifications by Bishop Henchman in 1661.† It was ordered that each Prebendary bound to preach annually in the cathedral should do so himself, or, if lawfully impeded, should provide a brother canon as a deputy. The privilege was allowed to any who might be in attendance on the Court, or engaged in public business connected with Church or State, or who were sixty years of age, or lived more than fifty miles from the city of Sarum, of naming a learned man, and one of good repute, as a substitute, if such be approved by the Bishop or the Dean and Chapter, seven days' previous notice of such nomination being given to the authorities. The penalty for total neglect of this duty was fixed at £5, of which sum £2 was given to the preacher—*Thirty Shillings* to the poor, and *Thirty Shillings* to the Fabric Fund. The Canon who failed in giving the required seven days' notice of the appointment of a substitute was to be fined *One Pound*.

General neglect by the canons of the duty of preaching in the cathedral.

Notwithstanding all these decrees, the performance of this duty gradually fell more or less into desuetude, and became at last a matter of payment of *Forty Shillings* to the Vicar Choral who might take the "preaching-turn." Not a few Prebendaries, in returning the net income of their prebend, towards the close of the seventeenth century and onwards, as a matter of course, deducted the sum of *Forty Shillings*, the amount paid to a substitute, as an out-going! And Vicars Choral, among their ordinary profits, reckoned what they termed "*preaching money*"—fees, that is, paid by the non-residentiaries to them as their deputies. So completely indeed did the latter ignore their duties at the cathedral, that at the Pentecostal Chapter held in 1669,‡ in the time of Bishop Seth Ward, a special monition was ordered to be addressed to them, reminding them that when they came on any business to the city of Salisbury, it would look better if they were occasionally present at divine service in the cathedral!

* Shuter Reg., 2*b*.

† See Statute Book II., p. 127, under §6, entitled "De annuis Præbendariorum concionibus in ecclesia cathedrali habendis."

‡ The full account of this Pentecostal Chapter, held in 1669, is printed in the appendix to the Report of the Cathedral Commissioners (p. 762). The monition above referred to ran in these words—"Præbendarii hujus ecclesiæ ad hanc accedentes civitatem moniti sunt ad interessendum divinorum celebrationi in ecclesiâ cathedrali prædicta, nisi legitimè impediantur, causâ per decanum et capitulum probandâ."

For some time past the Bishops of Sarum, in collating to a prebend, now a wholly disendowed dignity, have annexed to it the stipulation, that, unless reasonably let and hindered, each Canon so collated shall take his "preaching-turn" once in each year. That condition is, as far as possible, honorably fulfilled. To render its fulfilment the easier, Bishop Denison handed over a sum of money to the authorities, from the interest of which are paid the travelling expenses of such Canons as live at any distance from the Cathedral.

VI. The Sub-Dean, and Sub-Chanter (or Succentor).

The permanent officials of the Cathedral.

Next in order of precedence to the "Canonici Simplices" came what are described as "perpetua officia habentes,"* or the "permanent officials" of the cathedral. These were the Sub-Dean, the Succentor, and the Master of the Grammar School. The last named official will be more especially referred to when we come to speak of the choristers.

The position in the cathedral held by the Sub-Dean and Succentor respectively was not *in itself* considered a "dignity," but is always called an "office." Of course they were both of them ancient and honorable offices, dating, as to their institution, most probably from the first foundation of the cathedral body. But Dean Pierce, than whom no one knew more accurately the rule as to precedence among its several members, was not unhappy in his reply in 1686 to the Articles of Enquiry by Archbishop Sancroft, when he described the Sub-Dean and Succentor as "*quasi* dignitaries."* And Bishop Seth Ward, whose "Notitiæ," still preserved among the diocesan records, prove an equal acquaintance with the matter, uses the same phrase more than once,† and pointedly so, when assigning, for the first time, "preaching-turns" to them.‡

The duties attached to the offices of Sub-Dean and Succentor.

The earliest notice we have of these "officials" is in the document already referred to,§ and which is sometimes called "Altera Osmundi constitutio." The notice is but brief and is as follows:—"Sub-Decanus a

* See above, p. 204.

† Thus in his "Notitiæ" (MS. in muniment room) p. 143, we have "Valor Dignitatum, Archidiaconatuum, et *Quasi-dignitatum*"—the last referring to the Sub-Dean and Succentor. At p. 129, moreover, he describes them as "Quasi-Dignitates spectant. ad collationem episcopi."

‡ Thus in a copy of the Statutes in the Diocesan Registry, on an early page with the list of preachers, we are told that Bishop Seth Ward gave the Sub-Dean and the Succentor preaching-turns, "*quasi* canonicos."

§ See p. 186.

Decano archidiaconatum urbis et suburbii, Succentor a Cantore quæ ad cantandum pertinent, possidet. Si Decanus defuerit ecclesiæ, Sub-Decanus vices ejus impleat; Succentor similiter et Cantoris."*

The entries in the "Consuetudinary" are much the same. Thus in §7 we read "Sub-Decani officium est, si Decanus defuerit ecclesiæ, vices ejus supplere, curam archidiaconatus in urbe et suburbio gerere;"—and in §8 "Succentoris officium est vices Cantoris absentis supplere, scolam cantus per officialem regere."

A seat on the upper or third row of stalls was assigned to the Sub-Dean and Succentor; to the one on the 'Decani' side, to the other on the 'Cantoris' side of the choir near to the Dean and Precentor respectively; presumably, we may fairly conclude, that they might be the more conveniently able, in the absence of those dignitaries, to fulfil the functions which would then devolve on them. It will be seen, from what follows, that such stalls—some of the Priest Vicars sat in the same upper row—(see p. 197) were never intended to carry any precedence over the Canons.

Statutes passed concerning the Sub-Dean and Succentor.

Whether these "offices" were permanent from the first, or like that of the Sub-Treasurer,† held from time to time at the will of the Dean or Precentor respectively, it is not easy to say with certainty. Up to the time of Roger de Mortival they would seem to have been commonly, perhaps always, held by canons; but no provision had been made either for their perpetual residence at the cathedral, or for their taking any oath that they would, in virtue of their office, observe the approved customs of the church, or such of them as specially concerned them. This was provided for specially by a statute entitled "De residentia Sub-Decani et Succentoris," which was promulgated in 1324. Therein it is directed that both those officers should reside henceforth constantly, as did the "Quatuor Personæ;" that they should promise to observe all the approved customs of the church as the canons—*sicut jurant canonici observare*—so far as they concerned their respective offices; and further, that the Sub-Dean should take on himself the duties of "Penitentiary" or "Confessor," which had been hitherto performed by a distinct person.‡

* Osmund Reg., *fol.* xxiv., Statute Book H., 86. † See above, p. 235.

‡ The form of oath is given at *fol.* 49*b* in a MS. (No. 145) in the Cathedral Library, and in several of the capitular registers. See, for example, Harward's Memorials, *fol.* 112. It is precisely similar in form to that given as the oath of the Succentor in a note on page 266.

The office of Sub-Dean, at the time of this arrangement being first carried out, was held probably by William Tingewike, that of Sub-Chanter by Symon de Derham; and it is expressly stated that the latter gave his full approval to it. Neither of them would seem to have been canons of the cathedral. The Succentor was probably the same person who held the office of Sub-Treasurer in 1295, and, if so, one of the Vicars Choral.*

It may be added, that, at the time of the passing of this statute, both the Dean, and Precentor, were foreigners. The former, Reymund de la Goth, a Roman Cardinal and nephew of Pope Clement V., was certainly non-resident,—the latter, Boniface de Saluciis, was in all probability also non-resident;—at all events he was not at the time a member of chapter.† The offices therefore of Sub-Dean and Succentor became of special importance, as regards the services in the cathedral.

Distinction between a Sub-Dean and a Vice-Dean.

It must be borne in mind that the "offices" of Sub-Dean and Succentor related principally to the services in the cathedral, though, in the case of the former, there was also such archidiaconal jurisdiction as he might derive from the Dean. There is always a distinction to be observed between a "Vice-Dean" or a "Locum Tenens," and the "Sub-Dean." Even though both Sub-Dean and Succentor might be Canons-residentiary, as occasionally they were, neither of them, in virtue of their office, could claim any precedence in chapter. This is pretty plainly marked in another statute in the code of Roger de Mortival, entitled "De ministrorum absentiâ minimè procuranda," wherein it is directed, that, in the absence of the Dean, license for absence is to be granted to any of the Vicars Choral or other 'ministers' of the church, by the 'Locum Tenens' of the Dean, or, in the event of his being away, by the senior Canon-residentiary.‡

It would seem nevertheless that a question of precedence, or at all events of rights, in respect of their 'offices,' had been raised at an early period. For in the year 1401, Robert Peers, of Keston, was collated, by Bishop Richard Mitford, to the office of Succentor, and it is distinctly stated that he was *vested as a Vicar Choral*—(in habitu vicarii vestito)—when admitted to "the stall in choir of old belonging to the said office of

* See above, p. 235. † See above, p. 224, *note*.

‡ The words of the statute are "Facultate licentiandi quoscunque exituros ecclesiæ ministros, . . . cum Decanum et specialem ejus locum-tenentem abesse contigerit, illi canonico reservata qui inter residentes major fuerit tunc inventus." Statute Book H., p. 25.

Ordinance concerning the vestments of the Sub-Dean and Succentor.

Succentor."* Moreover a few years afterwards, in March 1409-10, during the episcopate of Robert Hallam, an 'ordinance' was passed as to the 'almuces' to be worn in choir by the Sub-Dean and Succentor, which, in the event of their not being Canons and so entitled to wear those of "*minever and grey fur*" already described (p. 255) were only to be externally of "*calabre fur*"—a dark or ruddy fur from Calabria, and less costly, —and this for the especial purpose of marking the difference between the "dignity" held by the Canons, and the "office" held by themselves. It is expressly stated, in the "ordinance" itself, that it was made with the approval of William Somerhill, and Robert Peers, who at the time were respectively Sub-Dean and Succentor.†

In the note below all the material portions of this ordinance are given. The words italicised,—*nisi canonici fuerint*,—will be observed, as indicating the possible source of a mistake that has been sometimes made, as to

* The whole account is to be found in the Holmes Reg., p. 112. After reciting that a letter had been received from Bishop Richard Mitford to the Dean (Thomas Montague), and others of the chapter, collating Robert Peers of Keston to the office of Succentor, and directing that he should be duly installed, it adds that the said Robert Peers took this oath: "In Dei nomine. Amen. Ego Robertus Peers, Succentor ecclesiæ Sarum, juro, ad hæc sacra Dei evangelia per me corporaliter tacta, quod in ecclesiæ Sarum assiduè residebo: juro etiam obedientiam domino Decano et suis successoribus, fidelitatem ecclesiæ Sarum, et quod consuetudines antiquas ejusdem ecclesiæ ac statuta et consuetudines ecclesiæ Sarum, quatenus me seu officium meum Succentoris concernent, observabo." Then the account goes on "deinde dominus Decanus ipso Roberto *in habitu vicarii vestito* stallum in choro dicto officio Succentoriæ ab antiquo conveniens assignavit, et ipsum in eodem sedere fecit."

† This "ordinance" is contained in the Viring Reg., p. 43. It is headed "Ordinacio episcopi de consensu capituli ut Sub-Decanus et Succentor uti possint almuciis de calabro." The material portion of it is as follows, "Nos Robertus Sar. ecclesiæ minister humilis, ad honorem Dei . . . ac decorem domus Dei, videlicet ecclesiæ nostræ Sar. prædictæ, ut sicut *in distinctione ministrorum* honoratur, sic in dilatione hujusmodi *secundum gradus diversos differentia* habeatur, de consensu expresso et assensu Decani et Capituli, ac etiam de consensu et voluntate Willelmi Somerhill nunc Sub-Decani, et Roberti Peers de Keston Succentoris, . . . statuimus et statuendo concorditer ordinamus, ut præfati Sub-Decanus et Succentor ipsorumque successores totis temporibus futuris, *nisi canonici fuerint*, almuciis de calabro exterius et de minuto vario interius—(*ad differentiam et distinctionem personarum et canonicorum*, qui almuciis de minuto vario interius et de griseo exterius utuntur) —de cætero assumant et gerant."

The "almuces" to be worn by the Vicars, as directed in the statute in Roger de Mortival's code, entitled "De habitu Vicariorum," were to be of black cloth lined with ordinary goat-skin or wool, "pellibus agninis aut caprinis sub panno nigro," and this,— "*ut habitus Vicariorum a Canonicorum sit distinctus.*"

It would seem impossible to mistake the meaning of these different "ordinances," or "statutes," as settling the proper place of these cathedral 'officials,' to be *below* that of the Canons, and *above* that of the Vicars.

the precedence claimable by these cathedral officials. If they were canons, they took rank accordingly ;—if not, they ranked between the Canons and the Vicars Choral. In the case of a Succentor being a Vicar Choral he could claim precedence over his brother Vicars. This is very clearly shown in the record of Bishop R. Beauchamp's visitation, in 1468, as contained in the Machon Reg., p. 165. The Sub-Dean, William Nessingwick,* was a Canon-residentiary, and was summoned as one of the "capitulum," as the body of residentiaries was by this time sometimes called, and his name appears the sixth on the list, and below two canons who were not of the "Quatuor Personæ." The Succentor, William Cokkes, was not a Canon, but a Vicar Choral : his name appears *below* all the Canons resident or non-resident, and as the *first* of the body of Vicars Choral—thirty-one in number—who were summoned to appear at the Bishop's visitation.†

Sundry notices from capitular registers about the Sub-Dean.

It may be convenient, by way of illustrating the exact position held by the Sub-Dean and Succentor, as well as the nature of the "office" which they respectively fulfilled, to gather up from the episcopal, or capitular registers, such notices as may be illustrative of either of those points.

First of all, it may be mentioned that, in the Statute Book, H., *fol.* 84, there are what are called "Notæ sive observationes quædam," all of which bear more or less on the position of the Sub-Dean.‡ They are in the form

* In the year 1463 this same William Nessingwick as the "Locum Tenens" of the Dean visited various "prebends;" but in the account of such visitation in Miscell. Dec. MS., *fol. 4b*, it is significantly added that he did so, "*non ut Sub-Decanus.*"

† It may be observed that a similar principle as to 'precedence' seems to have been observed in the record of the Pentecostal Chapter of 1669. There the name of Richard Kent, the Sub-Dean, who was also a Canon, appears *twice*,—once as Prebendary of Major pars altaris, as the *third* "ex parte Cantoris," and again as Sub-Dean, but then as *below* all the prebendaries "ex parte Decani." The Succentor, John Stephens, who was not a Canon, appears but *once*, and that at *the bottom of the whole list.* See Cath. Com. Rep., App., p. 764.

‡ There are sundry entries in the capitular registers which seem to show that the relations between the Sub-Dean and the cathedral authorities, were at times matters of difficult adjustment. Thus, of Nicholas Godfrith, Sub-Dean in 1480, we read, "Protestatur nolle se jurisdictioni Decani, quoad subdecanatum, quovismodo subesse." Quoted in Seth Ward's Notitiæ, 117, from the Beauchamp Reg. (2), *fol.* 35. Again, in Harward's Acts, p. 63, we have, under the year 1506, "Correctio Sub-Decani ob contumelias in capitulum." Then we have an account in Harward's Memorials, p. 23, in the year 1517, of a "process commenced against Giles Hackluyt, the Sub-Dean, for insubordination in resisting the authority of the Locum Tenens of the Dean; and he protesting some years afterwards, "*se non admittere capitulum pro judicibus competentibus.*" Holt Reg., 47. He was compelled to submit to them ultimately, though, as it would appear, after many attempts to maintain an independent position.

of "*memoranda*:" a few of the more important are translated and subjoined:—

Mem:—In a convocation of all the Canons, Aug. 17, 1319, for the promulging, or reforming of certain statutes, Henry de la Wyle, Chancellor, was then the Dean's representative (*vices-gerens*) and commissary; Robert de Worth was *Sub-Dean*, and a Canon-residentiary, and yet he did not preside in chapter.

Mem:—A° 1342, March 20 . . John "dictus Petri" was installed by Elias de S. Albano, Chancellor, and 'Locum Tenens' of the Dean, in the prebendal stall of Stratford, and a place in chapter was afterwards assigned to him. There were present, besides the Chancellor, Walter de Wyvill, Treasurer, John de Kirkeby, Archdeacon of Dorset, R. de Querendon, *Sub-Dean*, and several other canons. Hemingsby Reg., p. 7.

Mem:—A° 1345—John de Kyrkeby, Archdeacon of Dorset, and Rob. de Baldock, Canons of Sarum, received a certain mandate to be "Locum Tenentes" of the Dean, he being in foreign parts. The chapter consisted, amongst others, of Elias de S. Albano, Chancellor, Ralph de Querendon, *Sub-Dean*, and several others. Hemingsby Reg., p. 9.

Mem:—A° 1346—Stephen de la Porta was admitted as a "canon and brother," in the person of his "procurator," by Richard Thurmerton, the Locum Tenens of the Dean, there being present also Elias de S. Albano, Chancellor, Rob. de Luffenham, Archdeacon of Sarum, Ralph de Querendon, *Sub-Dean*, John de Langeberge, and other canons.

Mem:—Edmund Cockerell, *Sub-Dean*, and Prebendary of Axford, was admitted into residence March 4, 1399, and died October 5, 1400. It does not appear from any entry in a capitular register that he was ever President of Chapter, or 'Locum Tenens' of the Dean.

The office of 'Penitentiary' annexed to that of Subdean.

The office of "Penitentiary,"* or "Confessor," was at the first quite

* The following are such names as have been met with in early charters of those who filled the office of "Penitentiary." The dates prefixed are the earliest years in which they are mentioned:—

1226 . . . Walter, Osm. Reg., lxxv. Lib. Evid., C. 125, 306.

1229 . . . Galfridus (Geoffrey). Lib. Evid., C. (1237). See also Hatcher and Benson, 731.

1270 . . . Symon; he was present at the election of Rob. de Wykhampton as Bishop of Sarum. Lib. Evid., C. 450.

1277 . . . William de Cerdestoke. He was present in 1288 at the election of Laurence Hawkeborne as Bishop of Sarum. Lib. Evid., C. 563. In a MS. (No. 153) in the cathedral library, entitled "Lectionarium in Evangelio," there is this note:—"Istum librum dedit dominus Walterus Scammel, Decanus Ecclesiæ Sar., A° 1277 in presentia Joh. de Burton, Præcentoris,—Symon de Micham, Cancellarii,—Willelmi, Sub-Decani,—Johannis, Succentoris,—et Willelmi, *Penitentiarii*."—See also Hatcher and Benson, 737.

distinct from that of the Sub-Dean, and was annexed to his office, as we have seen, by the statutes of Roger de Mortival. We meet with the name of Walter, as "Penitentiary," in the time of Bishop Richard Poore, and his name occurs among Canons of Sarum, in the deed by which Calne was annexed to the Treasurership. It is possible, that, even before the formal annexation of the duties of "Penitentiary" to his office, the Sub-Dean for the time being undertook that charge occasionally, but that there were two distinct offices at the first is clear from entries in the Book of Evidences. Thus in 1284 we have a mandate from the Archbishop of Canterbury directing the Sub-Dean, the Penitentiary, and the Succentor, or *any two of them*, to enquire into certain charges made against a Vicar Choral.*

The Sub-Dean's archidiaconal jurisdiction.

The Sub-Dean was archdeacon of the city and suburbs of Sarum. The Dean exercised *episcopal*, the Sub-Dean *archidiaconal*, jurisdiction. The settlement of his relations with the Chancellor, as regarded their respective rights over the students or scholars in Sarum, has been already alluded to. (p. 226.) As archdeacon of the city and suburbs, he was usually addressed by the courtesy-title of "venerable," and held his visitations in one or other of the churches of Sarum. In Hatcher and Benson's Salisbury (p. 761) extracts are given, from an old register of the Sub-Dean, of such visitations held, between 1476—1479, in the collegiate church of S. Edmund, or in the churches of S. Martin, and S. Thomas the Martyr. The matters enquired into embraced all such as are indicated, in a document printed in a previous part of this work (pp. 129—135), as being within the scope of an archdeacon's jurisdiction. Thus, in the extracts referred to, we have not only breaches of ecclesiastical discipline dealt with, such as violation of the sanctity of the Lord's Day, neglect of the offices of religion, delay in the execution of wills, but moral offences also, such as defamation, receiving stolen goods, unholy living, breach of promise, perjury, and the like.

The Sub-Dean's endowments and residence in the close.

The endowments of the Sub-Dean, as such, would seem to have been but slender. There was a small pension receivable from the Rectory of Haddon, reckoned as worth £2 13s. 8d., besides other trifling profits. In the year 1443 a house, described as "near S. Anne's Gate in the close of Sarum" was assigned as a residence to "John Pedewell," (then Sub-Dean), "and his successors."† It was opposite the common hall of the Vicars, and was held subject to the payment of certain small sums for

* Lib. Evid., C. 512.

† Hutchins Reg., *fol.* 59.

"obits." The house was given some few years ago by the cathedral authorities, with the sanction of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as a house of residence for the Vicar of S. Thomas.*

A 'preaching turn' given to the Sub-Dean.

A "preaching-turn" was first assigned to the Sub-Dean, in 1668, by Bishop Seth Ward, on the feast of the "Conversion of S. Paul." In the "Notitiæ," p. 127, the same bishop records the undertaking on the part of the Sub-Dean to comply with the requirement—"October 26, 1668. I, Richard Kent, being admitted to the Subdeanry of Sarum, doe promise to preach in the cathedral of Sarum upon the Feast-day of S. Paul (not falling on Sunday), or provide some one to preach on that day, until it be otherwise ordered."

The Sub-Dean released from the duties of residence.

Though, after the Reformation, the duties of the Sub-Dean, especially when the office of "Penitentiary" was abolished, must have been, as regards the cathedral, almost nominal, yet the obligation to "reside," as the "Quatuor Personæ" were required to do, still remained. In the year 1697, Bishop Burnet, in his first visitation of the cathedral, released these officials from residence in the strict sense (*in sensu stricto*), but expressed a hope that those who were Sub-Deans, from time to time, would be often present at divine service.†

The Cathedrals Act of 1840 deprived the Sub-Dean altogether of the slender revenues attached to his office, and even his house of residence in the close, as we have seen, was alienated. By a previous Act he was deprived of his archidiaconal jurisdiction. Happily, however, the "office," but that is all, remains,—to be revived, we will fain hope, some day, with well-defined powers and duties, though still, it may be, with slender endowments for their fulfilment.

The Succentor in earliest days a canon, and yet usually associated with the Vicars Choral.

As regards the Succentor, there is little doubt of his having been in earliest days, ordinarily one of the Canons of Sarum. "John, the Succentor" appears, even during the episcopate of Hubert Walter (*c.* 1190) as holding the prebend of "Rotescamp" (Roscomb); and the name of "Anastasius" is familiar to all who know anything of the early charters of the cathedral. His name is given, on p. 192, as on the earliest complete list that we have of the Canons of Sarum, and as holding, in 1226, the

* Cath. Com. Rep., App., p. 420.

† Statute Book II., p. 139. "Sub-Decanus et Succentor non tenentur ad residentiam perpetuam in sensu stricto; optandum est equidem ut frequenter adsint in precibus publicis, sed ipsorum et successorum ipsorum conscientias eatenus obligare non volumus."

prebend of "Stratford." Walter de la Wyle moreover held this office in 1263, when he was elected Bishop of Sarum.

And yet, from the very first, this "official" of the cathedral has, *quâ* Succentor, always been identified, we might almost say, more or less reckoned, with the Vicars Choral.

Thus, among the earliest provisions for special services in the cathedral, was one by Richard Poore for daily celebration of the mass of the Blessed Virgin in the Lady Chapel, and for the sustentation of this service he appropriated the Rectory of Laverstock,* and that church has belonged, even down to our days, to the "Commonalty of the Vicars Choral." No long time afterwards (*c.* 1225), in order to secure the better observance of this daily mass, he granted a charge of *Ten marks* on the church of Bremel (Bremhill) in augmentation of the revenues applicable to this special purpose.† The condition he annexed was, that *thirteen* Vicars should be present each day, "*one of whom should be the Succentor of Sarum*," none other, at that time, than Anastasius, of whom we have just made mention, and he further directed, that each Vicar attending such daily mass should receive *one penny* at the hands of the Succentor." He further granted "one hide of land at Stratford," the management of which was to be in the hands of the Succentor, for the "better celebration of the mass of the Blessed Virgin at Sarum."‡ The receipts from this land at Stratford were reckoned among the profits of the Succentor to a recent period.§

Sundry 'ordinances' respecting the Succentor.

Of other matters bearing on the same point,—namely, the ordinance of Bishop Hallam directing the Succentor to wear an *almuce* different from that worn by Canons,—the entry of the Succentor as the head of the Vicars Choral in the formal record of Bishop Beauchamp's visitation in

* See Wilts Archæol. Mag. xviii., 253.

† Amongst the "pensions" received by the Vicars Choral, in the time of Henry VIII., was one of £20 from the Vicar of Bremhyll. Val. Eccl. ii., 84.

‡ The documents relating to this endowment, four in number, are in Lib. Evid., C. 500. The material portions are as follows:—with regard to the *ten marks* from the church of Bremel it is said, "Singulis vero diebus intersint 13 Vicarii, horis beatæ Mariæ ante altare ejusdem dicendis, et missæ celebrandæ, *quorum unus erit Succentor Sarum*. . . . et singuli de prædictis cum fuerint præsentes singulos denarios recipient per manum Succentoris,"—and with regard to the "hyde" of land at Stratford which is given "pro missâ beatæ Mariæ apud Sarum celebrandâ," it is added "cujus hydæ terræ *procurationem* habebit Succentor Sarum."

§ See Bishop Seth Ward's Notitiæ, p. 129.

1468,—as well as the admission of the Succentor in the "habit" of a Vicar Choral,—mention has been already made. (p. 265—67.)

In the year 1442, an ordinance was passed, directing that at the admission of any new Vicar Choral there should always be present "six Vicars Choral, together with the Succentor" (*unà cum Succentore*). The said ordinance goes on to name those who shall so assist the Succentor—namely *two* "ex quarterio Decani,"—*two* "ex quarterio Cantoris,"—*one* "ex quarterio Cancellarii,—and *one* "ex quarterio Thesaurarii." And in Walton's index to the capitular registers, there is a reference made to an extract concerning the same from the "Statute Book of the Vicars Choral," which he speaks of as having been at that time (Aug., 1671) "in the hands of William Pope, Vicar."

This same association with the Vicars Choral is continued after the Reformation, though then the duties of the Succentor were much lessened through the introduction of Lay Vicars, of whom the Organist is always one. In 1554, however, we read of the appointment of William Walker as Succentor and of "a place in choir being assigned to him where E. Mitchell (late Succentor) used to sit, in order that he might be *the better heard by all the Vicars Choral.*"* Moreover, in 1568, we have a certificate from "John Sheppard (Succentor), and Thomas Curtis, *John Sheppard*, John Amery, Walter Nowell, and William Palmer, Vicars Choral, under their seal (*sigillatim*), addressed to the President and Chapter, to the effect that one John Fellbridge,—*propter defectum honestatis morum*,"—ought not to be perpetuated as a Vicar Choral.†

Endowments and residence of the Succentor.

It was at an early period, that the office of Succentor was endowed with the Rectory of Ebbesbourne Wake. A house also was assigned to the Succentor Aug. 27, 1440. It was conveyed to William Berwyk, then Succentor, and his successors, subject to the payment of certain "obits," and is described as a house within the close, "opposite the western entrance of the cathedral, situated between the house of the chaplains of the chantry of Lord Hungerford on one side, and a small house near the house of the Dean on the other side."

A 'preaching-turn' given to the Succentor.

In the year 1675, Bishop Seth Ward assigned to the Succentor a "preaching-turn" on the festival of S. Barnabas in each year. In his

* Holt Reg., 42. This Succentor, however, seems to have been deprived of his office immediately afterwards.

† Blacker Reg., 89.

"Notitiæ" (p. 128) he gives a copy of the promise of the Succentor to comply with this decree—"Dec. 20, 1675. I, William West, being admitted to the Sub-Chantership of Sarum doe promise to preach in the cathedral church of Sarum on the Feast-day of S. Barnabas, not falling on Sunday, or provide some one to preach on that day, untill it be otherwise ordered."

VI. The Vicars Choral.*

Original number of Vicars Choral.

Every Canon of Sarum was required to nominate a Vicar, who was to be in the same grade of Holy Orders as himself, and was held responsible for a certain amount of stipend payable to him. From this obligation, in virtue of the prebend which he held, the Bishop himself, though released from the necessity of residence, was not free. So that at one time there must have been in all some *fifty-three* Vicars connected with the cathedral. And even to a very recent period, one of the Vicars Choral was called the Dean's Vicar, notwithstanding the very great reduction in their numbers.†

Earliest statutes concerning Vicars Choral.

There is no mention of Vicars in either of the foundation-charters which purport to have the authority of S. Osmund. Nevertheless, at a very early period, we meet with a statute, passed in the year 1214, during the time that Richard Poore, afterwards Bishop, held the dignity of Dean, entitled "Super conditione Vicariorum," which shows that by that time they were a fully recognised portion of the cathedral body.‡ For it not only regulates the payment which they were to receive from the *communa*, which was to be ordinarily *one penny* each day, and *two-pence* on certain double feasts and other occasions, but enacts that, after full and formal admission as a Vicar, no one "should be removed without urgent and

* The term "Minor Canon" at Salisbury really meant a Canon in one of the "minor orders." It is therefore historically incorrect to use it there as synonymous with that of "Vicar Choral." Neither, as is sometimes supposed, did the Cathedrals Act (1840) abolish the latter name. Legislating, in one and the same Act of Parliament, for cathedrals of the Old and New Foundation, it simply, in its interpretation clause, (§93,) declares that, "in the *construction* of the Act," when the term Minor Canon is used it shall "be construed to extend to, and *include*, every Vicar, Vicar Choral, Priest Vicar, and Senior Vicar, being a member of the choir in any cathedral or collegiate church." In a subsequent Act, (3 and 4 Victoria cp. 39 § 15) the same term Minor Canon was "not to be construed to extend to, or *include*, any other than a Spiritual Person."

† Cath. Com. Rep., Append., p. 675.

‡ Amongst the charters in the muniment-room, are (1) Carta Ricardi [Poore] Epī et capituli de stipendiis vicariorum (A° 1214), and (2) Confirmatio cartæ vicariorum per Stephanum [Langton] Cantuar. Archiep. data anno secundo relaxationis generalis interdicti Angliæ. Drake's Index, p. 127.

manifest cause." Moreover there are other provisions in this same statute regarding bequests made to "the Vicars," which show that they were acknowledged to be members of the cathedral, in their degree, as much as the Canons. We should probably be not far wrong in believing that the institution of Vicars dated from a period almost, if not quite, as early as the foundation of the cathedral itself.*

About the same time as the statute just referred to, there were two other "ordinances" passed, the one concerning their "ordinary habit" in choir, and the other respecting "silence and general behaviour" in the cathedral. By the latter all conversation except "*de bonis moribus*," and this only in a subdued tone, was forbidden either in choir or presbytery, because they were places specially dedicated to prayer (*specialiter orationibus deputata*); and in all other parts of the cathedral, in which they might converse together, such conversation was to be free from all noise (*omnimodo tumultu careat colloquium.*†

* As this is the earliest statute respecting the Vicars, it may be as well to give all its material portions. It is contained in the Osmund Reg., *fol.* lvi., and is entitled "Carta super conditione Vicariorum," and is as follows :—

"Cum aliquis vicarius ad aliquam vicariam præsentatus fuerit et admissus de cætero non poterit amoveri nisi de causa enormâ et manifestâ.

"Quilibet vicarius singulis diebus *denarium diurnum* recipiet nomine communæ quicquid contingat de communâ canonicorum. In festis vero duplicibus, et in tribus diebus rogationum, *duos denarios* nomine communæ recipiet, et in die octavarum Assumptionis beatæ Virginis, et in festo sancti Martini. Cum autem Canonicus residens fuerit, nihilominus vicarius ejus prædictam communam recipiet, sive fuerit ad mensam, sive non.

"Cum vero vicarius de itinere redierit communam illius diei recipiet quâcunque horâ venerit. Si quis vero vicarius fortè matutinis non interfuerit, rationabili causâ impediente, nihilominus communam illius diei recipiet.

"Si quid legatum fuerit canonicis specialiter vel alicujus boni viri dono collatum, soli canonici illud percipient.

"Si quid legatum fuerit vicariis specialiter tanquam vicariis vel alicujus boni viri dono collatum, soli vicarii illud percipient.

"Si quid legatum fuerit *communæ* vel alicujus boni viri dono collatum, sine expressione canonicorum vel vicariorum, tantum inde vicarius quantum et canonicus residens percipiet.

"Et si fortè canonicus, vel vicarius, absens fuerit pro negotiis ecclesiæ, per considerationem capituli dum absens fuerit communam percipiet et expensas necessarias."

† These "ordinances" are entitled respectively "Constitutio de habitu et honestate clericorum" (Osmund Reg., *fol.* lvi.), and "Statutum de silentio et gestu in choro" (Stat. Book H., 47). In the former it is ordered "Quod cappas habeant nigras integritate decentes et ad minus talares (*albs*) cum superpellicio cappæ longitudinem non excedente. Installati pilliolis (*caps*) nigris utantur. Tam installati quam non installati calciamenta habeant honestati et religioni convenientia, et alia indumenta clericorum decentia et in nullo reprehensibilia."

A few years afterwards, in 1222, in a statute principally referring to the Canons, entitled "*constitutio de residenciâ faciendâ*," we have some important regulations respecting the Vicars. The original words of the statute are given in a foot-note,—the following is a translation of them :—*

"On the decease of any Vicar of the Church of Sarum, the Canon whose Vicar he was, being in England shall within three months present another suitable Vicar to the Dean: otherwise the collation to the same shall devolve on the Dean.

"Any Vicar so presented to the Dean, and admitted after examination, shall be on probation for one year during which he shall learn the Psalter and Antiphonar, and know them by heart. If, during that time, he approve himself as competent and of good character, he shall then remain a *perpetual* Vicar. Otherwise another suitable Vicar, on the presentation of the Canon, shall be substituted by the Dean, according to the form aforesaid.

"A Vicar when admitted shall swear canonical obedience to the Dean, and fidelity to the church, and that he will faithfully "acquit" his "lord," and in all things be true to him. If however a Vicar be negligent in fulfilling the "canonical hours," or in any other way behave himself in a bad or unseemly manner, and, after having been admonished by the Dean, have not amended these things, he shall be punished in chapter before the Dean and Chapter according to their judgment.

"Whensoever there shall be a general convocation of Canons, the Dean shall deliver letters to the several Vicars of the Canons to be summoned, and enjoin them, in virtue of their oath of obedience, that they transmit the same to their "lords" (dominis) at their prebends, they receiving from the Canons any expense they may incur in the aforesaid matter."

Regulations when Robert de Wykehampton was dean.

Nearly fifty years would seem to have elapsed before any fresh statute was passed concerning the Vicars. But in 1268, when Robert de Wyke-

* "Obeunte Vicario Sarum ecclesiæ, Canonicus cujus fuit Vicarius, in Anglia existens, infra tres menses a die obitus vicarii computandos vicarium idoneum Decano presentet, alioquin devolvetur ex tunc collatio vicariæ ad Decanum. Vicarius autem a Decano cum examinatione admissus primo anno in probatione existens psalterium et antiphonarium addiscat et corde tenus sciat. Et si in officio ecclesiæ et bonis moribus medio tempore proficerit, ex tunc perpetuus maneat vicarius. Admissus autem vicarius jurabit Decano canonicam obedientiam et fidelitatem ecclesiæ et quòd fideliter acquietabit dominum suum, et ei per omnia fidelis existat. Porro si vicarius negligens fuerit in prosecutione horarum canonicarum vel alias malè conversetur vel inhonestè, et a Decano commonitus hoc non emendaverit, in capitulo coram Decano et Capitulo secundum eorum arbitrium puniatur. Item, quandocunque facienda fuerit generalis convocatio canonicorum tradet Decanus literas vicariis canonicorum vocandorum et injunget eis in virtute obedientiæ quod dominis suis transmittant ad præbendas, a quibus sumptus propter hoc faciendos recipiant."—Statute Book H., 114.

hampton, afterwards Bishop, held the dignity of Dean, some important regulations were made, partly, as is alleged in the body of the statute, on account of negligence on the part of some of the Vicars themselves. After reciting the custom, which it declares to be '*ex antiquo*,' of Canons appointing each a Vicar—"*in ordine quem præbendæ ipsius cura requirit*"—who should be continually resident, and of the vicars each receiving a certain daily sum from the *communa*, and also a certain sum from their respective Canons, varying according as they were Priests, Deacons, or Sub-Deacons, it goes on to enact that a Vicar absent without cause from Matins should lose his share of the *communa* for the day. It then further recites that in order to encourage their attendance at the offices, both in *day* and *night*, Robert de Karevil, who was Treasurer 1246—1267, had given a sum from which an extra *halfpenny* (*obolum*) each day was to be added to the ordinary allowance. Not a few of the Vicars, it would appear, contented themselves with the attendance at the office of Matins *only*, and still claimed their grant from the *communa*; hence by this statute it was enacted, that, unless they were present also at the other canonical hours, they should not only lose their daily allowance, but, in the event of persistence in their neglect, should be visited with severer penalties. There is one other inhibition contained in this statute, which is that it shall be unlawful for the Canons to employ their Vicars in stewardships, or any secular occupations, which might cause them to neglect their special duties in the cathedral, and threatening both Canons and Vicars with punishment in the event of their disregarding this monition for the time to come.

Provisions in the code of Roger de Mortival.

In the code of statutes, issued by Roger de Mortival in 1324, there are no less than *eight* of them,* which have distinct reference to the Vicars. Thus it is ordered that henceforth license of absence for limited periods is to be obtained only from the Dean, or President of the Chapter,—that at least *thirteen* Vicars from the "Decani" side of the choir, and *thirteen* from the "Cantoris" side, should always be present at each of the services daily—

* These are (1) § xxix. De admissione, residencia et ministerio vicariorum,—(2) § xxx. De habitu vicariorum,—(3) § xxxi. De vita et conversatione ministrantium in ecclesiâ Sarum. (4) § xxxii. De ministrorum absentiâ minimè procurandâ. (5) § xxxiii. Quando, per quos, et ubi debent ad mensam ministri ecclesiæ invitari. (6) § xxxiv. De ministris ecclesiæ exterius beneficiatis. (7) § xxxv. Ne extra clausum sint in mensâ Vicarii nec infra mensam teneant exterorum. (8) § xxxvii. De ministrorum rebellione et contumacia reprimendis. The *first* and *sixth* (§§ xxix., xxxiv.) are printed *in extenso* in the Cath. Com. Rep., Append., pp. 379, 383.

that if any Vicar fail in his examination at the close of his year of probation to satisfy the authorities he should not be perpetuated—that each Vicar is to fulfil his duty in person, and in case of infirmity, or other inevitable cause, may only have a brother-vicar (*con-vicarium*) as a substitute—that due reverence is to be shewn in the time of service, and in entering or leaving the church they are to bow reverently before the altar (*devotè se coram altari inclinando*).

Directions as to the 'habit' of the Vicars, in and out of choir.

In two of the statutes* referred to, very minute directions are given as to the "habit" or dress to be worn in or out of choir,—and also as to the life and conversation of the Vicars. In choir they were, in order that a distinction might be made between them and the canons, to use almuces extending only to their waists, which were not to be made either of fine or coarse minever or grey fur, but were to be of black cloth lined with the wool of lambs or of goats. Moreover, their choir-copes (or cloaks, for the word *capa* is used for any long kind of vestment), were to be of simple character, remarkable neither for brevity or length, extending only to their feet, with moderate hoods (*capuciis*) suitable to their standing. Their surplices were to be plain and close-fitting, not curiously worked, and they were never to use rochets except they chanced to celebrate mass. Abroad their dress was to be simple and becoming, unlike that worn by military men, braided neither externally nor internally, especially in the case of those who had been advanced to the priesthood. Neither were they allowed to wear curiously wrought mantles, such as then were termed "German

* These statutes are entitled respectively "De habitu Vicariorum" and "De vitâ et conversatione ministrantium in ecclesiâ Sarum." The former is as follows:—"Ordinamus quod almiciæ vicariorum ultra zonam nullatenus extendantur, quas etiam non minuto vel grosso vario aut griseo sed pellibus duntaxat agninis aut caprinis sub panno nigro volumus duplicari, capas vero chori gerant honestas, non longitudine nimia vel brevitate notandas sed ad terram duntaxat extensas, cum capuciis juxta statum illorum ut convenit moderatis. Extra chorum præterea omnes et singuli gerant habitum competentem, et illi maximè qui in sacerdotio fuerint constituti exteriorem vestem habeant dissimilem militari utpote anterius vel posterius non birratam: qui et capucium dum in mensa fuerint aliena habeant circa collum, ad mensas canonicorum non aliter admittendi. Superpellicia autem cum in albis fuerint gerant plana et non constricta, nec opere consutorio curiosius complicata. Nunquam vero usuri rochettis nisi cum celebraverint ipsi fortè missam, eo quod loco superpellicii quidam rochetta hujusmodi deferentes, ab injunctis sibi officiis per Rectores chori quibus in hac parte parere ex usu et antiqua consuetudine astringuntur, se consueverunt frequentius in ecclesiæ dedecus excusare. Proviso quod nullus vicariorum, vel etiam aliorum clericorum in dictâ ecclesiâ ministrantium, vestibus illis quæ mantella "Almanniæ" vulgariter nuncupantur, aut capellis diversis peciis coloratis seu depictis, caligisve scaccatis rubeis aut viridibus, publicè utatur."

mantles," or small capes of different pieces coloured or embroidered (*i.e.*, patch-work), or half-boots in chequers red and green. And in life and conversation, they were to shew that they recognised their high calling, and to avoid in word and deed all that might give occasion for scandal. They were neither to frequent the tables of strangers, nor to be without the Close after the ringing of the curfew.

Tendency to insubordination among the Vicars.

Certain expressions in the statutes would seem to imply that there had been irregularities among the Vicars, and some insubordination arising, no doubt, from their struggles for an independent position. Thus in § xxxi., on "the life and conversation of the Vicars," it is stated distinctly that the object of this code of statutes was "ut vitæ puritas in ministris ecclesiæ fulgeat clarius in futurum:" and in § xxxiv., after reciting the confusion that arises when "a disciple smites his teacher, and a son rises against his parent," it goes on to remind the Vicars that in no sense are they the equals, but the inferiors of the canons—*in nullo pares sed subjectos canonicorum*—and that continued disobedience shall be visited with punishment, and ultimately with removal from their office.

Vicars not allowed to hold a benefice away from the cathedral.

On one point moreover the statutes were very explicit—(in § xxxiv. which is headed "De ministris ecclesiæ exterius beneficiatis),—namely in forbidding any vicar, on the ground that he was bound to serve the canon who appointed him by attending the services both by night and day (*in horis diurnis et nocturnis*), to hold any benefice away from the cathedral. Thenceforth no one was to be appointed a vicar, unless he first of all resigned any benefice he might previously hold; and, in the event of his accepting any such benefice after his appointment, he was to cease *ipso facto* to be a vicar of the cathedral. During the three hundred years following the passing of this statute, it was repeatedly acted upon. In fact the registers of 1686 contain the copy of a decree of the Court of Arches for the removal of J. Hopkins from his office of vicar on this ground.*

License granted to the Vicars to hold lands and rents.

In the year 1338, (May 23,) some fourteen years after the promulgation of the statutes of which we have been writing, Edward III. gave the

* See Cathed. Com. Rep., App., 383, where references are given to such cases, all the particulars of which are very fully given in the capitular registers, between 1393—1696. They are some *fifteen* in number. One of Archbishop Sancroft's "Articles of Enquiry" in 1687, as will be seen in a subsequent page, was directed especially to this matter, as to whether any of the Vicars Choral held any benefice away from the cathedral. A similar enquiry was made in Archbishop Laud's visitation of the cathedral. Histor. MSS. Comm. Rep., iv., 128.

Vicars of Sarum license to acquire lands, advowsons, or rents for themselves and their successors in augmentation of their *communa*, sufficient to provide them with *one halfpenny* (*unum obolum*) a day, over and above their then usual allowance. The document is a short one, and is printed by Hatcher and Benson (p. 744.) The conferring such a privilege on the Vicars was a virtual acknowledgement of that independent position which they had long been striving to establish as against the Canons, and which led to not a few conflicts between the Chapter of Sarum, and what soon afterwards came to be called the "Commonalty of the Vicars Choral."

Differences between the Canons and the Vicars.

For many years after this concession was made, we meet with repeated entries in the capitular registers showing very clearly that the relations between the Canons and the Vicars were by no means of an amicable nature. In 1355, and again in 1387*, special monitions are addressed to them, forbidding them to leave the Close, or to be in the city "after the curfew at S. Edmund's" had been rung. In 1385 and subsequent years we have penances enjoined by the authorities on offending Vicars,† and in 1388 warnings given to them concerning 'unlawful vigils' (*de illicitis vigiliis*), and against admitting strangers in their houses; and then we read of the infliction of a fine, in the loss of their portion of the *communa*, for absence from duty.‡ Shortly afterwards we have a dispute in chapter concerning the houses of the vicars, a monition to the younger vicars that they should shew respect to their elder brethren, and the strict enforcement of the rule that no vicar should hold with his cathedral appointment any other benefice.§

Charter of Incorporation granted to the Vicars.

In the year 1410, Henry IV. granted a Charter of Incorporation to the Vicars of the cathedral church of Sarum. They were to be allowed henceforth to choose one of their number who should be Procurator, and they were, under the style and designation of the "Procurator and Commonalty of Vicars" to have, as regards holding and managing property, all the rights of a body corporate. The charter is printed by Hatcher and Benson, p. 757. Its closing words are significant enough, for they seem specially inserted to guard against any infringement of the statutable relations in which the Vicars stood to the Dean and Chapter, and to preserve for the latter the control they claimed to exercise over them. The words referred to are as follows:—"Intentio tamen non existit, quin

* Corff Reg., 117 (1355), and Coman Reg., 69 (1387). † Coman Reg., 10, 65.
‡ Dunham Reg., 4, 6, 9, 13. § Ibid, 201, 258, 262.

Decanus et Canonici ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ et successores sui ad vicarias suas in eadem ecclesia, cum vacaverint, personas idoneas juxta antiqua statuta, ordinationes, et consuetudines illius possint canonicè præsentare; vicariique ejusdem ecclesiæ præfatis Decano et capitulo, et successoribus suis, *ac eorum correctioni et obedientiæ in omnibus licitis et canonicis subjaceant et intendant*, juxta antiquas consuetudines, ordinationes, et statuta supradicta, præsenti concessione nostrâ non obstante."

Payments recognised as due to the Vicars.

About this time we meet with the "ordinance" of Chapter* by which, of the sum paid by a Canon on entering on his 'full residence,' to which allusion has been already made (p. 245), *one hundred shillings* should be given to the Vicars and Choristers; and also as to the sums to be paid annually by each canon to his respective vicar, which were over and above any amount that he might receive from the *communa*. These were,—to a Priest Vicar *forty shillings*,—to a Deacon Vicar *thirty shillings*,—to a Sub-Deacon Vicar *two marks* (= £1 6s. 8d.)†

Other "ordinances" of chapter follow in quick succession. In 1440 the Vicars are admonished concerning their dress when out of the cathedral; any one of their number leaving the choir before matins were over was to be reckoned as absent; godly and pious books were to be read during their meals; Latin only was to be spoken after grace had been said.‡ Shortly afterwards we have "decrees," forbidding Vicars to play at ball (*ludere pila*) within the precincts of their common hall, or to carry arms in the close, or to go into the city without leave from the Dean or President of Chapter.§ Then it is ordered that the statutes and decrees affecting the Vicars shall be read to them, duly assembled for the purpose, four times each year; and lastly it is solemnly declared that a Vicar, who, after many warnings, proves hopelessly disobedient, or who, on account of immorality, is deprived, is perpetually excluded without the least hope of being again restored to his office.‖

Statutes of the Procurator and Commonalty of Vicars.

In the Hutchins Reg. (*fol.* 56), under the year 1442 we have a copy of what are called "Ordinationes factæ per communitatem vicariorum." They begin in the form of a petition, that the Dean and Chapter would depute two vicars to inquire into the value of the rectory of Broadwindsor, because the Vicar there had made many usurpations to the injury of the commonalty of the Vicars of Sarum; and further, that they would appoint

* Dunham Register, 327. † Hutchins Reg., 14.
‡ Hutchins Reg., 19. § Burgh Reg., 18, 37, 38. ‖ Ibid., 38, 49.

six or eight of the oldest or wisest of their number, in order to stay the strifes which were so frequently occurring in their common hall and in other places, to supervise annually all that related to their community, and to make a faithful report, together with their Procurator and under their common seal, to two Canons appointed by the Chapter for the purpose,—and then further, that they would enjoin on all Vicars the observance of the old and laudable custom, that every Vicar duly summoned by letter should be present at morning service, on the commemoration of the Blessed Virgin, to communicate and treat upon and concerning all things and matters respecting the said commonalty.

The statutes of the Vicars sanctioned by the chapter.

The chapter issued a decree in accordance with the above petition on December 10, 1442. Ten days afterwards, on December 20, the vicars, nominated for the purpose, appeared before the Treasurer, Gilbert Kymer, who was the 'Locum-tenens' of the Dean, and sundry other canons constituting a chapter in the house of the Treasurer, and submitted certain statutes agreed upon by themselves, as either customary or desirable for the regulation of their community, and the management of their "common hall" in which they for the most part had their meals, requesting the chapter at the same time to sanction them, and enforce their observance. This was done, and the statutes ordered to be duly entered by the chapter clerk on the capitular register.

These statutes or ordinances are *ten* in number, and relate almost entirely to the management of the common hall; containing a number of minute regulations as to fines on entrance, or for disobedience of rules, using improper language, or treating any of their "con-vicarii" with rudeness or violence. They regulated also the payments to be made, and also the terms on which strangers might be admitted. In addition to the "Procurator," who was as it were the 'custos' or warden of the community, there were to be two vicars chosen annually as "supervisors," and these were to exercise a general superintendence over the management, looking to the various goods and chattels belonging to them; and also two "seneschals" or stewards, to be elected from time to time,* whose duty it was to provide all necessaries for the table and to give a weekly account of the expenditure. It is amusing to observe how sharp an eye they kept on the latter officers, for whenever one of the stewards went into the town, for the

* The words of the statute are,—"Duo sint seneschalli per ordinem electi de quindena in quindenam," &c. Hutchins Reg., 57.

purchase of bread or beer or other necessaries, one of the supervisors—"*pro firmiori testimonio in hâc parte*"—was always to accompany him.

In the Burgh Reg. (*ff* 52, 54), under the date of Octob. 10, 1449, we have an abstract of all the regulations made concerning the Vicars, under the head of 'Decreta tangentia vicarios.' They are simply a repetition of those of which we have already spoken, with one or two additions. These are, that the festival of S. Hugh, formerly Bishop of Lincoln, should be celebrated with due honour every year on the 15th of the calends of December (Nov. 17),—that certain hymns should be sung at the festival of S. Mary Magdalen,—that Vicars of the "second form" should not use "almuces"—and that a Vicar accused of incontinency should stand in the *second* form, and, on being convicted of such for the third time, should be forthwith deprived of his office, without the least hope of being re-instated.

Abuses among the Vicars in the fifteenth century.

Notwithstanding all these ordinances, the state of the Vicars Choral would seem to have been anything but creditable to themselves, or satisfactory to the authorities. In 1471 Bishop Richard Beauchamp issued another statute defining exactly the qualifications necessary for any one who would be perpetuated as a Vicar of the Church of Sarum.* The discoveries, or *detecta* as they were termed, at his several visitations, reveal a sad state of things. Amongst other matters it was complained by some that there had been no regular account of Vicars' profits and possessions for some years, and that one Richard Sussex, who had been their communar for six years, owed them £20 for stall-wages, and moreover had forged a receipt, and otherwise behaved dishonestly.† Again, so constant was the neglect of the statutes especially concerning them, that the Dean had them all carefully copied out on parchment and so fixed on a wooden tablet, which was to be suspended by the supervisors in their common hall. Special charges were made against some in particular, not only for neglect of duty in the cathedral, but for swearing, brawling, fighting, even at times to the shedding of blood, in their common hall. In reply to the first charge, the Vicars pleaded the smallness of their number, especially of those in priests' orders—they would seem now to have been but *thirty-one* in all‡—and implied that difficulties were put in the way of their having their number complete, by the Dean and other authorities; but the ready

* The statute is given in full in the Machon Reg., *fol.* 213. † Ibid, *fol.* 172.

‡ There were *thirty-one* Vicars at the time of Bishop Beauchamp's visitation of the cathedral in 1468. Machon Reg., p. 165.

reply, that they would be only too willing to accept any fit and proper persons as Vicars, showed where the real difficulty lay.*

There are but few entries in the capitular registers during the next fifty years concerning the Vicars; but such as we meet with are of much the same character as those of which we have been writing. Thus in Harward's Memorials, under the year 1502 (p. 13), we have certain '*detecta*' against some of the Vicars;—in the following year (p. 15) a special monition is addressed to them; and in 1516 (p. 136), one of their body, for laying violent hands on a clerk, is forbidden to enter the choir. Their numbers were probably decreasing, partly in consequence of the negligence of Canons in appointing them, or at all events in paying them their stall-wages. This latter grievance is expressly alluded to in the returns made to the Royal Commissioners in the time of Henry VIII.†

The institution of Lay Vicars as substitutes in part for Vicars Choral.

After the Reformation, we meet with Lay Vicars. The earliest mention of one by name is in 1551, but the entry implies that they were then recognised as members of the cathedral body.‡ They were in fact substitutes for the clerical Vicars Choral, in an important part of their duty. Of course, much of the service previously demanded of the Vicars Choral had ceased. The daily mass, and constant round of services, were no longer celebrated; in the place of the former, we meet with the decree of chapter that the "Communion should be celebrated on the first Sunday of each month," followed by an order that the Vicars should themselves habitually receive it on such occasions.

Payments to be made to Lay Vicars.

In the Mortimer Register (p. 160), under the year 1605, we have an important ordinance concerning the Vicars, both clerical and lay.§ A few years previously, there had been a decree concerning their number, and it had then been determined that there should be *eight* lay vicars, to each of whom was to be paid the annual stipend of £8 13s. 4d. On account of the smallness of this stipend, great difficulty was found in filling up the number. Hence it was decreed, in 1605, when the Deanry was held by John Gordon, that thereafter there should be *six* clerical, and *seven* lay

* Decanus et Capitulum *libentissimè* acceptare vellent personas honestas et idoneas si quas in hac parte invenire possent. Misc. Dec., MS., 38.

† Valor Eccl. II., 85.

‡ In the Holt Reg., 27, we find this entry:—"Patricius Ford, laicus, renuntiat titulum ad proximum officium Vicarii choralis laici."

§ This 'ordinance' of the Dean and Chapter is printed *in extenso* in the Appendix to Cath. Com. Rep., p. 384.

vicars, the pay of the latter being increased to £12 a year. This said sum was to be paid by the clerical Vicars Choral to their brethren, who were in fact their lay-substitutes, the chapter granting them such allowance from the *communa* as could be demanded for *fifteen* Vicars. Shortly afterwards, as appears from a deed in the Muniment Room, dated July 19, 1623, we meet with an agreement and consent of the Vicars Choral for the maintenance of *seven* laymen at a stipend to each of £20 per annum.*

Divers notices in capitular registers of Vicars Choral and Lay Vicars.

In the Appendix to the Report of the Cathedral Commissioners (p. 385) are a number of references to acts of chapter relating to Vicars Choral and Lay Vicars. They are principally monitions for divers faults, such as absence from sermons on Sundays and Festivals, leaving the church after the Nicene Creed, being late for divine service, and not attending Holy Communion on Christmas Day, Easter, and the first Sunday after Easter (*dominica in albis*).

Decree of Chapter concerning Vicars.

In the time of Dean Pierce a formal decree of chapter was once more issued concerning the Vicars. As it is brief, we give it in the original:—

Sept. 22, 1676. Nos Decanus et capitulum . . . . decernimus, ordinamus, et statuimus,—

(1) Ut vicarii laicique chorales cum gravitate chorum ingrediantur. In ingressu et exitu cum omni reverentiâ sanctum numen adorent, per totum officium sine omni strepitu et indecoro devotè se gerant, partes quæ singulis incumbent, sive cantando sive legendo, prompti alacresque peragant.

(2) Ut nemini eorum liceat a precibus matutinis aut vespertinis quotidianis, cœnæque dominicæ officio in dominicis, aliisque festis, se absentare, nec ad ea tardè venire, nec exire ante officium finitum, sine causâ rationabili per decanum, locum-tenentem, aliumve præsidentem capituli, approbandâ."†

Return to 'Articles of Enquiry' in archiepiscopal visitation.

Amongst the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian Library (No. 143, *fol.* 178) are the answers of the Vicars Choral to the 'articles of inquiry' at the visitation of William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, in July 1687. The following extracts will give the substance of them:—

"There are *six* vicars choral, and *seven* lay clerks, and *six* choristers.

"We are incorporated in the name of the 'Proctor and Commonalty of Vicars' of the cathedral church of Sarum, by charter 11 Henry IV., which has never been renewed or altered.

* Drake's Index, p. 127.

† Append. to Cath. Com. Rep., p. 385.

"There are no goods or chattels, or any stock belonging to the corporation, and the income is about £30. There are two officers to collect and gather the revenue. The chief officer is called the Procurator or Communar of the Vicars, the other the Collector.

"We are governed by the power and tenor of the charter, and by the statutes of the church, and are subject to the Dean and Chapter "quoad correctionem morum."

"We are admitted by the Dean and Chapter, with the approbation of the Vicars only, and take oaths of allegiance and canonical obedience to the Dean and Chapter.

"According to the statutes of the church, the Vicars and Laymen attend service in quire morning and evening, save with leave on urgent occasion, though they sometimes go out before prayers are done.

"They reverently submit themselves to the Dean and Chapter.

"They have five basses, four tenors, and four contra-tenors. The singing men are paid £20 by the Procurator and Commonalty of Vicars Choral. The choristers are decently apparelled, with a considerable allowance from the Master of the Choristers.

"The members of the quire employ their time out of church in reading pious books, and are not frequenters of taverns or ale-houses, but are of a religious conversation.

"We have a good pair of organs, and a most skillful organist."

The return is signed by Sylvester Pope, Christopher London, William Powell, John Hopkins, Samuel Jecocke, Charles Barnes.*

Recent number of Vicars and regulations concerning them.

No very long time after this return was made the number of Vicars Choral was reduced to *five*, and they would seem to have fulfilled as much as possible of their duties by their lay deputies. For on August 13, 1711, we meet with this act of chapter,—"Resolved and ordered by the Dean and Chapter that on all Litany dayes for the future the Litany shall be chaunted out by one of the Vicars Choral, and not by *two lay singers* as it hath been usually done."

For many years past there have been only *four* Vicars-Choral. To the seven Lay Vicars, of whom the organist is always reckoned as one, there have been added three supernumeraries. All the regulations made con-

* It is also mentioned that four of the Vicars Choral, despite of the statute "De ministris ecclesiæ exterios beneficiatis," to which reference has been made (p. 278), held separate benefices: William Powell was vicar of Britford, to which he had been nominated by the Precentor, Dr. Whitby; John Hopkins was vicar of Combe, on the King's nomination; Samuel Jecock, Vicar of South Newton, by appointment of the Earl of Pembroke; and Charles Barnes, curate of Laverstock, a benefice which has always belonged to the Vicars Choral.

cerning their attendance at the cathedral are detailed in the appendix to the Cathedral Commissioners' Report (p. 386).

From the same report (p. 387) we learn, that, as regards the Vicars-Choral, "there have not been for many years any formal regulations for their attendance, but the existing practice is for them to attend church a week each in turns, and to appoint one of their number to attend for the body on Sundays." That the general duty was binding on *each* of them to be present "in quire both morning and evening," would seem to have been acknowledged in their own returns (p. 284) to Archbishop Sancroft's "Articles of Enquiry" in 1687; so that the "custom" of *one* Vicar-Choral representing the whole body is but of very modern growth, and in any case thoroughly alien to the spirit of the oath which in olden times was taken when a Vicar-Choral was perpetuated. And one cannot but feel, with Bishop Hamilton, how very little such a practice "expresses the pious intentions of our founders, who thought that *fifty-three* canons, and as many vicars, were not more than enough to represent to their God and to their brethren, the homage and love which should animate the worship of the Church of Christ."*

The Vicar, or Curate, of the Close.

One of the Vicars Choral is now usually appointed Vicar of the Close. This is, it is conceived, a post-reformation office, and he who holds it is, we may presume, the representative of the Dean, who was himself primarily responsible for all that there concerned the "cure of souls," and the "correction of morals." (See above, p. 215.) The Vicar of the Close would seem also to have been answerable for the early morning service,† to which reference is made in a subsequent page. (p. 292.) He was appointed by the Dean with consent of the Chapter, and is commonly termed "Curatus clausi."‡ And in 1696, when John Smedmore, a Vicar Choral, was appointed to the office of "Parochus sive Curatus clausi," it is said to

* Cath. Com. Rep., App., p. 708.

† Thus in the Mortimer Reg., 164, under date of 1604, we read, "Parochus admittitur ad legend. *matutinas* in ecclesiâ cathedrali Sarum." This early service, we may presume, corresponded, in some degree, with the ancient custom. Thus we meet with mention of "altare *matutinale*" (Dunham Reg., 7); and of "Roger," described, in 1389, as "capellanus *matutinalis*," (Ibid, 128.) In 1561, we read of "*primum matutinale officium.*" Holt Reg., 68.

‡ In Walton's Index to the Shuter Reg., p. 33, under date of 1631, we have this entry, "Will[s] London, curatus clausi,—decanus contulit curam libertatis clausi ecclesiæ cathedralis Sarum, cum consensu capituli."—In 1660 James Clerk, and in 1662, George Lowe, were respectively admitted to the office of "curatus clausi." Shuter Reg., 7, 18.

have been "*sub conditionibus*,"—no doubt those which were usually made to prevent all mistakes, or the claim, it may be, of an independent jurisdiction,—which were that he should execute his duties in person, or by a deputy approved by the Dean and Chapter, and that if hindered by sickness he should, if required, peaceably leave the office.*

Estates belonging to the Vicars.

It only remains to be added that the separate estates belonging to the Vicars-Choral consisted in the Rectory of Laverstock in Wilts, and of Broadwindsor in Dorset, besides lands and tenements at West Hanney in Berks, Stotyngway in Dorset, and Orcheston S. George in Wilts. They had, in addition, a number of rents from houses in New Sarum, besides sundry "pensions." A list of these last-named houses is given in Hatcher and Benson's Salisbury, p. 819. At the time of the Valor, in the reign of Henry VIII., the whole annual value was estimated at £236 11s. 6d.†

Common Seal of the Vicars.

There is an engraving of the common seal once used by the Vicars-Choral, and which, judging from its general character, is of very early date, at the commencement of the History of Salisbury. (Plate I. No. xi.) The inscription is "S[IGILLUM] COMŪNE VICARIORUM ECCLESIÆ SARESBIRIENSIS.‡"

Oaths taken by the Vicars.

The two oaths taken by the Vicars in olden times,—the one on their first admission, the other on their second admission at the close of their year of probation,—were as follows:—

(1) Ego N. . . vicarius ecclesiæ cathedralis ecclesiæ Sarum juro per hæc sancta Dei evangelia per me corporaliter tacta obedientiam domino decano, fidelitatem ecclesiæ Sarum, et quod fideliter acquietabo dominum meum in diurnis et nocturnis, et ei per omnia fidelis existam; statuta, consuetudines, et ordinationes ecclesiæ, capituli, et canonicorum observabo, et pro posse meo observari procurabo; psalterium benè addiscam infra annum, et in fine anni offeram me examinationi, et stabo judicio capituli. Sicut Deus, &c.

(2) Ego N. . . vicarius perpetuus in ecclesia cathedrali Sarum juro, ad hæc sancta Dei evangelia per me corporaliter tacta, obedientiam domino decano, fidelitatem ecclesiæ Sarum, et quod fideliter acquietabo dominum

* Frome Reg., p. 2. † Valor Eccl., II., 84.

‡ There is a wax impression of this ancient seal, which is itself now lost, in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. (No. 450 Ashm. Cat.). It is there pronounced to be of the same era as the foundation of the new cathedral, *i.e.*, the early part of the *thirteenth* century. No explanation is given of the meaning of the design, which, to say the least, is very puzzling.

meum horis diurnis et nocturnis, et ei per omnia fidelis existam. Statuta ejusdem ecclesiæ antiqua et approbata, et statuta domini Rogeri de Mortival, quondam Episcopi Sarum, quatenus me et statum vicariæ meæ concernunt, observabo; et quod non insurgam clam vel palam per me vel alium contra capitulum Sarum vel canonicos aut singulares personas ejusdem, nec malum vel damnum alicui ipsorum procurabo, nec hujusmodi insurgentibus auxilium dabo, concilium, vel favorem. Sicut Deus, &c.

VIII. The Choristers.

The two classes of Choristers named in the Consuetudinary.

Mention has been already made (p. 197) of the "*pueri*," who by direction of the Consuetudinary were to stand in choir in the first, or lowest, row of "forms," and who were divided into two classes, namely "pueri *canonici*" and "*non-canonici*;" denoting by the former, those who were fully admitted and on the "roll" of the cathedral; and by the latter, those who were so to speak "probationers," or, it may be, temporary helpers.

It is not unlikely that under this term "*pueri*" were included other youths who served the church in various capacities. Certainly as regards the Grammar School, which was intended of course primarily for the choristers, there are sundry royal and episcopal "ordinances," as the course of our narrative will show, which imply that its privileges were to be extended to others. That class of Altarists who are called "Altaristæ *extrinseci*," and who are described as the helpers or servants (*garciones*) of the Sacrists (p. 237), were expressly to be educated there. And in the injunctions given to the church of Sarum by Queen Elizabeth, as we shall presently see, their case is distinctly noticed; the "choristers" whose voices had broken being appointed "altarists," and required "diligentlye and dulye to goe to the Grammar Schoole."

Earliest endowment of the Choristers.

The choristers were at the first, it is presumed, supported from the "common fund" of the cathedral. The earliest special endowment was A.D. 1319, when by license of Edward II., Simon of Ghent, then Bishop of Sarum, appropriated certain tenements in the Close, and elsewhere, for the support of *Fourteen* choristers and a Master, whose duty it was to instruct them. The deed, which is among the episcopal records, states the purpose of this benefaction thus,—"ad sustentationem *quatuordecem* choristarum ecclesiæ Sarum et unius magistri ipsos pueros *in grammaticalibus* informaturi in perpetuum."*

* Cath. Com. Rep., App., p. 389.

The statute concerning the Choristers.

The statute in the code of Roger de Mortival, entitled "De statu choristarum," which was promulgated in the year 1324, distinctly recognises this provision of his predecessor for the education of the choristers. The statute itself, as far as it regards this special matter, is printed in the foot-note.† Its provisions are as follows:—

(1) The choristers are to live together in the houses in the Close set apart for this purpose under the perpetual care of a Canon actually resident, who shall be appointed their "Custos" (or warden) by the Chapter, and shall be removable at their will.
(2) The said "Custos" is required once a year, within one month of the feast of S. Michael, before the Chapter, to render an account of all receipts and disbursements.
(3) The choristers are to be admitted in Chapter before the Dean and Canons summoned for this purpose, by the Precentor, or, in his absence, by the Succentor.
(4) Boys born and brought up in the diocese of Sarum, provided they be found fit, are to be preferred to others, unless perchance those not of the diocese (*exteri*), good conduct always being presumed, excel greatly in musical skill.

The Rectory of Preshute given to the Choristers as an endowment.

Bishop Roger de Mortival very shortly afterwards entered into a "composition" with the Dean and Chapter for the purpose of carrying out the above statute, and for this end he also endowed the choristers with the Rectory of Preshute. It was stipulated that all the choristers should live in the house appropriated to them within the Close under the immediate care of a master, who was to be "*vir honestus et in grammaticâ benè fundatus*," able to instruct them alike "*in moribus et literis*," holding no cure of souls, and all of them, the choristers as well as their master, were to be under the management and control of the Warden (or "Custos"), who was

† The statute, which is No. xlv. in the code of Roger de Mortival, is, as regards its material portions, as follows:—"Ut ab illicitis abstrahantur parvuli, tam moribus quam literis, dum minores sunt, informandis, ordinamus ut in domibus in clauso ad hoc constitutis simul vivant omnes choristæ sub perpetuâ custodia alicujus canonici *actualiter residentis* in ecclesiâ nostra, qui quidem Custos per capitulum nostrum Sarum deputandus et quotiens eidem capitulo videbitur amovendus, coram capitulo annuatim infra mensem proximum post festum Sancti Michaelis de omnibus receptis et expensis dictam suam custodiam tangentibus juxta discretionem capituli computabit. . . . . Ordinamus insuper . . ut choristæ quicunque deinceps admittendi per Præcentorem, vel, eo absente, ejusdem loci Succentorem, in capitulo coram Decano ac canonicis presentibus ad hoc vocatis et non alibi de cætero admittantur; et in admissione hujusmodi pueri *de diocesi nostrâ* oriundi, dum tamen idonei reperiantur, cæteris preferantur, nisi forsitan exteri, bonis moribus concurrentibus, præcellant in magnâ valdè excellentiâ modulandi."

to be appointed by the Chapter from time to time from among the Canons actually resident at the cathedral.

A copy of this "composition," as contained in one of the capitular registers, under the year 1462, is given in the Statute Book (H) p. 38. There is annexed to it a statement that in 1329 the Rectory of Preshute, together with the Chapel of S. Martin, was valued at £xlvii. ivs. ixd., out of which there was payable annually £4 to the Vicar, *twenty shillings* as a pension to the Dean and Chapter, and *forty shillings* to the chaplain within the castle, as it is presumed, at Marlborough.

The entries in the capitular registers concerning the choristers, though numerous, are not of great interest or importance. They relate to the various benefactions made to them from time to time, to the appointments of the Master of the Grammar School, and to sundry regulations by the chapter for the due instruction and proper behaviour of the choristers themselves.

Sundry benefactions given to the Choristers.

Amongst benefactions we read of "a corner house" (*domus angularis*) near the Guildhall given to the "common fund" of the choristers;* and of Braybrook House (so called, possibly, from Robert Braybrook, who was Dean from 1379–82) having been bestowed at a subsequent period as a residence for the master. At the time of the survey in the reign of Henry VIII. the whole income from rents, tithes, pensions and allowances from the common fund of the Canons, was estimated at £35 17s. 8d.—a sum which would probably represent about £400 at the present time.†

The Master of the School one of 'the officials' of the cathedral.

The Master of the Grammar School, who was to be appointed by the Warden, with the counsel and consent of the Chapter,‡ is always reckoned among the permanent officials of the cathedral (*perpetua officia habentes*) (see above, p. 263). One of the earliest of their number would seem also to have been a chaplain of one of the chantries in the cathedral, for in a chapter register of the year 1323 we read that "on the 12th of the calends of March (Feb. 18), William, Archdeacon of Sarum, the Locum-tenens of the Dean, in the Treasury, after high mass, bestowed on Philip de Veer, master of the choristers, the chantry for the soul of Walter Scammel, formerly Bishop of Sarum, at the altar of S. Edmund.§ An order of chapter directing in

* Draper Reg. 12 (under the year 1402). † Cath. Com. Rep., Appendix, p. 390.

‡ Magistrum, . . . moribus commendandum, et in arte grammaticali sciolum et expertum, a Custode choristarum de consilio et consensu capituli, choristis volumus deputari, et quando et quoties iis placuerit amoveri." Statute Book H., 38.

§ Lib. Evid., C., p. 458.

1448,* that instead of any emoluments for "obits," &c., the Master of the Grammar School should have an annual payment of *six shillings*, proves conclusively enough that he was always reckoned a member of the cathedral body.

Monitions addressed to the Master and to the Choristers.

There are a few monitions to the masters of the school from time to time to attend more diligently to their duties, and the choristers themselves more than once are reproved by the chapter for insubordination. Thus in 1448 we have in the Burgh Register, *fol.* 37, what is called "Statutum ad compescendum *insolentiam* choristarum."

Decree of chapter respecting the Choristers' School.

Whether or no it was in consequence of this insubordination we cannot tell, but certainly in this same year (1448) the Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, Treasurer, and six Canons residentiary assembled in chapter, unanimously appointed John Lane, a master of arts who taught grammar in the city of Winchester, to be the master of the school on condition that he should conduct the grammar schools at Sarum with efficiency and teach the *choristers* and *altarists* in them. They allotted him out of their "common fund," in addition it is conceived to his other allowances, *one penny* daily, the ordinary payment made from the same source to a Vicar Choral.† This decree of Chapter is an important one as it seems to intimate that others besides the *choristers* were admitted to the privileges of the school.‡

In the year 1553, Bishop Capon assigned out of the episcopal rents in the city the sum of £3 6s. 8d. (or *five* marks) yearly, in augmentation of the revenues of the Choristers' School. This payment is still received by the authorities, and applied to the same purpose.

Injunctions of Queen Elizabeth respecting the Choristers.

In 1558 Queen Elizabeth issued her injunctions to the cathedral church of Salisbury. Two of those injunctions have reference to the choristers. Thus (§ 25) it is directed,—"Whereas the choristers after their voices be changed have not provision to mayntayne them to the Grammar Schoole, but were appointed altarists to ringe the bells and to doe such other service as had a yearly stipende, Be it now ordereed that the choristers, as soone as theyr voice beginnes to change, shall have the full stipend of the altarists and meate and drinke provided, that they may diligentlye and

* Burgh Reg., 18. † See Cath. Com. Rep., Append., 390.

‡ This fact is also clear from an order of chapter in 1566, to the effect,—"ut Ludimagister liberè doceret et *neminem idoneum recusaret*, et inhabitaret 'Braybroke House.' Blacker Reg., 18.

dulye goe to the Grammar Schoole."* And in (§ 26),—"Item that the provision of them should not hinder the keepinge cleane of the churche, ringinge of the bells, and such other service thereto belonginge, It is ordered that three able men shall be appointed by the Treasurer, and two others by the Masters of the work, to doe the aforesaid business of the church, and have the accustomed stipend of the altarist."

The scholars to attend the early service at the cathedral.

One other provision in these Injunctions may be noticed. There was a shortened early service authorised to be used in the cathedral, between March and September at *five* o'clock, and for the remaining months at *six* o'clock in the morning,† concerning which this order is given in § 30.—"Item further be it ordered, that the schoolemaster with the usher and all the scholars belonging to the schoole shall be present at the same service in the morning. And for the due execution of the same one of the Canons Residentiary shall be present in his owne person in order uppon the peine of the losse of *Fower Pence* for every defaulte to be employed to the worke of the said cathedral churche of Sarum."

Reduction in the number of the Choristers, and other changes.

Shortly after the time when these royal injunctions were issued we find changes introduced. Thus, in the year 1580, the number of choristers was to be reduced to *eight*, and instead of living with the master—"pueri choristæ et eorum magister in unum congregati consortium"—the organist, now a recognised officer and one of the lay vicars, was to be their "instructor informer and teacher in music," and was also to board and clothe them, certain allowances being made for the purpose.‡ The change in the

* The Royal Injunctions of 1558 would even seem to have contemplated the resort of others, besides the Altarists, of the cathedral body to the Grammar School; for we read (§ 19.) "Alsoe that all the single canons and vicars such as be not able to studye by themselves shall daylye at all times vacant before noone and after noone (the service time onely excepted) resorte unto the Grammar Schoole and there learne such things whereby they may afterwards be more able to serve God and the common wealth."

† The injunction touching this shortened service, which was used, it is believed, in the cathedral till within about forty years ago, was as follows:—"§ 29. Alsoe for the due exercisinge of common prayer, be it ordered that the minister which is tabled for the weeke to begin the common prayer in the quire shall the nexte weeke followinge everye morninge from the first daye of Aprill untill the last daye of September at *five* of the clocke after the bell is runge, And from the last daye of September untill the first daye of Aprill at *six* of the clocke use common prayer in this forme followinge:—First the generall confession with the absolution, then the Letanie untill this verse "O Lord arise, &c.," before the which shall be read one chapter of the Newe Testament in order and then the rest of the Letanie with all the suffrages followinge."

‡ Cath. Com. Rep., Append., p. 390.

character of the musical services after the Reformation, when the old "plain-song" was virtually superseded by a more florid and difficult style of singing, rendered such a change, it may be, necessary, that the choristers might be able to take their parts in the services of the church.

But this arrangement, which became ultimately one of divided authority, hardly seems to have had a favourable effect. Thus we meet with an order of chapter, in 1624, directing monitions to be addressed both to the master of the school, and the instructor of the choristers in music, requiring them more faithfully to fulfil their duties.* And in 1676 a peremptory order is issued by the same authorities requiring the choristers to give *daily attendance* at the grammar school, the remark being appended that the said school was originally instituted for their especial benefit;—"Ut pueri chorales scholam grammaticalem, illorum scilicet in usum gratiamque primitus institutam, quotidiè frequentent."†

Return to 'articles of enquiry' issued by Archbishop Laud.

In truth, we have clear evidence of the low and unsatisfactory condition of the grammar school in the report made in 1634 to the articles of enquiry at the visitation of Archbishop Laud; for, to the questions concerning the school-master and the choristers, who were at that time reduced to *six* in number, we have the following replies, "Our Schoole-master's allowance besides his howse is twenty marks a yeere (=£13 6s. 8d.) duly paid unto him for the teaching of *six* choristers, and the schoole is very much neglected:"‡—"All save Dr. Seward answere that they conceave that the choristers have not ben well ordered and instructed in the arte of singing, but their teacher doth promise to looke better unto them, and they have not ben catechised and instructed as they ought in the principles of religion, by the defaulte of the master of our Gramer Schoole and of their teacher in singinge. Dr. Seward for his parte answereth in these words. The choristers are as well ordered as their poore meanes and maintenance will afford. I never knew them better; the number of them is furnished. One Gyles Tompkins hath the charge of instructing them in singing, which he protesteth he doth carefully, and I believe he doth. He hath been blamed lately for leaving them without a guide and teacher once or twice when he went to waite at the courte, but he promiseth he will do noe more so, yet protesteth that they all save two sing their parts perfectly, and neede noe teacher in his absence. Our schoolemaster of our Free Schoole, I conceive,

* Shuter Reg., p. 13. † Ibid, p. 391.
‡ Histor. MSS. Comm. Report IV., App., 129.

is to instruct them in their catechisme, as in the Latine tongue, yet Mr. Tompkins protesteth that he takes that care and paynes likewise."*

Changes made in the eighteenth century.

Early in the next century we find the number of the choristers again raised to *eight*, and certain salaries, proportioned to their standing, allowed to them. In 1714 an order of chapter was issued that the choristers should daily attend the Grammar School till 10 a.m., and in the afternoon should attend the "instructor" in his singing-school till afternoon service. It seems almost implied that they did not then live with the master. At this time, or at least shortly afterwards, the office of master was held by Richard Hele, still gratefully remembered by his book, "Devotions for the Clergy," one well fitted to influence for good all who came within his reach, and to carry out faithfully the purposes of the foundation.

Recent arrangements for the Choristers' School.

In the year 1847 opportunities would seem to have offered for making fresh arrangements, which were further modified some four years afterwards, by which the choristers were once more put under the immediate care of the Master of the School. These arrangements are explained in the report of the cathedral commissioner (App., p. 891). The state of things in 1851 was by no means satisfactory, for at that time "there were *no scholars in the school but the eight choristers*." (*Ibid*, p. 751). The school would seem at that time to have been opened to others besides the choristers. The net income available from rents, fines, and rent-charge at that time was rather less than £400 a year.

Since that time there has been a considerable accession to the income, which amounts now to more than £800 a year, and the number of choristers, who are educated, boarded, and partly clothed, besides having a certain sum on leaving school, has been increased to the original number of *Fourteen*. In other respects matters remain much in the same state as they were after the changes in 1851. How far the benefits of such a foundation, possessing as it now does what may fairly be deemed an ample endowment, are as widely disseminated as they might be, is a question on

* The "Free School" alluded to was, it is conceived, the "Free Grammar School" founded in 1569 by Queen Elizabeth, the endowments before payable to a School-master at Trowbridge and Bradford being withdrawn and applied to this purpose, on the ground that the last two were "upland towns wherein did inhabit but few people, having small resort of gentlemen or merchants, by reason whereof there was neither need of such schools and less profiting in good learning." . . How far they used such endowments, "borrowed" from their neighbours, with profit to their own townsmen at the beginning of the present century, may be seen in the Charity Commissioners' Report for Wilts (Vol xxxvi., p. 366).

which possibly different opinions might be formed. Most certainly, as facts named in the preceding pages will shew, though the needs of the choristers have first to be dealt with, yet, after these have been fairly met, there are others who have an equitable claim for consideration. It is questionable, whether the benefits of the Grammar School were ever, at all events up to the seventeenth century, wholly confined to the "*pueri choristæ.*"*

The Chorister Bishop.

We must not close our account of the choristers without a brief notice of the Chorister Bishop, who, elected on the eve of the feast of S. Nicholas—that saint being the especial patron of children—retained his office and authority up to Holy Innocents' Day (Dec. 28). This was a custom in other cathedrals besides Sarum, notably at York, S. Paul's, and Exeter. As regards Sarum, there is an especial provision in the statutes for securing its due observance, and forbidding any behaviour save that which was reverent on the part of those who might be present at the processions or services held by the "Chorista Episcopus" during his brief term of office. Thus it is enacted—"Electus puer chorista in episcopum modo solito puerili officium in ecclesiâ, prout fieri consuevit, licenter exequatur, convivium aliquod de cætero, vel visitationem exterius seu interius nullatenus faciendo, sed in domo communi cum sociis conversetur, nisi eum ut choristam ad domum canonici causâ solatii ad mensam contigerit evocari, ecclesiam et scolas cum cæteris choristis statim post festum Innocentium frequentando. Et quia in processione quam ad altare Sanctæ Trinitatis faciunt annuatim pueri supradicti per concurrentium pressuras et alias dissolutiones multiplices nonnulla dampna personis et ecclesiæ gravia intelleximus priscis temporibus provenisse, ex parte Dei omnipotentis et sub

Statute concerning the boy-bishop.

* This seems evident enough from an entry in the Machon Register (*fol.* xvii.) under date of Octob. 6, 1469, relating to the admission of John Hawkebroke as Master of the School. He is described as admitted "in occupationem informatoris puerorum atque magistri scolæ facultatis grammaticæ *ecclesiæ cathedralis*, atque *civitate Novæ Sarum*, et *suburbiis* ejusdem, &c." We may add that in the epitome of the statutes of S. Paul's Cathedral, by Dean Colet, there is one (§ 16) "De Magistro Grammaticæ," which may fairly be quoted as throwing light on the general intention of what are commonly termed "Choristers" or "Cathedral" Schools. It enacts,—"Magister Scholæ Grammaticæ vir probus et honestus debet esse, atque multæ et laudatæ literaturæ: is pueros doceat grammaticam, *maximè eos qui sint ecclesiæ;* eisdem exemplum bonæ vitæ ostendat: . . . sitque eis non solum grammaticæ sed etiam virtutis, magister."—It adds, "Is etiam magister *habitum gerat in choro*, et in majoribus festis primam lectionem legat"—showing that the Master of the School in S. Paul's, as well as at Sarum, had a recognised position in the cathedral. Simpson's Statutes of S. Paul's, p. 226.

pœna majoris excommunicationis, quam contravenientes utpote libertates ecclesiæ nostræ infringentes et illius pacem et quietem temerariè perturbantes declaramus incurrere ipso facto, inhibemus ne quis pueros illos in præfata processione vel alias in suo ministerio premat vel impediat quoquomodo, quominus pacificè valeant facere et exequi quod illis imminet faciendum; sed qui eidem processioni devotionis causâ voluerint interesse, ita modo maturo se habeant et honestè sicut et in aliis processionibus dictæ ecclesiæ se habent qui ad honorem Dei frequentant quocunque ecclesiam supradictam."*

The institution of the chorister bishop: an ancient one.

It has been said that the earliest notice of the Boy-Bishop in this country is in 1299, when, on December 7, the morrow of S. Nicholas, a Boy-Bishop said vespers before Edward I. then on his way to Scotland, in the chapel of Heton, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, receiving from the King a considerable present for himself and his fellow-choristers.† If so, the custom was introduced at a very early period into the church of Sarum. We have, however, an entry in the S. Paul's statutes which shews that the custom was more ancient; for it is there recited that in the year 1263, at the time when G. de Ferring held the dignity of Dean, an ordinance was issued respecting the "officium puerorum in festo SS. Innocentium," which it states was in accordance with olden custom even then—"ab antiquis temporibus de predecessoribus.‡

Account of the ceremonies connected with the boy-bishop.

The best account perhaps that we have of the "Episcopus Puerorum" is from the pen of John Gregory,§ who was collated to the prebendal stall of Winterbourne Earls in our cathedral in 1643. He says, "The Episcopus Puerorum was a chorister-bishop chosen by his fellow-children upon S. Nicholas' daie. . . . From this daie till Innocents' day at night (it lasted longer at the first) the Boy-Bishop was to bear the name and hold up the state of a bishop answerably habited, with a pastoral staff in his hand and a mitre upon his head; and such an one too some had as was "*multis*

* Statute Book No. xlv.

† Hampsons' Medii Ævi Kalendarium I., 79. See also the Wardrobe Accounts of 23 Edw. I., published by the Society of Antiquaries, p. 25.

‡ Simpson's Statutes of S. Paul's, p. 92.

§ The tract was entitled "Episcopus Puerorum in die Innocentium; or a discourse of an antient custom in the church of Sarum, making an anniversarie Bishop among the Choristers." It is contained in a volume entitled "Gregorii Posthuma!" or certain learned tracts written by John Gregorie," 4to, Lond., 1649. It was afterwards printed in Rawlinson's Antiquities of the Church of Sarum (1723), pp. 71—83.

episcoporum mitris sumptuosior," very much richer than those of bishops indeed.

"The rest of his fellows from the same time being were to take upon them the style and counterfeit of prebends, yielding to their bishop (or else as if it were) no less than canonical obedience.

"And look what service the very Bishop himself with his Dean and Prebends (had they been to officiate), was to have performed, the mass excepted,* the very same was done by the Chorister-Bishop and his Canons upon the eve and the Holy-day.

Service used by the chorister-bishop.

"By the use of Sarum, upon the eve to Innocents' Day the Chorister-Bishop was to go in solemn procession with his fellows "*ad altare Sanctæ Trinitatis et omnium Sanctorum*† *in capis, et cereis ardentibus in manibus*"—in their copes and burning tapers in their hands, the bishop beginning and the other boys following,—"*Centum quadraginta quatuor,*"‡ &c. Then the verse "*Hi empti sunt ex omnibus,*"§ &c.,—and this is sung by three of the boys.

Then all the boys sing the Prosa,‖ "*Sedentem in supernâ majestatis arce,*" &c. The Chorister-Bishop in the mean time fumeth the altar first, and then the image of the Holy Trinity. Then the Bishop saith, *modesta voce,* the verse "*Lætamini,*" and the respond is "*Et gloriamini,*" &c.; and then the prayer which we yet retain,¶ "*Deus, cujus hodiernâ die præconium Innocentes Martyres, non loquendo sed moriendo, confessi sunt; omnia in nobis vitiorum mala mortifica, ut fidem tuam, quam lingua nostra loquitur, etiam moribus vita fateatur; qui cum Patre et Spiritu Sancto,*" &c.

* "The mass excepted"—so in the statutes of Eton it is provided, "in festo sanctorum Innocentium divina officia, *præter missæ secreta*, exequi et dici permittimus per Episcopum Puerorum, ad hoc de eisdem annis singulis eligendum." Quoted in Rawlinson's Antiquities of the Church of Sarum, p. 72.

† The altar of Holy Trinity and All Saints" was the central one at the east end of the cathedral—in fact, the one in the Lady Chapel. See annals of the Church of Salisbury (S.P.C.K.), p. 93. The service for the "Boy-Bishop" is to be seen in a MS. (No. 152) in the Cathedral Library, entitled "Breviarium secundum usum Sarum."

‡ This was the lesson (Rev. xiv. 1—5) for Holy Innocents' Day. See Sarum Missal (1868), p. 28.

§ It is so printed by Gregory, but it is clearly a mistake for "*ex hominibus.*" See Rev. xiv. 4. Our translation gives it, "These were redeemed from among men, being the first-fruits unto God and to the Lamb."

‖ The *Prosa* (or *Prose*) was a name for certain songs of rejoicing, chanted before the gospel, and so called, it is said, because the regular laws of metre are not observed in them.

¶ Gregory speaks here of his own time, namely the year 1649. The collect for Holy Innocents' Day as contained in our Prayer Book differs from this original form. See

In their return from the altar, the chanter-chorister,—*præcentor puerorum*,—is to begin "*De Sancta Maria*," &c.; the respond is "*Felix namque*," &c.

The procession was made into the quire by the west door, and in such order that the Dean and Canons went foremost, the chaplains (*sacellani*) next, the boys with their bishop occupying the last and most honorabble place. The bishop taketh his seat, and the other boys dispose of themselves on each side of the quire upon the uppermost ascent, the "canonici majores" bearing the incense and the book, and the "canonici minores" carrying the tapers, and according to the rubric, "Ad istam processionem pro dispositione puerorum scribuntur canonici ad ministrandum iisdem,—*majores* ad thuribulandum et ad librum deferendum, *minores* ad candelabra portanda, &c."

And from this hour to the full end of the next day's procession, none of the clergy, whatever be their rank, ascend to the upper seats (*gradum superiorem solet ascendere*).

Then the boy-bishop from his seat shall say the verse "*Speciosus forma*," &c., and "*Diffusa est gratia in labiis tuis*"; then the prayer "*Deus qui salutis æternæ*," &c., "*Pax vobis*." Then, after the "*Benedicamus Domino*," the boy-bishop sitting in his seat is to give the benediction or bless the people in this manner, "*Princeps ecclesiæ, pastor ovilis, cunctam plebem tuam benedicere digneris*," &c.

Then turning towards the people he singeth or saith (for all this was in plain song (*in plano cantu*), that age was so far from skilling descant or the fuges, that they were not come up to counterpoint),—"*Cum mansuetudine et caritate humiliate vos ad benedictionem*"—the chorus answering—"*Deo gratias*."

Then the cross-bearer delivereth up the pastoral staff to the boy-bishop again, and the bishop, having first signed himself in the forehead with the sign of the cross, (*primò signando se in fronte*) shall say "*Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Dei*," the chorus answering, "*Qui fecit cœlum et terram*."

"Prayer Book Interleaved," by Campion and Beamont, p. 82, where it is stated that the collect was altered in 1662. In the Liturgy for 1559 the collect was as follows, "Almighty God, whose praise this day the young Innocents thy witnesses have confessed and shewed forth, not in speaking but in dying; mortify and kill all vices in us, that in our conversation our life may express thy faith, which with our tongues we do confess: through, &c.—Liturgical Services *temp.* Elizabeth (Parker Society), p. 84.

Then after some other like ceremonies performed, the chorister-bishop beginneth the *completorium*, or *compline*;* and that done he turneth towards the quire and saith, "*Adjutorium nostrum*, &c.; and then last of all he saith "*Benedicat vos, Omnipotens Deus, Pater, et Filius, et Spiritus Sanctus.*"

In some places the chorister-bishop used to make a "visitation," and also to be entertained at a feast by some wealthy inhabitant of the close or the city. These privileges seem to have been restrained at Sarum, for in the words already cited from the statute "De statu Choristarum" (p. 295), such a visitation and feast would seem to have been forbidden—"*convivium aliquod de cætero vel visitationem exterius vel interius nullatenus faciendo.*" In a York computus (A° 1396) we have a very circumstantial account of the visitation of a boy-bishop in that year. York, indeed, seems to have held a conspicuous place in the annals of the chorister-bishop, who certainly there held his mimic dignity for a longer time, and was permitted the exercise of many more privileges, than was the case at Sarum.†

Notices in the chapter registers of the chorister-bishop.

In the capitular registers there are many notices of the Chorister-Bishop.‡ The earliest met with is under the date 1387, but it is the simple record of the "oblations" on the feast of the Holy Innocents having been given to him, the name of the boy-bishop for the year not being mentioned.§ In one instance, under the date of 1413, we have a record of a feast having been allowed to him on Holy Innocents Day.‖ In entries between 1440—1457, we have often given to us the names of the choristers

* *Completorium*, or *Compline*, was the last of the seven canonical hours, said about eight or nine p.m.; so called because it *completes* a series of prayers, viz., the canonical hours.

† Those curious in such matters as the history of the boy-bishop, will find a full account in a small volume published by the Camden Society (Miscellany vol. vii.); containing in addition "Two sermons preached by the boy-bishop, one at S. Paul's (*temp.* Henry VIII.), the other at Gloucester (*temp.* Mary)." It is noticed there (*p.* xxx.) that Dean Colet, who once held a prebendal stall at Sarum. in his Statutes for S. Paul's School, which he founded, gave the following injunctions—"All these children shall every Childermass daye come to Paules Church, and here the childe-bishoppes sermon, and after be at highe masse, so each of them offer *one peny* to the childe-bishopp, and with the maisters and surveyors of the scoole. In generall processions, when they be warned, they shall go tweyne and tweyne togither soberly, and not singe oute, but saye devoutly, tweyne and tweyne, *seven* psalmes with letanye."—Add. MS., 6274.

‡ See Draper Reg., 5, 47. Harding Reg., 7, 43, 53, 64, 73. Newton Reg., 77. Machon Reg., 26, 42, 53, 65.

§ Oblationes in festo Innocentium concessæ episcopo choristæ." Dnnham Reg., 5.

‖ "Episcopus-Chorista faciat convivium in festo Innocentium." Pountney Reg., 2.

appointed to this "dignity" from time to time, as well as the amount of the "oblations" which, it is particularly stated on more than one occasion, the Canons granted to them "*ex eorum speciali gratiâ.*"*

Dispute as to the mode of electing the boy-bishop.

At one time there was, as it appears, a disagreement between the choristers and some of the chief dignitaries as to the mode of electing the "chorister-bishop." This was in 1448, when Nicholas Upton, then the Precentor, would fain have introduced the plan of the chapter designating *three* choristers, out of whom *one* was to be selected by them as their "bishop." This interference with their right of free election was resisted, and moreover with success. The authorities were forced to yield to the choristers' claims—the Precentor alone dissenting.†

The dwarf effigy of a bishop in the cathedral.

The special object in writing his treatise on the Episcopus Puerorum, was, Gregory himself tells us, to account for the dwarf effigy of a bishop which may still be seen in the cathedral, now lying under the third arch on the north side of the nave, entering from the west, but which was found under the seats near the pulpit in his time, and thence removed to its present position. The author, though he admits that it might well "seem almost impossible to everie one, that either a bishop could bee so small in person, or a childe so great in clothes," nevertheless jumped at the conclusion, far too credulously at one time accepted, that it was a memorial of an

* The following are summaries of the principal entries relating to the chorister-bishops, and the "oblations" received by them—

A° 1440	... John Charling,	episcopus-chorista;	oblationes lxxv*s.*	Hutchins Reg., 31.
„ 1443	... William Wayte,	do.	(not named).	Ibid, 72.
„ 1445	... (not named),	do.	oblationes iv marc. et iv solid: (= lvii*s.* iv*d.*	Ibid, 97.
„ 1446	... Thomas	do.	oblationes lxxiii*s.* iv*d.*	Ibid, 109.
„ 1447	... Thomas Pye,	do.	(not named).	Burgh. Reg., 9.
„ 1448	... (not named),	do.	oblationes v marc. (= lvi*s.* viii*d.*)	Ibid, 37.
„ 1454	... Robert Bremer,	do.	(not named).	Ibid, 118.
„ 1456	... John Harper,	do.	oblationes lxxxix*s.* xi*d.*	Ibid, 130.

† Burgh Reg., 22. There was some precedent for the Precentor's proposal, in the regulations at York concerning the Boy-Bishop. In the capitular register of that cathedral, under the date Dec. 2, 1367, it is ordered, "Quod electio episcopi-puerorum de cætero fieret de eo, qui diutius et magis in ecclesiâ laboraverit, et *magis idoneus repertus* fuerit, dum tamen *competenter sit corpore formosus*, et quod aliter facta electio non valebit." Warton, who gives this and sundry other curious extracts bearing on this same subject, points out that among the suffrages in the office for Holy Innocents' Day, as used by the chorister-bishop, is this, "*Corpore enim formosus es, O fili, et diffusa est gratia in labiis tuis.*" See above, p. 298. Warton's History of English Poetry (ed. 1840), iii. 251.

"Episcopus Puerorum" who chanced to die during his brief tenure of his shadowy office. Of course all this was simple assumption, and we may well ask "Why, if it be a memorial of a chorister, is it not life-size?" and "If it be a miniature effigy in any case, is it not, without all reasonable doubt, more likely to be that of one of the Bishops of Sarum?" The decease of a lad during the few days of his office must in any case have been of very rare occurrence, and had it happened would in all probability have been recorded in some document or capitular register. The date of the effigy is of the latter portion of the thirteenth century, and it is in all likelihood in remembrance of one of those bishops who, as we know, were interred in the cathedral, but whose monumental memorial cannot be identified. In the calendar of "obits" there are several such named,—Walter Scammel, Henry de Braundeston, and William de la Corner,—and the conclusion to which, following the lead of the late Mr. Planchè, we come, is this, that the dwarf effigy is a miniature memorial of one or other of those three.*

The "Bishop's Boy."

It is worth a passing mention, that there is one of the choristers from time to time appointed as the 'Bishop's-boy.' His duty is to go and ascertain before every service whether the Bishop will attend at the cathedral. He walks before the apparitor, in his surplice, on each occasion. He is admitted by the Bishop to this privilege in a formal manner. He kneels before the Bishop, who lays his hands upon him and says "N . . . admitto te in scholarem episcopi, in nomine Patris, Filii, et Spiritus Sancti." It is an old custom in Sarum cathedral. It would be interesting to know whether there are other cathedrals in which such custom is observed, or can be traced as formerly in use.

We have now completed the list of those who were the permanent staff, so to speak, of the cathedral body at Sarum. There were two other classes who were connected with the cathedral by ties more or less binding.

The Chantry Priests connected with the cathedral.

(*a*) The *first* of these were the Chantry Priests. No doubt, although there was a statute discouraging such appointments, many of the "perpetual chantries"† in the cathedral were served by Vicars-Choral in Priests'

* Journal of British Archæol. Assoc., xv., 123.

† Chantries, it must be borne in mind, were of two kinds; (1) those founded for a limited period, as for example a certain number of years after the founder's decease; and (2) perpetual chantries. Those enumerated above belonged to the latter class.

Orders.* Indeed, among the complaints made at Bishop Beauchamp's visitations a frequent one was this, that in consequence of the manifold duties undertaken by the Vicars-Choral, either some of the canonical "hours," or the offices which they were bound to perform in respect to the chantries which they held, were more or less neglected.

Chantries in the sixteenth century.

At the time of the 'valor,' in the reign of Henry VIII., there were the following chantries in the cathedral. The value of the total endowments was estimated at £98 5s. 11d.

(*a*) The chantry of John Waltham, Bishop of Sarum (1388—96.) The name of the chantry-priest was John Uppington.

(*b*) The chantry of Edmund Audley,† Bishop of Sarum (1502—24): of which William Poyett was "capellanus."

(*c*) The chantry of Andrew Hulse, who was Chancellor *c.* 1460. The chantry-priest was Richard Dunstall, who received his stipend of £7 6s. 8d. from the Provost of "New College at Winchester."

(*d*) The chantry of Gilbert Kymer, Dean 1449—1463, which was endowed with the manor of West Hatche, near Tisbury, and held by Thomas Hanley.

(*e*) The *first* chantry of the Lord Robert Hungerford,‡ which was held by Thomas Bone and endowed with £8 payable by the "Communar" of the Dean and Chapter of Sarum.

(*f*) The *second* chantry of the Lord Robert Hungerford,‡ held by Lawrence Man and endowed with a similar sum, paid in a like manner by the "Communar."

(*g*) The chantry of Robert Beauchamp,§ Bishop of Sarum (1450—1482), held by Thomas Marks. This was a valuable chantry, the net income being reckoned at £12 10s.

* The statute alluded to is entitled "De cantariis in ecclesia conferendis," and is as follows:—"Ordinamus ut per illos ad quos pertinet perpetuæ cantariæ conferantur personis quæ non habent unde possint alias substentari et quæ velint personaliter et continuè cantarias hujusmodi adimplere, nisi de voluntate eorum qui eas ordinarunt circa hujusmodi collationem aliter fuerat in ipsarum primordio constitutum." Statute Book H., *fol.* 31*b*.

† The chantry founded by Bishop Audley, is that standing, in its original position, on the north side of the presbytery.

‡ A full account of the Hungerford chantries, one of which was the "Iron Chapel," formerly between the first and second arch on the north side of the nave, and now removed to the south side of the presbytery, and another adjoining the north side of the Lady Chapel *outside* the cathedral, will be found in the Wilts Archæol. Mag. ii. 88—98. There was a house within the Close known as the "House of Lord Hungerford's Chantry Priests," of whom there were two, each receiving £8 a year paid by the Dean and Chapter. The house was near where the Deanery stands. The *outside* chapel was removed at the time of the alterations by Wyatt, towards the close of the last century.

§ The Beauchamp chantry was on the *south* side of the Lady Chapel. This chapel was

(*h*) The chantry of Robert Clown, Archdeacon of Sarum (*c.* 1361), held by John Denys.

(*i*) The chantry of Henry Blondesdon, Archdeacon of Dorset (1297—1316), to which there were two 'capellani,' Richard Davyes and John Trevor, and the endowment of which, amounting to £8, came from lands at West Wellow, was divided equally between the two chantry priests.

(*j*) The chantry of Lord Walter Hungerford. This was also served by two "capellani," Richard Coriar (*alias* Gowlde) and Thomas Dawkin, who shared the endowment, amounting in all to £16 13s. 4d., and paid to them by the "Communar."

(*k*) The chantry of Giles de Bridport, Bishop of Sarum (1257—1263). This was held by William Foxale, and the annual stipend was payable by the authorities of the college of Vaux (de valle scholarum), of which that bishop was the founder.*

(*b*) The *second* of these classes were those who were sometimes termed the "Brothers of the Chapter."

The "brotherhood" in connection with the cathedral.

It was the practice at Sarum, as also at Lichfield, and elsewhere, to "co-opt" lay benefactors and others, into brotherhood. Among documents belonging to the cathedral is one entitled,—"Modus recipiendi aliquam honestam vel nobilem personam in fratrem vel sororem,"†—so that the practice was an established one, with its settled mode of inauguration. In the capitular registers there are many entries bearing on this subject. Thus in the year 1388 the Duke of Lancaster, no less a person than John of Gaunt, together with his wife, were admitted "in fratrem et sororem."‡ In 1400 the Earl of Rutland, son of Edmund Duke of York, and so a grandson of Edw. III., was in like manner received as a "brother,"

taken away at the same time as the one just alluded to. The tomb of Bishop Beauchamp, its founder, was removed and placed under one of the arches—the sixth from the western entrance on the south side of the nave—where it is still to be seen.

* In the Machon Reg., *fol.* 167—169, there is a complete list of all the Canons resident and non-resident, the Vicars-Choral, Chantry-Priests, and other ministers of the church, at the date of 20 September, 1468. The Chantry-Priests are described as (1) *Presbyteri Stipendiarii*, of whom there were *five* serving at the altars of All Saints, the altar of Relics, and that of the Holy Cross, the last being also described as responsible for the daily early mass and called "Presbyter matutinalis sive capellanus parochialis," and (2) "*Capellani perpet. cantariarum*," of whom there were *eight*, serving at the altars of S. Mary Magdalene, S. Andrew, and of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin.

† A copy of the form is given in Miscell. Dec. MS., *fol.* 6.

‡ Dunham Reg., 117.

"Brothers of the Chapter" at Sarum.

"*quoad suffragia, missas, orationes,*" &c.* In 1404 we meet with a request from one "Ludovicus," described as "Untluanus Episcopus," humbly asking for a similar privilege;† and of its having been shortly afterwards bestowed on John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, a son of John of Gaunt, to whom reference has just been made‡. In 1409, the Prince of Wales (afterwards Henry V.), and soon afterwards the Queen, together with her attendants (*mulieres ejus*), were so received.§ In 1420 we have this record:—Henry Bishop of Winchester—the Cardinal Beaufort of after days and also a son of John of Gaunt, who by the way had formerly held the prebend of Horton—asking to be received back as "a brother" into his old cathedral—*humiliter ad terram prostratus petit se admitti in fratrem intuitu caritatis*"‖ Some sixty years afterwards, when the House of York triumphed, we read of King Edward IV., together with the bishops of Durham (Laurence Bothe), and Carlisle (Edward Story), being in like manner admitted into brotherhood.¶ Whether these "brothers of the chapter" undertook any specific work on behalf of the cathedral is not known. It was in any case a custom which showed the wide and all-embracing spirit of a cathedral of secular canons, such as was Sarum, when contrasted with the isolation and narrowness of monastic discipline. The idea is an interesting one, and not incapable, it may be, with modern adjustments, of useful revival even in our own days.

There are, of course, many interesting subjects, bearing more or less on the history of the cathedral body of Sarum, on which much might be said. Amongst them would be the statutes and ancient customs by which they were governed; and the causes which gradually led to their falling from that

* Holme Reg. iii. The form of admission was as follows:—"Te N. . . . in ecclesiæ et nostrum recipimus fratrem ac ad universa et singula dictæ ecclesiæ et nostræ fraternitatis suffragia, admittimus, volentes et concedentes quod sis particeps et capax, tam in vitâ quam in morte, omnium missarum, orationum, elimosynarum et suffragiorum omnium quæ in dictâ ecclesiâ et in cunctis ecclesiis et locis dictæ ecclesiæ subjectis fieri solent et fient temporibus perpetuò duraturis."—Misc. Dec. M.S., 66.

† Draper Reg., 45. ‡ Ibid, 48. § Viring Reg., 33—49.

‖ Harding Reg., 22.

¶ Machon Reg., 82.—Edward IV. would seem to have been more than once at Salisbury. Thus under date of August 23, 1466, we have this entry in the Newton Reg., p. 86:—"Rex Edwardus ad portam australem, Regina ad borealem intrat clausum." Again in 1470 we read "Edwardus Rex in domo capitulari personaliter." Machon Reg., 19. No long time after this last-named occasion the bishopric was held by Lionel Woodville, to whose sister the King was married.

high ideal which was no doubt before the minds of their founders. On the former point something will be found in the preceding pages, and a glance at the tables that follow will at once reveal some few facts throwing light upon the latter. The encroachments of Rome which at one time forced so many foreigners, for the most part non-resident, into the dignities and prebends of the cathedral,—the incessant changes amongst the holders of the prebends, suggesting almost irresistibly the notion of a simoniacal reservation of a 'pension' or other benefit on the part of the Canon resigning one or other of them,—the glaring abuse of pluralities and consequent non-residence,—these facts are patent enough. But such matters are hardly within the scope, or the necessary limits, of this work. The blow, when it came, in the Cathedrals Act of 1840, was it must be confessed not wholly undeserved, though, we may add, needlessly severe. It is something at all events to have preserved the old outline, which possibly calmer and wiser, because better informed, counsellors, may have influence enough to get in part re-filled. True there were some, it may be many, abuses among those who held the prebendal estates; they seemed to forget altogether their relation with the cathedral, and simply cared for their own selfish ends. Nevertheless these "prebends" more than once at Sarum served a useful purpose, and one too which promoted in the end the real good of the church. To be able to name among our prebendaries Camden, and Thomas Fuller, and White Kennett, as church historians: and Hooker, and Pearson, and Butler, the deepest thinker of his day, as divines; and to feel that they secured from their prebends at Sarum the independence, which, it may be, enabled them to give themselves to their several works,—surely this warrants us in expressing the wish, that it had been deemed possible to remedy acknowledged abuses, without entirely disendowing the whole body of the non-resident canons of our cathedral.

Causes of the decline of Cathedral Bodies.

One great change, affecting the essential character of a cathedral body, has indeed come over us, and this, not by any action of the legislature, but by a succession of gradual changes, which we have endeavoured to trace in the preceding pages. As a "chapter," the general body of canons have quite ceased to be either the acknowledged councillors of the bishop, or the honoured advisers of the executive, the regular attendants that is at meetings summoned either by the Bishop, or the Dean, to take common counsel for the good of the diocese generally, or for cathedral work in particular. Such privileges still indeed belong to

Rights and duties of Canons suppressed, or held in abeyance.

them, and they are under obligation to fulfil such duties, but practically they have become ignored by those in authority; and, in any case, the opportunity of exercising them is denied. And yet, as Bishop Benson tells us emphatically, "whilst all other functions, however important, are *accidental*, the *essential* character of an institution like the cathedral at Sarum is *conciliar*." And so he would have us understand, that the great thing needed to make such a cathedral again, what it was in olden times, a great spiritual power and the source of life to the whole diocese—the only matter of real moment after all—is the revival of the corporate existence of the chapters. Change of time and circumstance may require some modifications of the original plan, but in all its *essential* features it may well be left untouched. For until there be a restoration of cathedral chapters to somewhat of their original purpose,—*first* as the counsellors of the bishop,—*next* as the fellow-workers with their residentiary brethren, who, from being really delegates of the whole body, have gradually, by successive encroachments, obtained the exclusive management and control,—and *lastly* as those specially charged with carrying out in their various neighbourhoods the plans initiated and agreed upon in chapter,—however beautiful and perfect the restoration of the material fabric, however constant and devotional the service of praise offered within its walls, it is doubtful if the cathedral will ever beat truly again as the spiritual heart of the diocese.

Importance of a revival of capitular functions.

LIST OF DEANS

AND OTHER

MEMBERS OF THE CATHEDRAL BODY

AT

SARUM.

DEANS OF SARUM.*

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
c. 1091	WALTER.	He is said by Leland to have been the *first* Dean of Sarum. See his Itiner., III. 80, among "things excerpted out of the Martyrologe Book at Saresbyri." Wilts Arch. Mag., I. 168.
c. 1098	ROGER.	He is named in a deed by which "Godefrid de Scō Martino" gives tithes at Mere and Childewick (=Chadenwich ?) to the Church of Sarum (*c.* 1098). Osmund Reg., xxiv. In an ancient calendar, once belonging to Reading Abbey, the obit of "Roger Decanus" is entered for 2 Non. Octob. (Octob. 6). Cott. MS. Vespasian, E 5, *fol.* 16.
c. 1102	OSBERT.	His obit was on 9 Calend. Mar. (Feb. 22). Ibid, *fol.* 12.
c. 1108	SERLO.	His name appears to charters (*c.* 1108) in the Osmund Reg., lvii., respecting Teynton, the gift of Serlo, described as 'Collector Devon.,' to the Church of Sarum. He became Abbot† of Cirencester, and died in 1147. Leland's Itinerary (Hearne's ed. 1744), III. 80.
c. 1109	ROBERT.	According to the 'Annales de Margam' he died in the year 1111. Annales Monastici (Rolls' Series), I. 9.
1112	ROBERT CHICHESTER.	He was appointed Bishop of Exeter at a council held at Northampton in April, 1138, and consecrated in the following December by Archbishop Theobald. In his latter days, according to his cotemporary, Henry of Huntingdon, he was visited with blindness. He died March 28, 1155, and is supposed to have been buried on the south side of the high altar in Exeter Cathedral. Oliver's Lives of the Bishops of Exeter, p. 17. There is an engraving of his episcopal seal at p. 168 of the same volume.
1140	ROBERT WARLEWAST.	His name appears to a charter respecting Cannings (1149) and to another respecting Chardstock (*c.* 1151). See Lib. Evid., C. 46, 76. He previously held the archdeaconry of Exeter, and was prebendary of Isledon (Islington) at S. Paul's, in the latter dignity succeeding Joceline, Bishop of Sarum. Newcourt's Repertor., I., 165. He was consecrated to the see of Exeter, June 5, 1155, by Archbishop Theobald, assisted by the bishops of Sarum, Chichester, Ely, and Rochester. (Gervase of Canterbury, p. 1378). Sigebert, in his 'Chronicon' (Paris ed. 1513) describes him as "vir religiosus et timens Deum." He died March 22, 1161, and was buried in the choir of Exeter Cathedral. See Oliver's Bishops of Exeter, p. 21.

* The value of the Deanry in 1536 was estimated at £204 10s. The revenues were derived from estates, pensions, or tithes, at Stratford, Heytesbury, Godalming, Alvington, Mere, Sonning, Hurst, Sandhurst, Ruscombe, Wokingham, and Longleat. See Valor Eccles. ii. 72.

† He received the *munus benedictionis* as Abbot of Cirencester, in the year 1131, from Simon, Bishop of Worcester, at his palace at Blockele (Blockley), being then described as a "Canon of Sarum."

DEANS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1155	HENRY DE BEAUMONT [DE BELLOMONTE].	One of the oldest documents at Salisbury is respecting lands at Ramsbury and Cannings,* granted in return for certain services to Henry, Dean of Sarum. Archæol. Journ., XV. 174. Whilst he was Dean, Clement, Abbot of Sherborne, 'quit-claimed' the castle, &c., there to the Bishop and Church of Sarum. Osmund Reg., xxix. Lib. Evid., C. 102. In September, 1165, he witnessed a charter relating to S. Peter, Gloucester (MS. Cotton Domit., A. 8) as Henry, "elect of Baieux," a see to which he was shortly afterwards consecrated. Le Neve, II. 613.
c. 1165	ARSO [or AZO].	There is in the Osmund Reg., xxx., and copies are found in the Lib. Evid., B. 53, and C. 82, a charter, by which Bishop Jocelin confirms an exchange of lands at Potterne, made with H. (Henry ?) Dean of Sarum, to Arso (in one place it seems to be written Azo), also described as "Dean," and whose place in the list was most probably here. The lands are said to have belonged respectively to the demêsne of the bishop, and to the "prebend" of Potterne, which seems to have been held by the successive Deans. Nothing whatever is known of "Arso, the Dean." Facts stated concerning the Dean who immediately succeeded, may perhaps explain what must have been in any case a very short tenure of this dignity by Arso.
1166	JOHN OF OXFORD [DE OXENEFORD].	By a letter to the chapter (*c.*) March 1166 Archbishop Becket quashed his election as Dean, and a letter of Pope Alexander confirmed his act. In the following June the Archbishop excommunicated him for *usurping* the deanry. Ep. S. Thom. Cantuar. 199-213. In Littleton's Life of Henry II. (vol. iv., 142, ed. 1777), there is a story of his giving up his deanry to the Pope, and receiving it back again. On November 26, 1175, King Henry II., being at Eynsham, appointed him to the see of Norwich, and he was consecrated on December 14 at Lambeth by Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury. He died 2nd June, 1200.†

* The name of this Dean occurs more than once in connection with charters relating to Cannings. Thus, in Lib. Evid., C. No. 71, we have him attesting a deed of Bishop Jocelin (confirming one of his predecesor, Bishop Roger) by which a restitution was made of certain prebends, and amongst them Cannings, to the "communa" of the church of Sarum. In the Osmund Reg., xxv., we read of Bishop Jocelin confirming a grant to "Robert de Bellofago,"—"quem capitulum *per quandam dispensationem* canonicum susceperat,"—of the churches of Canynges and of Horton; and this is attested by "Henry, Dean of Sarum." There is, in the manuscript, a marginal note to this effect,—"*Nota;* quod Rob. de Bellafago fuit præbendarius *simul* de Canynge, et de Horton." Abuses are not of *modern* growth only; it was at a very early period that they were "tolerated," as it would appear, in the church of Sarum.

† Much concerning John of Oxford will be found in Hoveden. He was sent to Rome by Henry II. after Becket's flight (I. 233, Rolls' edition), and was at one time ambasssador to Sicily (III. 95). He was present at the coronation of King John (IV. 90). Becket ultimately excommunicated both Bishop Jocelin and his Dean, John of Oxford, denouncing the latter as "decanatûs invasorem." The suffragan bishops in a letter

DEANS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1176	JORDAN.	He attests a charter of Henry II., signed at Clarendon in June, 1176, granted to the nunnery of Stamford, in Lincolnshire (Eyton's Itin. of H. 2, p. 205), and also a deed, of the date of 1193 respecting the prebend of Bedminster, which also bears the attestation of Hūbert 'elect ofCanterbury.' Lib. Evid., C. 211. Osmund Reg. xxxvi. He also witnesses a deed (c. 1192) by which 'Ficheldene and Alwardberie,' as appurtenant to the dignity of Treasurer, are declared to be exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon and liable only "pro denario Sc̄i. Petri." Ibid. xxxi.*
1195	EUSTACE.†	Hoveden calls him the "king's vice-chancellor," and his "seal-bearer," and says that Richard I. appointed him to the archdeaconry of Richmond in the year 1196, on the advancement of William de Chimely to the bishopric of Evreux in Normandy. He was elected to the see of Ely in the presence of the king at Vaudreuil in Normandy, Aug. 10, 1197, and consecrated at Westminster in the following March. He died at Reading Feb. 4, 1215, and was buried in the church of Ely near the altar of S. Mary. Le Neve, I. 328.
1198	RICHARD POORE.	He was a canon of Sarum, and held the prebend of Charminster. Lib. Evid. C. 480. He was elected shortly after the advancement of Eustace to the See of Ely. Annal. Winton. His earliest attestation as Dean, as far as is known, is to a charter relating to the Vicarage of Husseborn, in the year 1200. Lib. Evid., C. 169. He was the chief founder of the present cathedral, and succeeded in removing the see from Old to New Sarum. He became bishop of Chichester in the year 1215,—was translated to Sarum in 1217,—and to Durham in 1228. A full memoir of him will be found in Wilts Archæol. Mag. XVIII. 225-254. See also above, pp. 45-50.

protested against these measures of the archbishop—"movet quidem omnes nos quod in fratrem nostrum dominum Sarisberiensem episcopum, et decanum ejus, præposterè, ut quidam æstimant, nuper actum, audivimus." (I. 265.)

Giles, in his edition of the works of John of Salisbury, has assigned, and with probable truth, a treatise entitled "Summa de Pœnitentiâ," formerly attributed to that author, to John of Oxford. Copies of this treatise are, the best in the Burgundian Library at Brussels, and another, which is imperfect, in the Bodleian.

* The name of Jordan, as Dean, appears also to an 'Inspeximus' charter of the time of Bishop Hubert Walter, respecting the gift of 'Canynges and Brit'ord,' in augment. communæ *canonicorum residentium*;"—to which charter there is appended, in the margin,—"Nota, "*Canonic. resident.*;" showing at how early a period the canons-resident became a distinct class in their own especial privileges. (See Osmund Reg. xxiv.)

† According to R. de Diceto, there was *no Dean* in April, 1194, when the canons of Sarum unanimously elected Herbert Poore, 'fratrem suum et concanonicum,' as their Bishop.—Twisden's 'Decem Scriptores,' *sub anno* 1194.

DEANS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1215	ADAM OF ILCHESTER [DE IVELCESTRE].	His name appears in Lib. Evid. C. 483, to a deed dated 1215, respecting lands in "Durinton" (Durrington), granted for a term, by the Abbot of Bec, to Rob. de Berners; and to one dated 1219, by which the prebend of Horton was annexed to the bishopric. Ibid. 168, 484. See above, p. 207. He held the deanry only five years, during which he helped forward the design of building the new cathedral (Osmund Reg. lxii.), and died suddenly at Sunning, August 23, 1220, whither he had most probably gone for a "visitation of the prebends," in accordance with the decree of chapter some seven years before. Osmund, Reg. lvi. He was, a few days afterwards, buried in the cathedral.*
1220	WILLIAM DE WENDA† [or WANDA].	A full account of his election is given in the Osmund Reg. He was previously Precentor, and held, it is believed the prebend of Heytesbury.‡ He was the great helper of Bishop Richard Poore in his efforts to build the present cathedral. In the Osmund Reg. there is a long account, seemingly from his own pen, of its building and first consecration; much of which is printed in Wilkins' Concilia I. 555. His name, as Dean, appears to numerous charters, both in the Old Register and in the Lib. Evid., between the years 1220 and 1236. In the former document we have a detailed account of his visitation of the prebendal estates, many extracts from which are given in Maskell's "Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England," p. 181. See also Wilts Arch. Mag. XVIII. 230.
1237	ROBERT DE HERTFORD.	He was Chancellor from 1220-1237, and held the prebend of 'Wodeford' (p. 192). His earliest known signature as Dean is, in 1237, to an arbitration between the Abbot of Stanley and the Church of Calne. Lib. Evid., C. 244. He seems to have been active and energetic, and his name constantly appears to charters between 1237 and 1257. He is named in a deed by Bishop Robert Bingham in 1244 respecting Harnham Bridge, and in one entitled "Ordinatio Hospitalis S. Nicholai, Sarum" in 1245. Benson and Hatcher, 732. He occurs also in the Chartulary of

* William de Wenda, in the Osmund Reg., lxv., gives the following account of the sudden decease of this Dean:—"Et huic capitulo, quod in crastino Assumptionis incepit" (Aug. 16, 1220) "et per triduum sequens duravit, interfuit Adam decanus sanus et incolumis, qui abinde apud Sunning ire properavit, et illuc in octavis Assumptionis pervenit, et in crastino, videlicet in vigilia beati Bartholomæi apostoli," (Aug. 23) "diem clausit extremum. Tertio autem die sequenti fuit corpus ipsius apud Sarum delatum, ibique honorificè, ut decuit, in capellâ novâ sepultum."

† On the decease of Adam of Ilchester the choice of the canons would seem first to have fallen on HENRY DE BISHOPSTON, but he declined the offered dignity. In the Osmund Reg., it is said of him—"solebat legere Oxoniæ de decretis, et tunc *rexit scholas* in nova civitate Sarum."

‡ In the Osmund Reg., lxii., it is said—"Eodem anno (1218) dedit dominus episcopus Willo de Wenda, præcentoriam et præbendam in ecclesiâ Sarum quas Thomas de Disci prius habuerat." In 1226 he is entered as holding the prebend of Heytesbury, which however was not permanently annexed to the Deanry till some thirty years afterwards. See above, p. 192.

DEANS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
		Lacock (A° 1241), *fol.* 60 *a*; in the muniments of Magdalen College, Oxon (Southwick 3) in the same year; and in a deed relating to the Priory of Wallingford in 1243. Bodley Charters, No. 23, and N. Monast. III. 280. He died in 1257;* his obit is entered in the calendar as on February 9.
1258	ROBERT DE WYKEHAMPTON.	He is named as a Canon of Sarum, in a deed concerning S. Nicholas' Hospital, in 1245. His signatures as Dean occur between 1258 and 1274 in the Lib. Evid. He was present in Chapter in 1262, when Bishop Giles de Bridport withdrew his claim to visit the Cathedral. Osmund Reg. li. Lib. Evid. C. 515. His name also appears to the foundation-deed, by Walter de la Wyle, of the College of S. Edmund, Sarum. Ibid. 556. In 1274 he became Bishop of Sarum.† See above, p. 90.
1274	WALTER SCAMMEL.	He was treasurer from 1267-1274. An account of his election as Dean, which is described as having been "per compromissum," is given in Lib. Evid., C. 588. He was present with others in Parliament, in 1277 when Alexander King of Scotland did homage to Edw. I. (Rolls of Parliament, Claus. 6 Edw. I.), the list of those present consisting almost entirely of the Judges of the several courts, and probably the officers of the Palace. Nicholas' Synopsis of the Peerage, II. 717. His name appears, together with those of the rest of the Quatuor Personæ, to the important ordinance respecting the respective rights of the Chancellor and Sub-Dean. See above, p. 227. He was a benefactor to the cathedral body, bequeathing to them the residentiary house which he occupied as Treasurer.‡ A chantry was founded by him in the chapel of S. Edmund, also himself once Treasurer of the church.§ His obit is entered, in the calendar prefixed to the statutes, on September 23. In 1284 he was elected Bishop of Sarum. See above, p. 90.

* There is a document, in the Osmund Reg., lix., entitled, "Ordinatio cantariæ ad altare beati Andreæ per Robertum de Hertford, Decan. Sar." The Dean paid 100 marks in the year 1256 to the Abbess of Wilton, on condition that she should give an annual sum of *five marks* for the celebration of his 'anniversary.' After the payment of certain sums to the Canons, Vicars, Altarists, Choristers, who might be present at his obit, any surplus was to be divided in equal shares between the 'Fratres Minores' of Sarum, and the 'Fratres Prædicatores' of Wilton.

† It was during the time that Robert de Wykehampton held the Deanry, in 1259, that a copy of the Constitutions and Statutes of the Church of Sarum was sent to the Dean and Chapter of the Church of Glascow. See Wilkins' Concilia I. 741, It is a copy to a great extent of a portion of the Consuetudinary. This note is added:—"Istud etiam notorium est quod libera electio Decani ad canonicos pertinuit a tempore beati Osmundi." See Maskell's Monum., Rit. I., xlvi.

‡ Thus in Lib. Evid., C. 492, we are told—"Walterus Scammel, Decanus, dat domos quas inhabitavit dum Thesaurarius erat Episcopo, sede plenâ, et capitulo, sede vacante, 5 calend., Novemb., 1277." It is also said "Collatio domorum infra clausum, quas inhabitavit olim Walterus Scammel, spectat ad episcopum Sarum."

§ In the Lib. Evid., C. 3., we have—"Transcriptum cartæ Walteri Scammel pro cantoria in ecclesia Sarum pro animâ suâ," which is said to have been founded "ad sustentationem cujusdam capellani qui in ecclesia majori Sarum in altari S. Edmundi confessoris missam pro defunctis cotidiè celebrabit, &c."

DEANS OF SARUM.

A D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1284	HENRY DE BRAUNDESTON.	He was Archdeacon of Dorset in 1281 (p. 138), and a Canon of Sarum, holding in 1284 the prebend of Cherminster. The record of the election of "their Dean" as Bishop in 1288 by the Canons of Sarum, is contained in the Lib. Evid., C. 539-40.
1288	SYMON DE MICHAM [or MICHELHAM]	He was previously Chancellor. He attests a deed granted during the brief episcopate of William de la Corner, in 1290, which was a composition with the Prior of Winton concerning the churches of Enford and Overton. Lib. Evid., C. 568. He had the King's letters of protection March 23, 1297. Pat. 25, Edw. I. He would seem to have died very shortly after that time. His obit is entered in the calendar for June 8.
1297	PETER OF SAVOY (DE SABAUDIA)	He held the prebend of Bedwin. He also held prebends at York (1290) and Hereford. He was mostly non-resident. In a writing, dated from Paris, October 3, 1301, he protested against Bishop Simon of Ghent's claim of jurisdiction over the canons and other members of the cathedral. Vindication of the King's sovereign rights, p. 60. In 1304 he was summoned by the bishop into residence, but no long time afterwards obtained formal license to live abroad.* In 1309 he would seem to have been nominated by the Pope to the see of Worcester, but rejected by the King, Edward II. See Le Neve, III., 54.
1309	WILLIAM, Cardinal Priest of S. Pudentiana	In the Gandav. Regist. we read:—"A°. 1309, 9 cal. Marcii (April 23) Gulielmus titul. S. Potentianæ presb. cardin., *antea provisus* per Papam, admissus ad decanatum." See Harl. MS. 6979, *fol.* 123. This dignitary is described by Ciacconius (II., 377) as "Will. Arcufate, Rufate, or de Farges." He was a relation of Clement V.; was elected as cardinal deacon of SS. Cosmus and Damian, Dec. 13, 1305, and soon afterwards cardinal priest of S. Pudentiana. He is said to have died, Feb. 25, 1311, at Avignon.
1311	REYMUND DE LA GOTH (or "DE FARGIS")	He was a nephew of Clement V., and cardinal deacon of 'S. Maria Nuova.'† The Pope, by his assumed power, placed him successively into the rich deanries of S. Paul's, Salisbury, and Lincoln (though he did not hold more than two together), with

* Thus in the Gandav. Reg., under 1304, we have, "Monitio 6 Id. Jan. Petro de Sabaudia Decan. Sar. ut in decanatu suo resideat quod hactenus non fuerat, extra regnum Angliæ degens." Newcourt (Repertorium I. 246), speaks of a "Petrus de Sabaudiâ," as the King's cousin, and as Dean of St. Martin's College, London (c. 1294), and states that he became Archbishop of Lyons in the beginning of the reign of Edw. II.

† In the Gandav. Reg. the entry is as follows:—"1310. 11 Cal. Apr. Reymundus Scæ Mariæ Novæ, Diac. Cardin. ad Decanat. Sar., a Papa provisus; hunc Episcopus se admittere non posse protestatur eo quodcapit. Sar. jus habeat eligendi Decanum suum." Some years afterwards (Dec. 2, 1331) the chapter

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
		other benefices. "He was a youth too much beloved by the Pope; he was well disposed but too *luxurious*." Quoted from Hist. Dunelm. by Wharton. See Milman's Annals of S. Paul's, p. 130.
1347	BERTRAND DE LA GOTH (or "DE FARGIS")	He, like his predecessor, was probably a relative of Clement V. He would seem to have held a prebend at York in 1308, and to have been archdeacon of the East Riding in 1310. Le Neve, III., 142, 198, 206. He succeeded to this deanry by papal "provision," or "*ex gratiâ apostolica*," and on his installation by proxy, March 21, 1347, promised to reside diligently (*assiduè*).* Wyville Reg., and Hemingsley Reg., p. 12. He would seem to have held this dignity only for a short time.
c. 1347	REGINALD "URSINUS" (or "DE FILIIS URSI")	He was installed by proxy June 14, 1347. According to Litta in his "Celebri famiglie Italiane" this was Rinaldo, son of the Count of Tagliacozza, great grandson of the brother of Pope Nicholas III., who was of the Orsini family.† In 1316 he was canon of Zamora in old Castille. He was also Protonotary apostolic at Avignon, and as Ciacconius says (II. 517, ed. 1676) arch-priest of S. Peter's. He became in due time cardinal-deacon of S. Hadrian. In 1356 he obtained canonries at the cathedrals of Florence and Pisa, and in 1358 the archdeaconry of Liége and Perugia. He died at Avignon in December, 1374.
c. 1376	JAMES "URSINUS."‡	Browne Willis says (MSS. Notes to Le Neve in the Bodleian) that he was "provided" to this deanry in 1376. He was, it is conceived, nephew of his predecessor, and was made cardinal-deacon of S. George in Velabro by Gregory XI. in 1371. Shortly

ask their Dean's good services in order to protect their rights for the future,—"iustar Dñi reverend. avunculi vestri Eborac. et Lincoln. eccl. decani defuncti, ipsius vestri decanatus Sarum liberam electionem nobis post obitum vestrum a sanctissimo Patre procurare." This would seem to have been of little effect, since letters from Rome "providing" for a successor to Dean Reymund *after his decease* are recorded as having been addressed to him, and laid before the Chapter. Hemingsby Reg., 42.

* "Bertrand de Farges, admissus per procuratorem ad canonicatum et præbendam et decanatum Sarum, virtute literarum apostolicarum, jurat assiduè residere." See Harl. MS. 7048, *fol.* 317.

[There was a Bertrand (a Franciscan) Lagier, born at Figeac in Auvergne, who was made bishop of Ajaccio in Corsica by Clement VI. in 1345, of Assisi in 1348, of Glandèves in the province of Embrun in 1371. He became a cardinal and died in 1392 at Avignon. See Migne 1117.]

† The "Orsini" family had amongst them several cardinals, as may be seen by referring to the works of Ciacconius and Litta. Some of them were well beneficed in England. See Le Neve, III., 128-203, 160. It is not very easy to identify the various members of the family.

‡ There would seem to have been at this time a conflict between the Popes and the Chapter, who were supported by the authority of the King, as to the right of nominating the Dean. Thus, as we learn from Rymer (vii. 799) on the death of Cardinal Reginald "Ursinus," the Pope collated the Cardinal "Melapelle," but the Chapter chose Robert Braybrook. Again, on the promotion of Braybrook, the Chapter chose Thomas Montacute. Cardinal Melapelle died before he got any real possession, and then the Pope gave it to Cardinal Florentino, who however resigned it; on which Thomas Montacute accepted it by the Pope's

DEANS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
		after the election of Urban VI., whom he crowned, he deserted the Pontiff and went over to the rival Pope Clement VII. He died near Tivoli in 1379.
1379	Robert Braybrook*	He was elected by the chapter on the recommendation, it is said, of the Bishop. Erghum Reg., 33. He would seem to have held, at different times, prebends at York and Lincoln (Le Neve, II., 99; III., 184, 186), and also to have been Archdeacon of Cornwall. (Ibid I., 398, 591.) He was promoted to the see of London by "bull" of Pope Urban, Sept. 9, 1381; and, from Sept., 1382, till 10th March, 1383, held the "great seal." He died 28th August, 1404, and was buried in the chapel of S. Mary, in S. Paul's Cathedral.
1382	Thomas Montacute.	Appointed on the promotion of his predecessor to the see of London. Coman Reg., 8. He made profession of canonical obedience Nov. 19, 1388. It was in his time (1390) that a dispute arose between the Bishop (John Waltham) and Dean and Chapter, respecting the right of visiting the cathedral, and that a "composition," confirmed by Pope Boniface IX., in 1392, was entered into concerning it. (See above, p. 212). He died Aug. 31, 1404. Browne Willis says that,—"He willed to be buried in Sarum Cathedral near his father, and an inscription on him with these words,—'Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit, &c.'"
1404 Aug. 31	John Chandler.	Elected on the decease of Thomas Montacute. Draper Reg., 29. He had held the dignity of Treasurer since 1394. He became Bishop of Sarum in 1417. See above, p. 98.
1418 Mar. 31	Simon Sydenham.†	Elected on the promotion of J. Chandler to the see of Sarum. Pountney Reg., 85. He held the prebend of Rotesfen in 1407, and that of Yetminster 2da in 1415. He held in succession the archdeaconries of Sarum (1404), and Berks (1409). On the

"provision," for which he had the King's license, in May, 1395. It must have been to James "Ursinus," *alias* "de Melapelle" that the following extract from the Rot. Parl. 50, Edw. III. refers, "Communes Angliæ in parliamento inter alia gravamina queruntur de eo quod Cardinalis de Melapellis *alias* de Ursinis, Romanus, alienigena fuit Decanus Sarum." See Le Neve, II., 33, 615.

* Much concerning the work of Bishop Braybrook, in correcting abuses in the cathedral of S. Paul's, especially as regarded the residence of canons, and the rules for minor canons, will be found in Simpson's Statutes of S. Paul's, and in Dean Milman's Annals of S. Paul's, pp. 151, 167. It was during his episcopate that the King, before whom the matter was brought for arbitration, ordered "that residence should be determined according to the usage of the Church of Sarum." Bishop Braybrook was a great benefactor of the City of London. A life of this prelate will be found in the proceedings of the Middlesex Archæological Society. See also Rock's Church of our Fathers, III., 44.

† Among the proceedings of Privy Council (Vol. III., pp. xxxvii., 269) we have this entry,—"19 May, 5 Henr. 6 (1427). Licence given to Simon Sydenham, Bishop-elect of Sarum, to promote his election in the Court of Rome, notwithstanding the Royal Letters written to the Pope and Dean and Chapter of Sarum recommending the son of the Earl of Westmoreland thereto."

DEANS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
		decease of Bishop Chandler, in 1426, he was elected Bishop of Sarum, but ultimately the chapter gave way, on the recommendation of the King, to a Papal "provision" in favour of Robert Neville. A few years afterwards, in 1431, he was consecrated as Bishop of Chichester.
1431 Aug. 4	THOMAS BROWNE.	Appointed on the promotion of his predecessor to the see of Chichester. Harding Reg., 103. He is possibly the same that is alluded to in a note below* as having been elected in 1431 Bishop of Chichester. He seems to have held prebends at Lincoln (Le Neve, I., 603), at Lichfield (Ib. I., 246), and to have been Archdeacon of Stow in 1418 (Ib. II., 79). In 1427 he became Archdeacon of Berks (see above, p. 149), and in 1431, a few months before he became Dean, he was collated to the prebend of Rotesfen. He was present in 1433 at the Council of Basle. He became Bishop of Rochester by Papal "bull" in 1435, and in the next year was translated to the see of Norwich.
1435	NICHOLAS BILLESDEN.	He became Dean on the promotion of T. Browne to the see of Rochester. He is named as such July 1, 1440. Hutchins Reg., 1. He died May 31, 1441.
1441 Octob. 26	ADAM MOLEYNS.†	Elected on the decease of N. Billesden. Hutchins Reg., 41. Rector of Winterbourne Earls, 1432. Prebendary of S. Paul's, 1440 (Newcourt's Repertorium I. 225); Canon of York, 1441 (Le Neve, III. 221). Archdeacon of Taunton, 1440 (Ib. I., 167), of Sarum Sept. 1, 1440 (See above, p. 161). He was appointed to the See of Chichester by Papal "bull," 1445. He was killed at Portsmouth in 1450. Le Neve, I., 247. Reg. Stafford. Leland, Comm. de Script. Brit., p. 454. See also Stephens' See of Chichester, p. 149.
1446	RICHARD LEYOTT.	Elected as Dean April 29, and confirmed by the Bishops' Commissary May 6, 1446. Hutchins' Reg., 102. Prebendary of Yetminster 2da, 1418; of Grimstone, 1422. Prebendary of Lichfield, 1431. He died Jan. 26, 1449. Burgh. Reg., 55.

* A certain Thomas Browne had been elected by the Canons of Chichester as their Bishop, but the election was set aside by a Papal "provision" in favour of Simon Sydenham. He paid 700 florins to Rome on his appointment. By his will he left a golden cup, which had been given him by the Emperor, which is some confirmation of the tradition that he had been ambassador at the Emperor's court, to William, Baron Hungerford. See Stephens' See of Chichester, 138.

† Adam Moleyns sat in 1441, as Commissary, to try Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester, for witchcraft. In the same year he went to Rome, to urge the canonization of Osmund, Bishop of Sarum, but without effect. In 1443 he went to France with William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, to arrange the marriage of Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou. In 1449 he was permitted to retire from all secular appointment and attendance in Parliament, and to travel on either side of the channel for the welfare of his soul. When preparing to sail from Portsmouth he was murdered by some sailors. He bequeathed several gifts of ecclesiastical furniture to the cathedral, and amongst them a rare and costly veil of crimson silk to hang over the High Altar.

DEANS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1449 June 28	GILBERT KYMER.	Elected on the decease of R. Leyott. Burgh. Reg., 57. He was a graduate in medicine. Newton Reg., 2. Principal of Hart Hall, Oxon, 1411; Treasurer of Sarum, 1427; Chancellor of Oxford, 1446. Tanner says that he was Dean of Wimborne, 1447—1463. He died May 16, 1463. In. Pat. 15, Edw. IV., p. 3, m. 7 is a grant. "Pro cantaria ad altare reliquiarum vocat. Kymer's Chantry." See Wilts Arch. Mag., XII., 372. Browne Willis says that "he willed to be buried in the Cathedral* in the South Wall."
1463 Octob. 20	JAMES GOLDWELL.	Elected on the decease of G. Kymer. Newton Reg., 100. Of All Souls' College, Oxon, to which he was a benefactor. Archdeacon of Essex 1461. Prebendary of S. Paul's, 1458 (Le Neve, II., 401), Canon of Windsor and Registrar of the Order of the Garter, 1470 (Ib. III., 387); Prebendary of Hereford, 1461 (Ib. I., 531). He is called, in the foundation-deed of the Hungerford Chantry, the "Pope's Proto-Notary" (Rawlinson 129); and, in Miscell. Decani, MS. 12, "Edvardi Regis illustrissimus orator." He became Bishop of Norwich, by Papal "bull" in 1472, and was consecrated in the Church of S. Blaise at Rome. He died Feb. 15, 1499. See Newcourt's Repertorium, I., 71.
1473 April 27	JOHN DAVYSON.	Appointed on the promotion of J. Goldwell to the see of Norwich. Machon Reg., 100. Prebendary of Bishopston, 1472. He was Dean of Windsor, 1471. Beauchamp Reg., Harl. MS. 7048, *f.* 324. Prebendary of S. Paul's, 1473 (Le Neve, II., 367). In the "Miscellanea Decani" MS., which is sometimes called the "Register of Dean Davyson" (see Introduction, p. iii.), there is a long and interesting account of the visitation of the various "prebends" belonging to the cathedral in the years 1480 and 1483. This Dean died October 12, 1485.
1486	EDWARD CHEYNE.	Elected on the decease of J. Davyson. Langton Reg. Prebendary of Beaminster 2da, 1475. He was present at a convocation of canons held in 1490 to promote measures "ad maximam ecclesiæ Sarum utilitatem." Miscel. Dec., MS. 8 b. He held the Rectory of Witney.† He died July 25, 1502.

* One of the cathedral windows had the figure of "a person in a gown" with this inscription in old English:—

In imaginem Doctoris Kymer,
Medici, quondam Cancellarii Oxon,
et postea Decani Sarum.
O sancti medici, medico mihi ferte juvamen
Ut summus medicus mentis mihi det medicamen
Quo sine fine salute poli post perfruat. Amen.

† In Kennet's Collections (Lansdowne MS. 978, *fol.* 20) we have this extract given from an episcopal register,—"1502, 4 Aug.: Nicolaus West, Legum Doctor, Presbyter, admissus ad ecclesiam de Witney, vacant. per mortem Edvardi Cheyne, ad presentationem Ricardi Episc. Winton."

DEANS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1502 Sept. 10	THOMAS ROWTHALL.*	Elected on the decease of E. Cheyne. Harward Reg., 117. On his appointment he nominated Richard Newport, Prebendary of Farringdon, as his 'locum tenens.' Chancellor of Cambridge, 1503; Archdeacon of Gloucester, 1503 (Le Neve, III., 78). Appointed Bishop of Durham by Papal "bull" 1509. He was keeper of the Privy Seal 1516. He died Feb. 4, 1523, and was buried in the chapel of S. John the Baptist, in Westminster Abbey. See Athen. Oxon., II., 722, and Athen. Cantabrig., I., 27.
1509 Sept. 5	WILLIAM ATWATER.	Appointed on the promotion of J. Rowthall to the see of Durham. Harward Reg., 117. Prebendary of Ruscombe, July 20, 1509. He was of Magdalen College, Oxon. He held many benefices and dignities in succession:—He was vicar of Piddlehinton, Dorset, 1487; rector of Hawkridge, Somerset, 1489; of Ditcheat, 1489,—and also had held the vicarage of Cumnor, near Abingdon, and of Durrington, Somerset. In 1499 he became Canon of Windsor, and Registrar of the Order of the Garter. He was also a Fellow of Eton. Le Neve, III., 390. He was Vice-Chancellor of Oxford in 1500, and Dean of the Chapel Royal in 1502. He became Chancellor of Lincoln in 1506, and in 1514 Archdeacon of Huntingdon. He was appointed by Papal "bull" to the see of Lincoln, Sept. 15, 1514, and consecrated Nov. 12, in the same year at Lambeth, succeeding Cardinal Wolsey by whom he was much esteemed. He died at Woburn, in Bedfordshire, Feb. 4, 1521, aged 81,—"cujus viscera honorificè humantur in ecclesia cathedrali Lincolnensi." Le Neve, I., 263; II., 21. See also Athen. Oxon., II., 717, and Kennet Collect., vol. xlv. (Lansdowne MS. 979, *fol.* 8).
1514 Dec. 16	JOHN LONGLANDS.	Appointed on the promotion of W. Atwater to the see of Lincoln. Harward Reg., 134. Of Magdalen College, Oxon. Prebendary of Alton Borealis, Dec. 6, 1514. He signed the articles of 1536, and was appointed to peruse S. Mark's Gospel in the new translation. Fuller Ch. H., III., 159, 198. He was Confessor to King Henry VIII.; Principal of Magdalen Hall, 1505; Canon of Windsor, 1519; Chancellor of Oxford, 1532. He was appointed Bishop of Lincoln by Papal "bull" March 20, 1521, and consecrated at Lambeth on May 5 in the same year.

* Much about Thomas Rowthall will be found in the volume of W. de Chambre published by the Surtees Society, p. 151. "A consiliis Regi Henr. VIII. necnon patri suo Henry VII., a quo summus habetur . . . pro singulari sapientia. Ditissimus habetur per totam Angliam." He tells an amusing tale of the way in which Cardinal Wolsey found out his great wealth which was estimated at no less than £100,000. He accidentally sent a vellum book containing an account of his own patrimony, instead of the one which had been demanded of him on the resources of the bishopric of Durham. There is also an account of him in Kennet's Collections, vol. xlv., 14—25. (Lansdowne MS. 979.)

DEANS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
		He died May 7, 1547, aged 74. He was buried at Eton, where there is a monument to his memory. See Athen. Oxon., II., 752, and Bishop Wordsworth's Diocesan Addresses (1876), p. 107.
1521 June 8	CUTHBERT TUNSTALL.*	Appointed on the advancement of J. Longlands to the see of Lincoln. Harward Reg., 137. He was Rector of Steeple Langford, Wilts; Archdeacon of Chester, 1515; Prebendary of York, 1519; Master of the Rolls, 1516; Bishop of London, 1522; Keeper of the Privy Seal, 1523. He was advanced to the see of Durham in 1530. He was deprived in 1551 by Edward VI., and confined in the Tower, but was restored by Queen Mary. He was deprived again by Queen Elizabeth and placed in honorable custody in Lambeth Palace, where he died in 1559 at the age of 89. He was buried in Lambeth parish church. Le Neve, II., 299; III., 176—293. See also Newcourt's Repert. I. 25, and Ath. Oxon., I., 303; II., 785.
1523 Jan. 19	REYMUND PADE.†	Appointed on the promotion of C. Tunstall to the see of London. Harward Reg., 140. In consequence of the failure of his reason, his successor, Peter Vannes, seems, in 1537, to have been appointed his coadjutor.
1540 Feb. 3.	PETER VANNES.	Appointed "per literas regias." Holt and Blacker Reg., 7. He was admitted, Feb. 4, 1540, before John Jewell (afterwards Bishop of Sarum), Thomas Bennet (Precentor), John Elton *alias* Baker, John Biggs, Paul Bush (afterwards Bishop of Bristol) and John Gough, Canons Residentiary. Vellum Statute Book H., *fol.* 102.‡ He was Prebendary of Bedwin, 1529. He seems

* CUTHBERT TUNSTALL, episcopus, being at commandement with the Archbishope of Canterbury at Lambeth there dyed a professed Catholicke and lyethe buryed in the churche of Lambeth [under a fair marble] where he was first mayd Bushop (40 years before). Rites of Durham (Surtees Society), p. 51. See also W. de Chambre (Surtees Society), p. 155.

† There would seem to be some confusion between Reymund Pade, the Dean, and Richard Pace, who was his cotemporary and Archdeacon of Dorset. See above, p. 141. Thus in Rymer's Fœdera, XIV., 568, we have "Pat. 28 Henry 8, p. 1, m 19 (1537),—De Petro Vannes, præbendario de Bedwin nominato per Regem in coadjutorem *Ricardi Pacy*, Decani Sarisb. alienati sensibus." Moreover we have in Walton's Index to Harward's Memorials (p. 31), under the year 1522 "Electio R. Pace Decani." The Archdeacon of Dorset died in 1532, so that he could not have been the Dean referred to. I can only reconcile the conflicting statements by supposing that the one has been mistaken for the other.

‡ The following additional particulars are given in Athen. Oxon., I., 400, and Athen. Cantab., I., 200, respecting this Dean. He was the son of Stephen de Vannes, of Lucca, in Italy, and brought into England by Andrew Ammonius, his mother's brother. He was made Secretary of the Latin tongue to Henry VIII., who sent him with Stephen Gardiner and others to Rome in the matter of the divorce from Queen Catharine. He became Prebendary of South Grantham in 1527, Bedwin in 1529. In 1534 he obtained a prebend at Hereford, and in the same year became Archdeacon of Worcester, and Prebendary of York. He seems to have been deprived in the beginning of the reign of Edw. VI., but afterwards restored. In 1545 he became Canon of Christ Church, and in 1549 was sent as an ambassador to Venice. He died in 1563. He is numbered by John Leland among the famous men of his time, and was much in favour with Cardinal Wolsey.

DEANS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
		to have resigned the Deanry in the beginning of the reign of Edw. VI,—and, if so, must have resumed it again, as he held the dignity October 15, 1557. Reg. Pole. He resigned it definitely, however, May 6, 1563 (Holt and Blacker, 84), "sub spe competentis pensionis."*
1563 June 23	WILLIAM BRADBRIDGE.	Elected in the place of Peter Vannes "virtute literarum Elizab. Reginæ." Blacker Reg., 5. He was a Fellow of Magdalen Coll., Oxon. Prebendary of Lyme, 1555. He obtained a prebend at Lincoln in 1554, and in 1562 became Chancellor of Chichester. He was advanced to the see of Exeter† in 1570, and was consecrated by Archbishop Parker at Lambeth, March 18, 1571. He died at Newton Ferrers, Devon, June 27, 1578, at the age of 77, and was buried in the north side of the choir in Exeter Cathedral. See Ath. Oxon. II., 817; Fuller's Church History, III., 466; IV., 403; and Oliver's Bishops of Exeter, p. 140.
1570 Sept. 18.	EDMUND FREAKE.	Appointed on the promotion of W. Bradbridge to the see of Exeter. Blacker Reg., 53. A canon of the order of S. Augustine at Waltham. On the surrender of the abbey he obtained a pension of £5, on which he was ordained by Edmund Bonner, Bishop of London, as Deacon, Dec., 1544, as Priest, June, 1545. He became in 1564 Archdeacon of Canterbury and Canon of Westminster. He was Canon of Windsor in 1565; Rector of Purleigh, Essex, 1567; Canon of Canterbury in 1568; Dean of Rochester, April, 1570; of Sarum, Sept., 1570. He was advanced to the see of Rochester in 1572, holding the rectory of Purleigh and the archdeaconry of Canterbury "in commendam." He became Bishop of Norwich in 1575, of Worcester in 1584. He died March 21, 1591, and was buried in Worcester Cathedral. Athen. Cantab., II., 96.

* Le Neve (II. 434) says "In a book entitled 'The troubles of Frankfort,' THOMAS COLE is said to have been Dean of Sarum in the time of Edw. VI. He was exiled in the reign of Queen Mary." There is in a volume in the muniment-room, marked "Constitutiones II.," at p. 100 b, what purports to be an extract from the Blacker Register. "A.D. 1571 Magr. Cole nominatur literis Reginæ in Decanum." Possibly his death, which happened in that same year, prevented his obtaining the Deanry. He was a man of mark: of King's College, Cambridge; Archdeacon of Essex 1559, and Prebendary of S. Paul's 1564. See Ath. Oxon., I., 712, and Athen. Cantab., I., 295.

† In consequence of the impoverished state of his see, Bishop Bradbridge was allowed to hold two benefices—Newton Ferrers in Devon, and Lezant in Cornwall—"in commendam." He seems to have embarked in agricultural speculations. Hooker says (Catalogue of the Bishops of Exeter) "He was far indebted to the Queen's Majesty for the moneys received of the clergy for tenths and subsidies, so that on his death all his goods were seized for her use." The patent book of the see, in the principal Registrar's office at Exeter (p. 84) states that he "died £1400 in debt to Queen Elizabeth, and had not wherewith to bury him."

DEANS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1571 May 15	JOHN PIERS.	Appointed by "royal letters" on the resignation of E. Freake. Blacker Reg., 62. Whilst he was Dean in 1573 a declaration was made in a chapter of Residentiaries, and duly entered in the statute-book, of the abrogation of certain observances and customs inconsistent with the word of God and the laws of the realm.* He became Bishop of Sarum in 1577. See above, p. 109.
1578 Jan. 4	JOHN BRIDGES.	Appointed on the promotion of J. Piers to the see of Sarum. Blacker Reg., 82. He was a Prebendary of Winchester, 1565.† Le Neve, III., 35. He was engaged in the Hampton Court conference. Fuller's Ch. H., V., 266. He became afterwards Bishop of Oxford, and was consecrated at Lambeth Feb. 12, 1604. He died at March-Baldon, near Oxford, March 26, 1618, and was buried there.
1605 Feb. 24	JOHN GORDON.	Appointed, "per literas regias," on the promotion of J. Bridges. Mortimer Reg., 154. He was a nephew of George, Earl of Huntley. He was ordained at the age of 58. He seems to have been in the service of Mary Queen of Scots, and to have served as minister in France under several Scottish Kings. He died, whilst engaged in a visitation of his churches, in Dorsetshire, Sept, 3, 1619, aged 75. He was buried in the choir of his cathedral before the Dean's stall. His epitaph, in which he is called "Joannes Gordon, Scotus," is given in Rawlinson's Antiq. of Salisb. Cath., p. 99. His will is in the prerogative office of Canterbury. See Kennett's Coll. (Lansdown MSS.), vol. xlix., 351.
1619 Octob. 15	JOHN WILLIAMS.	Appointed on the decease of J. Gordon. Fotherby Reg., 3. He was a native of North Wales, and baptized in the church of Conway. He became a Prebendary of Hereford in 1612, and Dean of Westminster in 1620. On Nov. 11, 1621, he was consecrated in Westminster Abbey to the see of Lincoln;—in 1641 he was advanced to the Archbishopric of York. He was for a time Keeper of the Great Seal. He died at Glotheath, Co. Carnarvon, March 25, 1650—(Le Neve, III., 117)—and was buried at

* A copy of this declaration is given in the Cathedr. Com. Report (1853) p. 377, extracted from the Old Statute Book, p. 88.—"Die Sabbati, videlicet, decimo septimo die mensis Octobris Anno Domini 1573, Johan. Piers, Decanus, Ricardus Chandler, Thomas Lancaster (Archiep. Armachensis), Jacobus Proctor, Johan. Colvell, et Johan. Boulde, canonici residentiarii ecclesiæ cathedralis Sarum, in domo capitulari dictæ ecclesiæ cathedralis capitulariter congregati et capitulum facientes, librum statutorum . . . inspicientes, quam plurima in eisdem superstitiosa verbo Dei et legibus hujus regni Angliæ contraria invenimus. Quo circa pietate erga Deum et obedientiâ erga Principem commoti, nos unanimi consensu et assensu decrevimus quicquid in dicto libro statutorum scripturæ sacræ dissonum est, et statutis hujus regni Anglice repugnans, penitus abrogandum fore, et abrogatum esse his scriptis judicamus." See also at the end of a "Processional" (Cath. Libr. MS., No. 145, *fol.* 446) a like declaration.

† Among the Tanner MSS. (vol. 50, p. 456) are "Notes of a sermon preached March 31, 1566, on John viii. 46, by Dr. John Bridges."

DEANS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
		Llandegai, near Bangor, where there is a monumental memorial of him. His life was written by John Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield, 1661—1670. Among the Cole MSS. (vol. xxix. 131) are some letters concerning "Archbishop Williams, his siding with the Rebel Parliament."
1620 July 28	JOHN BOWLE.	Appointed on the promotion of J. Williams to the Deanry of Westminster. Townson Reg., 1. He was consecrated Feb. 7, 1630, at Lambeth, as Bishop of Rochester. He died Octob. 9, 1637, and was buried in S. Paul's Cathedral. Among the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian is one, numbered B 1651,—"Collections from Chapter Books," by John Bowle, Dean of Sarum.
1630 March 20	EDMUND MASON.	Appointed on the promotion of J. Bowle to the see of Rochester. Shuter Reg., 29. He was Tutor to Prince Charles. It was during his time, in 1634, that Archbishop Laud made a Metropolitical Visitation of the Cathedral. See Historical MSS. Com^{n}. Report IV. 126. In that same year he was excused residence, "being called away on his Majesties service." Ib. 128. He died at his residence in Petty-France, Westminster, 24 March, 1634, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. See Wood MS. (Bodleian) 105, p. 127, and Kennet's Coll., Vol. 50, p. 215.
1635 April 20	RICHARD BAYLIE.	Appointed "per literas regias" on the decease of E. Mason. Shuter Reg., 43. In 1627 he became Archdeacon of Nottingham, and also President of S. John's College, Oxford, owing the latter appointment to the interest of his kinsman, Archbishop Laud.* Le Neve, III., 574. He was a Prebendary of S. Paul's in 1631, and Vicar of Northall, Middlesex, in 1632. He was ejected from his Presidentship, and his Deanry, for loyalty to King Charles I. See Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," Part II. 63, 116, where there is a long account of him. He died in 1667, and was buried in the chapel of S. John's College, Oxon. His epitaph is given in Rawlinson, p. 283, See also Kennet's Coll., lii. p. 96, and Bailey's "Life of Fuller," p. 217.
1667 Sept. 16	RALPH BRIDEOAKE.†	Appointed on the decease of R. Baylie. Greenhill Reg., 31. He was admitted by Archbishop Sheldon during a vacancy in the see. He had been master of Bishop Oldham's School at Man-

* Richard Baylie was married to a niece of Archbishop Laud. He was a maternal ancestor also of Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen College, Oxford. Dean Baylie was one of Archbishop Laud's executors.

† During his tenure of the Deanry, Bishop Seth Ward, in 1672, visited the Cathedral. About the same time also extensive alterations were made in the choir, chiefly through the effort and generosity of the Bishop. The Dean's stall had, as finials, the royal oak and union represented, as though in part a token of loyalty, and in part an allusion to his name, Brád-oake (= broad-oak). See Ledwych, Antiq. Sarisb., p. 303.

Among the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian is (cxliii. 265), a "return made Octob. 29, 1670, to Archbishop Sheldon of moneys expended by the Dean and Chapter of Sarum for charitable and public uses" since the Reformation; and (cxlviii. 57) a copy of the warrant of Charles II. for a dispensation enabling Dean Brideoake to hold the Canonry at Windsor, and Rectory of Standish 'in commendam.'"

DEANS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
		chester, and chaplain to Lord Derby, and was present at the memorable siege of the earl's house at Latham. He was chaplain afterwards to Southall, the Speaker, preacher at the Rolls Chapel, and rector of Witney, Oxford. In 1659 he was one of the Commissioners for the approbation and admission of ministers after the presbyterian mode. At the Restoration, notwithstanding this, he became canon of Windsor, and rector of Standish, Lancashire, and held these two appointments "in commendam" with his deanry. He was consecrated as bishop of Chichester at Lambeth, April 18, 1675. He died suddenly Octob. 5, 1678, at the age of 74, during a visitation of his diocese, and was buried in Bray's Chapel, Windsor. A large effigy, cut out of one piece of alabaster, is on his tomb. See Stephens' Memorials of the See of Chichester, p. 298, and Ath. Oxon., IV., 859.
1675 May 4	THOMAS PIERCE.	Appointed on the promotion of R. Brideoake to the see of Chichester. He was the son of John Pierce, of "the Devizes, and successively Chorister, Demy, and Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxon. A suspicion of having been the author of a satire on the Parliamentary Visitors in 1648, led to his ejection from his fellowship. On the Restoration he became Prebendary at Lincoln, and also at Canterbury; he had likewise the Rectory of Brington, in Northamptonshire. He became, in 1661, President of Magdalen College, but, the fellows not agreeing under his government, resigned in 1675. He was "much esteemed as a poet and a preacher, and was of great quickness and sagacity, and much exercised in the controversies of the times." Isaac Walton, in his life of Dr. Hammond, speaks of him as "no mean divine." He engaged in a long and angry controversy with Bishop Seth Ward as to his right to visit the Cathedral* and to the patronage of the prebends, and published on the subject a work entitled "Vindication of the King's Sovereign Right."† He died May 28, 1691, and was buried in the churchyard of North Tidworth,‡ where he had a small patrimonial estate. See Kennet's Coll., 53, 131, 153. Ath. Oxon, IV., 304.

* A summary of the petition on this subject laid before the King by Dean Pierce, and the answer thereto, which amply comply confirmed the Bishop's claims, will be found given at length in the Cath. Com. Report (1853), p. 413.

† Among the Tanner MSS., in the Bodleian, are many documents relating to this controversy. In MS. 143, *fol.* 166, is a copy of the submission of Dean Pierce to the Bishop. He says, "If I have either in word, writing, printing, or publishing, injured the Rt. Rev. Father in God, Seth, my Lord Bishop of Sarum, in his reputation and honour I am sorry for it, and beg his Lordship's pardon, not only formally but sincerely and heartily, and humbly beg his lordship's blessing. And I trust that he will restore me to his former favour and friendship, which I will endeavour all the rest of my life to deserve." (Signed) Thos. Pierce, Dean of Sarum.

‡ The epitaph in Tidworth Church to Dean Pierce is as follows:—"Depositum Johannis Peirce, D.D., qui

DEANS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1691 May 12	ROBERT WOODWARD.	Nominated by the King, on the decease of T. Pierce. He became Archdeacon of Wilts in 1681 (see above, p. 176), and Chancellor in 1686. He held the Rectory of Pewsey, 1685—1702. A number of his letters relating to the quarrels in the time of his predecessor will be found in the Tanner MS., No. 143. In the same collection (xxv. 205) are various letters, containing *inter alia* a scheme for the arrangement of the Cathedral Charters. See Kennet Coll., liii. 231. He died February 13, 1702.
1702 March 16	EDWARD YOUNG.	Prebendary of Combe, 1687. He was a Fellow of New College, and afterwards of Winchester. He was father of the author of "Night Thoughts," and himself the author of sundry sermons. He died Aug. 9, 1705, and was buried in the cathedral. Rawlinson, p. 117. There are monuments to him both at Salisbury and Winchester. See Kennet's Collections, liii., 278.
1705 Sept. 18	JOHN YOUNGER.	He was a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxon, and held the living of Bishopston, near Salisbury, in 1688. He was chaplain to the Princess Anne, on her marriage to Prince George of Denmark. Prebendary of Woodford, 1680. He was a Prebendary of Canterbury, 1685—91, and became a Canon Residentiary of S. Paul's in 1693, holding the latter dignity together with this Deanry. He died Feb. 27, 1728, at his house in Amen Corner, London. Newcourt, I., 147.
1728 March 16	JOHN CLARKE.	He was a Canon of Canterbury in 1721. Among the Cole MSS. (vol. xxxii. 229) are some interesting accounts of this Dean, who was a distinguished mathematician and lived much at Cambridge. He died in 1757, and was buried in the Cathedral. The copy of his monumental inscription is given by Price (p. 115).
1757 March 9	THOMAS GREENE.*	He was the son of Thomas Greene, bishop successively of Norwich, and Ely. He was Rector of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire; Prebendary of Ely, 1737; and Chancellor of Lichfield, 1751. He died March 23, 1780. See Gent. Mag. (1780), p. 155.

placide obdormivit in Domino Iesu 28 Maii 1691. Here lies all that was mortal, the outside dress and ashes of Thomas Pierce, D.D., once President of a college in Oxford at first, then Rector of Brington *cum membris*, Canon of Lincoln, and at last Dean of Sarum, who fell asleep in the Lord Iesus May 28, 1691, but in hope of an Awake in the Resurrection. He himself knew and taught that all the gloryfied saints in Heaven cannot amount to one Saviour, as all the Stars in the firmament cannot make up one Sun. Therefore his only hope and trust was in the Lord Iesus, 'who shall change our vile body,' &c. Phil. iii. 21.

Disce Viator, perinde esse, seu fragile frangi, seu mortale mori."

* COLE often heard Mr. Soames Jenyns, who lived at Ely, when he was young, say . . . "that it was the constant practice on the greater festivals at Ely to burn incense in the cathedral till Dr. Thomas Greene, one of the Prebendaries, and now Dean of Salisbury (1779), a finical man, who is always taking snuff up his nose, objected to it, under pretence that it made his head to ache." Add. MSS. 5873, *fol.* 82 b, quoted in Mackenzie Walcott's "Traditions of Cathedrals," p. 137.

DEANS OF SARUM.

A.D.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1780 March 31	Rowney Noel	Appointed on the decease of T. Greene. He preached the funeral sermon on the death of Bishop Hume. See above, p. 120. He died June 26, 1780. Gent. Mag. (1786), p. 650.
1786 June 29	John Eykins.	Of King's College, Cambridge: assistant master at Eton. Tutor to the Duke of Rutland, and chaplain to him when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Vicar of Stanton Bernard, 1767. Rector of Trowbridge, 1774; Rector of Newton Tony, 1776. He died Sept. 18, 1808.
1809 March 7	Charles Talbot.	He was a direct descendant of Bishop Talbot (p. 116), and grandson of Lord Chancellor Talbot. He was a Prebendary of Worcester, 1800; and became Dean of Exeter in 1803. He died in 1823.
1823 April 5	Hugh Nicolas Pearson.	Of S. John's College, Oxford. Proctor, 1813. Vicar of Abingdon, 1822. Domestic Chaplain to George IV. Author of "Christianity in India" (Buchanan Prize); and of the lives of "Claudius Buchanan" and "C. F. Swartz." He resigned in 1846, and died in 1856.
1846 July 1	Francis Lear.	Appointed on the resignation of H. N. Pearson. Rector of Chilmark, 1824; Archdeacon of Sarum, 1836 (p. 167); Rector and Vicar of Bishopston, 1842. He died in 1850.
1850 May 31	Henry Parr Hamilton.	Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Rector of Wath, near Ripon, 1830. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society; and a munificent promoter of the restoration of the cathedral. He bequeathed a large number of books to the cathedral library. He died in 1880.
1880 June 24.	George David Boyle.*	Vicar of S. Michael, Handsworth, 1861—67; of Kidderminster, 1867—80. Hon. Canon of Worcester, 1872.

* On the decease of Dean Hamilton, the Rev. J. C. Ryle was nominated to the dignity, but, before his installation, he was advanced to the newly-created see of Liverpool, and shortly afterwards consecrated as its first bishop.

PRECENTORS.*

A.D.		
c. 1098	HUBERT.	He is named in a deed by which Godefrid. de S. Martino gives tithes at Mere and Childewick (= Chadenwich) to the Church of Sarum. Osmund Reg., xxiv.
c. 1160	GODWIN.	The Digby MS. 96, in the Bodleian, which contains "Meditationes Godwini Cantoris Salesberiæ ad Rainilvam reclusam (*i.e.*, to Rainilva, the "anchoress" or "recluse"), though assigned by Leland, Bale, and others to Godwin (*c.* 1256) was certainly, judging from the writing, not written later than 1170. The MS. is possibly the very one formerly belonging to Abingdon, which Leland mentions in his Collectanea, III., 57.
c. 1167	HENRY.	This "Precentor of Sarum" seems to be named Dec. 9, 1167. He was then sent from Evreux, together with another, by the Papal Legates, to give notice to Archbishop Becket of the appeal to the Pope against his sentences. Eyton's Itinerary of Henry II., p. 112.
c. 1180	WALTER.	He held this office in 1194. Rad. de Diceto, *col.* 673. He also witnessed a deed of Bishop Jocelin granting to Segar, "servienti et fideli," half a hide in Wanbrook "quæ fuit bedelli." Osmund Reg., xxvii. His name also appears to a deed respecting the prebend of Husseburn, (Hurstbourn,) confirmed by William, Bishop of Ely (1189—98). Lib. Evid., C. 149.
c. 1210	ROBERT.	He witnesses a deed respecting the church of All Saints, Burbage, of the date *c.* 1212. Osmund Reg., xxxiii. He is also named in a statute of the date of 1213, entitled "De visitatione præbendarum per Decanum," passed when Richard Poore, afterwards Bishop, was Dean of Sarum. See Osmund Reg., lvii.
c. 1215	THOMAS DE DISCI.	He is named in the Osmund Reg. (lxii.), as the immediate predecessor of William de Wenda, in the account by the latter of the "translation" of the cathedral from Old to New Sarum. See Wilkins' Concilia, I., 119. Dodsworth's Salisb. Cath., p. 112. He died in 1218.
1218	WILLIAM DE WENDA.	Collated "in adventu Domini," 1218. Osmund Reg., lxii. He became Dean in 1220. See above, p. 311.
1220	WILLIAM DE BUDESTAN.	He is named in a deed of the date *c.* 1220, relating to an agreement with Walter de Pavely, Knight, respecting Westbury, the estate annexed to the Precentorship. See Cathedral Statutes (vol. labelled "Constitutiones") p. 77.† There is also a deed called a 'composition' between him and "R. Abbot of Stanley" respecting certain tithes in Westbury. Ib. 82 b. See also Lib. Evid., B. 328.

* At the time of the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" (1536), the dignity of the Precentorship of Sarum was reckoned as worth £69 6s. 8d., less the annual payment of *Thirty Shillings* to a Vicar in the Cathedral Church. The rectory of Westbury was annexed to this dignity and formed its endowment. Over that parish and its dependencies, the Precentor exercised episcopal jurisdiction. Appended to the "Statutes of Sarum," are several documents setting forth his rights and claims, and settling divers matters relating to Westbury. See above, p. 223; and Vellum Statute Book II, *fol.* 75—82.

† The deed is called "Conventio inter Will. de Budestan, Precentorem, et Walter de Pavely, militem"

PRECENTORS.

A.D.		
1222	RICHARD.	He is named as present at a chapter meeting "in solemnitate assumptionis beatæ Mariæ Virginis," 1222, when a statute was passed "De residencia facienda." Lib. Evid., C. 467. Statute Book H., 113.
c. 1224	GALFRIDUS.	He is named in the Osmund Reg. (*fol.* lxv.) as a witness to a deed (*c.* 1224) by which the prebend of Calne was annexed to the Treasurership. In the taxation of prebends in 1226 he is entered as Prebendary of Worth (= Highworth). Osmund Reg., *fol.* lxxv., see above, p. 192.
c. 1228	ROGER OF SARUM.	He was present, as Precentor, at the election of Robert Bingham as Bishop in 1229. Lib. Evid., C. 431. He held the prebend of Teynton, which for a time was annexed to the Precentorship. See Oliver's "Bishops of Exeter," p. 415. He occurs as Precentor in the Lacock Chartulary in 1239, and also in 1241. Bowles' "Lacock" (Appendix) xii. and xxix. He is named as one of the canons "resident" at Sarum in 1225, and as then "legens ibi de theologia," Wilkins' Concil., I., 557. He was consecrated as Bishop of Bath and Wells at Reading, Sept. 11, 1244, "ad instantiam Domini Papæ," the prior and monks of Bath alone electing him, and the chapter of Wells refusing concurrence. He died Dec. 21, 1247, and was buried at Bath. See Freeman's Cathedral Church of Wells, p. 106.*
c. 1250	WALTER SCAMMEL.	Le Neve (II., 641) says that he held this dignity between 1250-1255, and refers to Cartul. Glaston. MS. If so, he held subsequently the dignity of Treasurer in 1264, became Dean in 1278, and Bishop of Sarum in 1284. See above pp. 90, 147, 312.
c. 1252	ANDREW.	He is said by Le Neve (II., 641) to have held this dignity in 1252.
1270	STEPHEN [DE GURNVILLE]	Among the Sarum Charters is one of A.D. 1270 relating to his installation as Precentor. Drake's Index, p. 125. He held the prebend of Teynton as then annexed to it. See above, p. 224. He was present at the election of Robert de Wykehampton as Bishop in 1271. Lib. Evid., C. 450.
c. 1278	JOHN DE BURTON.	He held the prebend of Grantham (Lib. Evid., C. 517) at the election of Walter Scammel as bishop in 1284, so that the prebend of Teynton was for a very short time annexed to this dignity. He is named in a document of 1278, respecting the

and provides that the Precentor and his tenants shall be "exonerati in omnibus curiis dicti Walteri, exceptis tantum hundredis ubi Præcentor habebit omnia amerciamenta suorum tenentium," &c. The deed is witnessed by Richard (Poore), Bishop; William de Wenda, Dean; Robert, Chancellor; Abraham, Treasurer; Bartholomew de Kemmes; and others, "Canons of Sarum."

* Mr. E. A. Freeman in a note at 178 of his "Cathedral Church of Wells" says "The story," about Roger of Sarum, "as given by the Canon of Wells, may be read at length in Anglia Sacra, I., 564, with Wharton's note, and more briefly in Godwin's quaint English, p. 297. It is summed up in the Tewkesbury Annals (Ann. Mon., I., 133). "Magister Rogerus, Cantor Sarum, eligitur in episcopum Bathoniæ. Confirmatur a Domino Papâ, non obstantibus cavillationibus Canonicorum Wellensium. Consecratur, intronisatur, et Dominus Rex reddidit ei omnia temporalia, in Junio."—This annalist, as a monk, looks on the complaints of the seculars at Wells as "*cavillationes*."

A D.		
		rights of the Dean and Chapter on a vacancy in the see. Miscell. Dec. MS., 21 *b*. See also Hatcher and Benson, p. 737. He was "official" during the vacancy in the see in 1284. Lib. Evid., C. 520. He died before 16 Cal. Decemb. (Nov. 16) 1287. Reg. Oliv. Sutton, Episc. Lincoln.
1288	Ralph de Brightwell.	He was at the time of his appointment only in Deacon's Orders. In Lib. Evid., C. 516, is a copy of letters dimissory from Simon the Dean, dated 18 Cal. Octob., 1288, during a vacancy in the see, empowering him to seek the order of the Priesthood from Peter, Bishop of Exeter, or any other bishop of the province of Canterbury.
1298 Jan. 20	William de Abendon.*	He is so named in the Reg. Gandav., 4, under "13 Cal. Feb., 1298." He held the prebend of Horton, and was Archdeacon of Wilts, *c.* 1290. See above, p. 170.
1299	Germanus.	He held this dignity "11 Calend., Apr. (March 22), 1299." Reg. Oliv. Sutton. Le Neve, II., 641.
† 1312	George de Saluciis.‡	He was no doubt a foreigner, and probably of the family of the Counts of Saluzzo, but nothing can be learnt concerning him. He held the prebend of Cherminster and Bere. He was in possession of this dignity 13 March, 1313. Reg. Greenfield (Archiep. Ebor). He exchanged it June 28, 1318, for the Archdeaconry of Buckingham, in Lincoln Diocese, with his namesake and cousin. Le Neve, II., 68.
1319 June 28	Boniface de Saluciis.	Admitted on the resignation of G. de Saluciis. Reg. Mortiv., 60. See also Reg. Dalderby, Ep. Lincoln. He is referred to in the statute of Bishop Roger de Mortival (1319), "De Statu Choristarum." Statute Book, *fol.* 27 a. See also above, p. 224, *note*.
1323 Dec. 8	Eswyn of Ghent.	Collated on the decease of Boniface de Saluciis. Reg. Mortiv., 121. He held it with the "church of Westbury annexed to it." In 1325 he became Archdeacon of Wilts. See above, p. 171.
c. 1326	Nicholas de la Wyle.§	He held the prebend of Woodford. He was in possession of this dignity in 1327, and in 1340. See Pat. 20 Edw. II., and Pat. 5 Edw. III., p. 2. See also Coll. Kennet MS. G., p. 2. He

* Among the Sarum charters are (1) one dated in 1296 by which the executors of Thomas de Brudeport, Canon of Sarum, convey a house in the close to William de Abendon, Precentor, and (2) another dated in 1299 by which the executors of William de Abendon convey the same to Rich. de Bello, Canon of Sarum. Drake's Index, p. 96.

† Le Neve (II., 649) here inserts the names of Radulf de Eboraco (1299) and Will. de Bosco (1300) but gives no references as proofs of his statement. Neither of these names have been met with as witnesses to any deeds of these dates. They both, in succession, held the dignity of Chancellor about this same time, and the insertion of them in the list of Precentors is probably a mistake.

‡ George de Saluciis though he exchanged the dignity of Precentor, does not seem to have resigned his prebend of Cherminster. He still held the latter appointment in 1322, (16 Edw. II.) Newcourt's Rep., I., 442.

§ A° 1340. Jan. 17, 18, 19, 20. Nicholas de la Wyle, Præcentor te Canonicus tanquam major persona qui tunc præsens fuit, domini Decani, ipso Decano et Commissario ejus ab ecclesia et clauso absente, secundum consuetudinem ecclesiæ, erat Locum Tenens, &c. Hemingsb. Reg. 5. Quoted in Statute Book labelled "Constitutiones," p. 84.

A.D.		
		was a Canon Residentiary and 'locum tenens' of the Dean in 1340. Hemingsby Reg., 5. In 1333 he had been sent to Rome, together with Robert de Luffenham, Archdeacon of Sarum, "pro diversis gravaminibus quæ Eccles. Sarum, absque culpa nostra, inferuntur, sub spe ultimi refugii." Ibid 45 ; quoted in Harl. MS. 7048.
1341 Sept. 7	THOMAS DE WELEWICK.	Collated on the decease of N. de la Wyle. Wyville Reg., 95.
1343 April 12	GERALD.*	A Cardinal-Deacon by the title of "Scā Sabina." He was appointed by Papal "provision" April 12, 1343, and admitted by his proxy on the 27th of the same month. Hemingsby Reg., 8.
1344 Nov. 8	THOMAS DE STAUNTON.	Presented "per literas apostolicas." Hemingsby Reg., 80. Prebendary of Grimstone, 1334. One of the same name, and possibly the same person, was Sub-Dean, *c.* 1297. He resigned the dignity of Precentor in 1347.
1347 May 16	JOHN DE LA CHAMBRE.	Called "Johan. de Camera" in Miscel. Dec., MS. 39 *b*. He was collated on the resignation of Thom. de Staunton. Wyville Reg., 159. He was Prebendary of Min. Pars Altaris, 1340. He was admitted "in plenum canonicum et residentem" May 14, 1340. See Cath. Com. Report (1853), p. 368.†
c. 1360	PHILIP CODEFORD.	He was appointed one of the Vicars General to Simon Sudbury, Bishop of London, 14 Nov., 1361. Reg. Sudbury. There was a cotemporary "John de Codeford," who was Archdeacon of Wilts, *c.* 1367. See above, p. 172.
c. 1377	ROBERT WALTHAM.	Prebendary of Rotesfen, 1362. He was possessed of this dignity October 5, 1377. Erghum Reg.
1396 Mar. 16	JOHN WELBOURN.	This dignity was conferred on him by the Pope. Pat. 13, Ric. II., p. 3, m. 29. He held the prebend of Hurstbourne. He exchanged both the Precentorship and his prebend for the prebend of Fenton in the Church of York with his successor. See Holmes Reg., 53.
1397 Octob. 13	ADAM MOTTRAM.	He obtained this dignity "per cessionem Johan. Welbourn cum præbenda de Husbourne annexa." Mitford Reg., 45. He was also Archdeacon of Ely. Le Neve, I., 351. See also Bentham's "Cathedral Church of Ely." A commission was

* "27 April, 1343. Dominus GERALDUS tit. S. Sabinæ Diacon. Cardin. per procuratorem admissus in præcentoriam in Eccles. Cathed. Sarum." Quoted from the Hemingsby Register in Harl. MS. 7048, *fol.* 817. This was Gerard Domar, son of the sister of Clement VI. He is sometimes called "de Guardia" or "de Gerria." He was born at Limoges, entered the society of the Dominicans when young, was elected General of the Dominicans 1340, and created Cardinal of S. Sabina (the old home of S. Dominic on the Aventine) 20 Sept., 1342. He was legate in France. He died at Avignon, or as some say Toulouse, in 1343 (or 1345). See Migne p. 796, and Ciaccon. Vit. Pontif. II., 496.

† The following entries in the Public Records relate to this Precentor. Pat. 28, Edw. III., p. 1, m. 6 ; "Pro cantaria ex fundatione Joannis Chambre, Præcentoris, in capella SCÆ ANNÆ."—Pat. 29, Edw. III., p. 1, m. 18. "De Præcentore Eccl. Sar.—Pat. 30, Edw. III., p. 1, m. 20, "Pro cantaria Joannis Chambre."

A.D.		
		issued appointing him "Vicar-General" of the diocese of Sarum, 27 Feb., 1408. Hallam Reg. He died in Aug., 1415, and willed, says Browne Willis, to be buried in the Cathedral.
1415 Aug. 11	ARNALDUS DE MONTE SCĪ SILVESTRI.	Appointed on the decease of Adam Mottram; and admitted by "procuration." Pountney Reg., 19.
1415 Octob. 2	THOMAS FRANKE.*	He was most probably the Prebendary of Rotesfen, 1406. He was admitted to the dignity of Precentor by "procuration," and in a few months resigned it. Pountney Reg., 23.
1416 July 13	HENRY HARBOROUGH.	He was appointed on the "cession" of Thomas Franke. Hallam Reg., 62. He held the prebend of Netherbury in Eccl., 1394; N. Alton, 1395; Slape, 1403. He exchanged it with his successor in 1418 for the prebend of Charminster. Chandler Reg., 13.
1418 Dec. 4	ROBERT GILBERT.	Of Merton College, Oxon. Prebendary of Charminster, 1418. He resigned this dignity in a few months. In 1426 became Dean of York. He was consecrated as Bishop of London, Octob. 28, 1436, and died in 1448. Newcourt's Repert., I., 23.
1419 Aug. 16	EDWARD PRENTYS.	Appointed on the "cession" of R. Gilbert. Chandler Reg., 23. He held the prebends of Stratford, 1406; S. Grantham, 1406; Durnford, 1423. He was a Canon Residentiary, and occupied the house called "Ledenehall."† He died in 1446.
1446 May 14	NICHOLAS UPTON.	Appointed on the decease of Edward Prentys. Aiscough Reg., 89. Hutchins Reg., 101. He previously held a prebend in S. Paul's. Newcourt's Repert., I., 225. In the Muniment Room is a volume entitled "Survey of churches, lands and tenements belonging to the church of Sarum by Nicholas Upton,‡ Precentor, and John Cranbourne, Canon of Sarum, *c.* 1451." He died in 1457.
1457 July 15	JOHN STOKES.	Appointed on the decease of Nicholas Upton. Beauchamp Reg., 54. He was Prebendary of Combe, July 3, 1457. He held also a prebend at S. Paul's, 1430. Newcourt, I., 225. He was probably the same person as the Archdeacon of Ely (1445), and Prebendary of Hereford. Le Neve, I., 512. He died in 1466.

* The following notice probably relates to this Precentor:—"1451, March 8. Bull of Pope Nicholas appointing Commissioners to determine a suit respecting the presentation to the living of Brightwell, Berks, between the Bishops of Winchester and Salisbury, the same having been held for ten years by one THOMAS FRANKE, a Physician, and believed to be a Greek, who was absent in foreign parts. Hist. MSS. Report, IV., 458.

† By deed dated 1419, at his manor of Ramsbury, John Chandler, Bishop of Sarum, grants to Edward Prentys, Precentor of Sarum, "habitationem vulgariter vocatam 'THE LEDENEHALL' situatam infra clausum ecclesiæ Sarum," the same having become void through the resignation of Henry Chicheley, formerly Canon of Sarum, "habendum et tenendum præfato Edvardo ad terminum vitæ." Quoted in Tanner MS., 327, *fol.* 149,—a volume containing an ancient copy of the Cathedral Statutes.

‡ Among documents in the Statute Book II., *fol.* 82 b, is a complaint by Nicholas Upton in 1451 of the neglect of the chantries in the church of Westbury, which though provided for were altogether neglected. He orders at once the appointment of "sacerdotes idoneos et habiles." The document is dated in 1451.

PRECENTORS.

A.D.		
1467 Jan. 18	Thomas Seintjust.	Collated on the decease of John Stokes. Newton Reg., 106. He was a "Doctor of Music," a Prebendary of Lincoln (Le Neve, II., 177), and Warden of King's Hall, Oxon, 1463 (Ibid III., 698). He became a Prebendary of S. Paul's, Jan. 31, 1466. He held the livings of Ansty, in Hertfordshire, and of S. James, Garlickhithe. He died in 1467. Dugdale's S. Paul's, p. 259. Newcourt's Repertorium, I., 131.
1467	Robert Kirkham.	Appointed on the decease of Thomas Seintjust. Newton Reg., 110. He held the Prebend of Bedwin, 1468. He also held prebends at Lincoln, 1448 (Le Neve, II., 226) and at S. Paul's (Newcourt I., 121); he also obtained various Rectories in the diocese of London; amongst them, those of S. Dunstan in the East, and of Harrow on the Hill. He was Master of the Rolls in 1462, and died in 1471. See Dugdale's S. Paul's, p. 236.
1471 June 6	Thomas Hawkins.	Collated on the decease of R. Kirkham. Beauchamp Reg. (1), p. 159. He was Prebendary of Minor Pars Altaris, 1471, and of Hurstbourne, 1474. He was also Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and Archdeacon of Worcester. He died in 1479, and was buried in the Cathedral.
1479 July 16	John Emwell.	Appointed on the decease of T. Hawkins. Beauchamp Reg. (2), p. 26. He was Prebendary of Netheravon in 1476. He resigned in 1480.
1480 April 16	Edward Pole.	Collated on the resignation of J. Emwell. Beauchamp Reg. (2), 32. He was Prebendary of Hurstbourne, 1478, and of Netheravon in the same year. The entry in the Episcopal Register under date Feb. 27, 1478–9, calls him "filius Ducis Suffolciæ." He would seem to have been Archdeacon of the East Riding in 1480, and of Richmond in 1484. See Le Neve, III., 140, 143.
1485 March 20	James Stanley.*	A son of Thomas Earl of Derby. Though appointed in 1485 he does not seem to have been admitted till 1505. See Pat. 3 Ric. III., p. 3, m. 19, and Harward's Memorials, 118. He became a Prebendary of S. Paul's in 1458 (a dignity which he exchanged with Ralph Langton for the Wardenship of the Collegiate Church of Manchester in 1481), of York, 1460; of Southwell, 1479. At Sarum he held in succession the prebends of Yetminster 1ma (1492) and Beaminster 1ma (1493). He was Dean of S. Martin's le Grand in 1485; Archdeacon of Richmond, 1500; and was consecrated as Bishop of Ely, Nov. 6, 1506. He died in 1515 and was buried in S. John's Chapel, in the Collegiate Church of Manchester. On his brass are the arms of the see of Ely and of Derby impaled. See Athen. Oxon., II., 704. Athen. Cantab., I., 16.

* Among the Cole MSS. are abundant materials concerning his life, &c. In Vol. xxxv., p. 66, there is a sketch and description of his tomb. In Vol. xxix., pp. 79—81, there is a long and curious poem on James Stanley. He owed his promotion to the powerful interest of his mother-in-law, Margaret Countess of Richmond. See also Newcourt's Repertorium, I., 161.

A.D.		
1506 Nov. 5	Simon Stallworth.	Appointed on the promotion of J. Stanley to the see of Ely. Audley Reg., 27. He was Prebendary of Warminster, 1494. He was Sub-Dean of Lincoln, 1485, and held at different times the Rectories of Islip, Oxon, and of Algarkirk, Lincoln. In the visitation of William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln (1501), he exhibited letters Apostolic granting him a dispensation to hold "tria incompatibilia beneficia," and letters of institution to the churches of Bottlesford, and Algarkirk, besides a "collation" to the prebend of Buckden. He died in 1511. See Le Neve, II., 40, and also Kennet MSS., vol. xlix., p. 109.
1507 July 26	Richard Dudley.	Collated on the resignation of S. Stallworth. Audley Reg., 39. Prebendary of Minor Pars Altaris, 1507 ; of Yatesbury, 1517 ; and afterwards of Durnford. He also held a prebend at S. Paul's, 1504. He had been a fellow of Oriel College, Oxon, and gave to that society the manor of Swainswick, near Bath, in 1529. Wood's Antiq., Oxon., II., 104. He would seem to have died in 1536. See Newcourt, I., 143.
1542 Jan. 10	Thomas Bennett.	He was Prebendary of Axford, 1524 ; and of Chute, 1533. He also held the Treasurership of S. Paul's. Newcourt I., 106. He was a Canon Residentiary at Sarum, and Proctor for the Chapter in Convocation. As such "proctor" he signed the articles of 1536. Fuller's Church History, III., 159. See also Burnett's History of the Reformation (Addenda I). He for some time was 'locum tenens' to Peter Vannes the Dean, who was non resident. Holt and Blacker Reg. See also Kennet Coll., vol. xlvi., 227. He died in 1558. There is a large monument to his memory in the cathedral on the north side of the choir.
1558 Octob. 27	George Carew.	Collated on the decease of Thomas Bennett, by letters mandatory from Cardinal Pole. Holt and Blacker Reg., 56. He was father of George, Earl of Totness, and of Sir Peter Carew, Knight. Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon, B. II. He became Dean of Bristol in 1552, a dignity of which he was deprived in 1553. He was restored in 1559, and resigned it for the Deanry of Exeter in 1570. He was also Dean of the Queen's Chapel, and, according to Le Neve (III., 387, 568), Dean of Christ Church, 1559 ; and of Windsor, 1560—1572. He died in 1583, aged 85, and was buried in the church of S. Giles in the Fields.
1583 June 22	Tobias Matthew.	Collated on the decease of G. Carew. Piers Reg., 12. Prebendary of Teynton, 1572. President of S. John's College, Oxon. Canon, and afterwards Dean of Christ Church, Oxon (1577). Dean of Durham, 1583 ; Bishop of Durham, 1595 ; Archbishop of York, 1606. He was one of the Divines employed in the Hampton Court Conference. Fuller's Church History, V., 266. A sketch of his character is given, Ibid VI., 60. See Athen. Oxon., II., 869.

PRECENTORS.

A.D.		
1584 Feb. 14	William, Zouch.*	Collated on the resignation of Tobias Matthew. Piers Reg., 14. Prebendary of Netherbury in Terrâ, 1586; of Fordington, 1689. Bishop Piers visited the Cathedral in 1578 "on the occasion of the case of Dr. Zouch." "Vindicat. of King's Rights," p. 64. Blacker Reg., 89. See also Kennet Coll., vol. xlix., 115.
1608 Sept. 25.	Walter Bennet.	Collated on the decease of W. Zouch. Cotton Reg., 23. Prebendary of Yetminster 2da, 1610; Stratton, 1614. He became Archdeacon of Wilts in 1610. See above, p. 175.
1614 July 30	Henry Cotton.	Collated on the decease of W. Bennet. Cotton Reg., 32. He was a son of Bishop Cotton. He was Prebendary of Fordington, 1608; of Bitton, 1612; of Highworth, 1614. He died in 1622. See Cassan's Bishops of Sarum, II., 85.
1623 Jan. 20	Humphrey Henchman.†	Collated on the decease of H. Cotton. Davenant Reg. 61. He was a son-in-law of Bishop Townson, and a Canon Residentiary. He was dismissed during the Commonwealth. See Life of Thomas Fuller, p. 774, and Historical MSS. Report, iv. p. 130. He became Bishop of Sarum in 1660, and of London, 1663. See above, p. 113.
1660 Nov. 17	Thomas Hyde.‡	Collated on the promotion of H. Henchman to the See of Sarum. Henchman Reg., 1. Prebendary of Teynton Regis, Nov. 17, 1660.‡
1666 Sept. 24	John South.	Collated on the decease of T. Hyde. Hyde Reg. 3. He was a Fellow of New College, Oxon; and Regius Professor of Greek in 1622. He was assessed at £15 12s. in virtue of his Precentorship, in 1671, towards £340 needed for Cathedral repairs. He died at Writtle, in Essex, in 1672, and was buried there. See Kennet Coll., lii., 158; liii.. 11.
1672 Sept. 4	Daniel Whitby.	Collated on the decease of J. South. Ward Reg. 14. Fellow of Trinity College, Oxon, 1653. Prebendary of Hurstbourne, 1668; Yatesbury, 1668; Teynton, 1696. He was Chaplain to Bishop Seth Ward, and Rector of S. Edmund's, Salisbury.

* About this time there were serious controversies concerning the rights of the Precentor, as regards his claim to a share of the "common fund," and to a house of residence as annexed to his dignity. The following extracts from the Old Vellum Statute Book (p. 100) will show the decision arrived at by the Chapter.

"Aº· 1583. Tobias Mathew, Præcentor: communa non sequitur præbendam, sed residentiam. Ut Precentor tantum, et non præbendarius, nullam partem in communa percipere debet, et nulla domus ad dictam dignitatem pertinet."

"Aº· 1584 Will. Zouch, Præcentor: Magr· Zouch controversias movet pro domo canonicali quasi dignitati suæ annexæ. . . . Turbulenta et sanguinolenta lis existit. . . . Decernitur non pertinere ullas ædes ad Præcentorem ratione suæ dignitatis."

† "July 8, 1660. Mr. Henchman preached on Ephes. v. 5, concerning Christian circumspection. From henceforth was the Liturgie publiquely used in our Churches, whence it had been for so many years banished."—Evelyn's Diary, p. 267.

‡ In the "Calendar of State Papers," for August, 1660, we have notice of a "petition from Thomas Hyde for the Precentorship of Sarum Cathedral and the prebend of Teynton Regis annexed, *in reversion*, after Dr. Henchman." Annexed are certificates, setting forth his claims, from Dr. John Earles, Humfrey Henchman, and Gilbert Sheldon.

A. D		
		By the publication of the "Protestant Reconciler," and similar writings, advocating general religious toleration, he caused much excitement, and brought upon him the wrath of the authorities, Chief Justice Jeffreys even directing his indictment. All particulars may be read in the Tanner MSS., in the Bodleian, especially in vols. xxxiv. and cxliii. He was a Canon Residentiary. He died March, 1726, aged 90. A full account of him and his writings will be found in Ath. Oxon., IV., 671.
1726 April 18	Arthur Ashley Sykes.*	Collated on the decease of Daniel Whitby. Hoadley Reg. He became Prebendary of North Alton in 1724. He also was a Prebendary of Winchester in 1740. Le Neve, III., 36. He died in 1756.
1756 Dec. 7	William Herring.	Collated on the decease of A. A. Sykes on the presentation, *pro hâc vice*, of the Archbishop (Thomas Herring) of Canterbury. He was a Prebendary of York, 1744 ; and Rector of Bolton Percy. He was also Dean of S. Asaph, 1751—1774. Le Neve, I., 83. See Gent. Mag. (1774), p. 239.
1774 June 29	Nathanael Hume.	Collated on the decease of W. Herring. Prebendary of S. Paul's, 1764. Le Neve, III., 373. Prebendary of Winterbourn Earls, 1770 ; Yetminster 1ma, 1777. He also held the livings of Bremhill, 1782 ; and Brixton Deverel, 1799. He died April 28, 1804.
1804 May 3	William Douglas.	A son of Bishop Douglas. He was a Canon Residentiary. He was Archdeacon of Wilts in 1799. See above, p. 177. He died March 19, 1819.
1819 March 29	Philip Fisher	He was of University College, Oxon, and was Proctor, 1779. Le Neve, III., 501. He became a Prebendary of Exeter, 1805 ; Prebendary of Stratton, 1808 ; of Ilfracombe, 1810. He was also a Canon of Norwich, 1814—1842. He died June 19, 1842, aged 92.
1843 Jan. 14	Walter Kerr Hamilton.	Collated on the decease of P. Fisher. He became Bishop of Sarum in 1854. See above, p. 122.
1854 June 24	William Beadon Heathcote.	Collated on the promotion of W. K. Hamilton. Fellow of New College Oxon. Prebendary of Winterbourn Earls 1854. Vicar of Sturminster Marshall, Dorset, 1858.
1864 Jan. 16	Francis Lear.	Collated on the decease of W. B. Heathcote. Archdeacon of Sarum, 1875. See above, p. 167.
1877 Feb. 10	John Daubeny.	Succentor, 1866 ; Chancellor, 1868. Principal of the Salisb. Theological College, 1868—78.

* He was the Author of "An enquiry when the Resurrection of the same body and flesh was first inserted into the public Creed." See Gent. Mag. (1757), p. 94.

CHANCELLORS.*

A.D.		
c. 1108	GODWIN.	His name occurs in the Osmund Reg., lvii., together with those of Serlo and Harding, as Dean and Treasurer, to some charters, of the time of Bishop Roger, respecting Teynton in Devon. See Hatcher and Benson, 725.
c. 1121	JOHN	According to Le Neve (II. 649) he held this dignity in 1121, but he gives no exact reference in support of his statement. The name is not to be found in any Sarum charters purporting to be of the date assigned.
c. 1148	HENRY	He witnesses a deed of the time of Bishop Jocelin, which is a composition, between the Churches of Sarum and Bath, respecting the chapel of Alveston. Lib. Evid., C. 86.
c. 1158	PHILIP DE SANCTO EDWARDO.	He attests two deeds of Bishop Jocelin ; *one* confirming a grant of Cannings and Horton to the 'communa' of Sarum, reserving a temporary interest in the same to Robert de Bellofago ; and *another* concerning a virgate of land granted 'ad correctionem librorum.' Osm. Reg., xxv. xxvii. Lib. Evid., C. 71. Hatcher and Benson, 724, 726.
c. 1180	BALDWIN.†	We meet with this name in charters dated 1180—92. See Lib. Evid., C. 79. It occurs in one concerning Hurstbourne, the date of which must be 1191, as it is attested also by "Robert *elect* of Worcester." Ib., 108. Osm. Reg., xxvii.
c. 1192	RADULPH.	He witnesses a deed of the time of Herbert Poore (*c.* 1196) exempting the churches of Lyme and Halstock from archidiaconal jurisdiction. Lib. Evid., C. 107.
1207	HUGO DE GARHERST.	His name occurs to a deed of 1207 respecting the prebend of Okeburn, and also to one of 1219 by which the prebend of Horton was annexed to the bishopric. Lib. Evid., C. 168. He went, in 1219, as a delegate from the chapter to the diocese of Winton for the purpose of collecting funds for the new cathedral. Osmund Reg., lxii. Wilkins' Concilia, I., 556.
1220	ROBERT DE HERTFORD.	He is named in the statute passed in 1220 "de residentiâ faciendâ." Lib. Evid., C. 467. In 1226 he appears in an account of the taxation of prebends for helping the King, Henry III., as prebendary of Wodeford. See p. 192. The name of Robert, as Chancellor, most probably the same person, occurs

* At the time of the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" (1536) the dignity of the Chancellorship of Sarum was reckoned at a *gross* amount of £70. The revenues were derived from Odyham, in Hants,—Swinbrook, Fyfield, and Idbury, in Oxfordshire,—Uffcote in Wilts,—and the prebend of Bricklesworth in Northamptonshire, which was *annexed* to this dignity. From his revenues there were many deductions in the shape of "pensions" to the Vicars and other "ministers" of the Church, besides £4 paid annually to a "reader of sacred theology" (lectori sacræ theologiæ), thus reducing his income to £56 5s. 9d. Val. Eccl., II., 73. See also above, p. 228.

† Le Neve (II., 649) considers this Treasurer to have been Baldwin, who became Bishop of Worcester in 1180, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1184. But as he died at the siege of Acre, Nov. 19, 1190, such a supposition is inconsistent with the fact of the name of Baldwin, as Chancellor, appearing in a deed, concerning the prebend of Hustbourn, together with those of William, Bishop of Ely 1189—98, and Robert, Bishop of Worcester 1191—93. See Osmund Reg., xxxvi.

A.D.		
		in a deed of 1236, by which certain 'amerciamenta' are granted for the use of the new cathedral. Hatcher and Benson, 731. In, or about, the year 1237, he became Dean. See p. 311.
1238	Adam de Esseby.	He presented to the vicarage of Bricklesworth in 1239. Bridge's Northamptonshire, II., 83. It was at his petition that in 1240 the prebend of Bricklesworth was permanently annexed to the dignity of Chancellor. See p. 228. An engraving of his official seal is given in Hatcher and Benson, p. xvii.
1241	Ralph Hecham [or Heytham]	His name occurs, in 1241, among the muniments of Magdalen College, Oxon (Greensted I), and also in the Lacock Chartulary. Bowles' Lacock, App., 29. He witnessed also the foundation deed, in 1261, of the house of St. Nicholas de valle Scholarum. In 1262 he took part in the 'composition' respecting the visitation of the Cathedral by the Bishop. Osmund Reg., li. He went to Rome* as proctor for the chapter in 1270 in the matter of the election of R. de Wykehampton as Bishop. Lib. Evid., C. 453. He presented to the vicarage of Bricklesworth in 1274.
1274	Simon de Micham [or Michelham]	He held this dignity in 1278, when a decree was passed regulating the jurisdiction of the Chancellor and Sub-Dean respectively. See p. 226. An engraving of his official seal, which is appended to a deed dated 1285, relating to Wodeford, is given in Hatcher and Benson, xvii. He presented to the vicarage of Bricklesworth in 1288. Immediately afterwards he became Dean of Sarum. See p. 313.
1288	Ralph of York.†	His name, as a Canon of Sarum, occurs as early as 1244, when he witnessed the foundation-deed of the Hospital of S. Nicholas. He presented as Chancellor to the vicarage of Bricklesworth in 1289, and also in 1303. Bridge's Northamptonshire, II., 83. He was a great benefactor of the Cathedral library, many valuable manuscripts and books having been presented by him. Many portions, both of the Old and New Testament, of the date of the 13th century, and also a copy of the Book of Proverbs and the Song of Solomon, of the 11th and 12th century, which are still preserved, were given by him. (See MSS., 44, 45, 91, 161.) He died in 1309.
1309 Nov. 23	William de Bosco.	Collated on the decease of Ralph of York. Gandav. Reg., 82. See also Prynne's Collect. III., 683—710. He presented to Bricklesworth in 1311. He would seem to have been Chancellor

* Among the riches of the Cathedral in 1536 was a "large head of silver standing on a pedestal, enclosing relics of S. Catharine, which had been brought from Rome by Maister Heytham." Ledwich, 188.

† The following notice from the register of Simon of Ghent, in 1297, applies to this dignitary:—"Monitio contra Cancellarium non residentem, nec in loco suo habentem doctorem theologicum," *fol.* 13. Among the Sarum Charters (Index, p. 99) is one by which H. de Braundeston, Dean of Sarum, grants in 1285 to Ralph of York, who is described as 'Archidiac. Southbir' (= Sudbury), the house between that of the Abbot of Sherborne and of Thomas of York. Le Neve (II. 490) gives the name of Ralph *de Fernham* as that of the Archdeacon of Sudbury, 1279—1308.

A.D.		
		of the University of Oxford in 1308. (Le Neve, III., 464.) In 1310 he became Chancellor of the Church of Lichfield. (Ibid I., 584.) He died in March, 1329.
1313 March 1	Henry de la Wyle.	He held in succession the prebends of Minor Pars Altaris, Durnford, and Fordington. He presented, in 1322, "Adam de Taunton, *diaconum*," to the vicarage of Bricklesworth. In 1326 he founded a chantry at "the altar of the apostles."* He was a great benefactor also to the library of the Cathedral, many manuscripts given by him being still preserved.† Among the Sarum Charters (Drake's Index, 97) is one of the date of 1329, by which Henry de la Wyle left his house in the Close, which is described as near the house called Ledenhall, to the chapter, "proviso quod si aliquis de tribus personis illis indigeat, et personaliter voluerit residere, cæteris preferatur."
1329 July 16	Richard de Ayrmin.*	On the decease of H. de la Wyle. Mortiv. Reg., 174. Chaplain to Edward III., and Master of the Rolls. He had granted to him in 1326 the presentation to the church of Dorinton (Durrington ?) in Sarum Diocese. Newcourt, I., 338. He also held the prebend of Carlton at Lincoln Cathedral in 1332. He was in 1325 vicar-general of the Diocese of Norwich. Le Neve, II., 129, 494. He presented to Bricklesworth in 1335. He acted for a time as 'locum tenens' of the Dean. Hemingsby Reg., 77.
1340 April 19	Elias de S. Albano.§	Prebendary of Durnford, 1334. Wyville Reg., 73. In 1342, being a Canon Residentiary, he was 'locum tenens' of the Dean, "tam de consuetudine quam ex commissione." Hemingsby Reg., 7. He presented to Bricklesworth in 1349. In 1350 he was excused from some of his duties on the ground that he was "senex et valetudinarius," and appointed a coadjutor. Corff Reg., 83, 92. His obit was on June 23.
c. 1355	Simon of Sudbury [or Tybald]	He was domestic chaplain to Pope Innocent VI., by whom he was "provided" to this dignity. He presented to the vicarage of Bricklesworth in 1360; Bishop of London, 1362; Archb.

* The altar of "S. Peter and the rest of the Apostles" was at the east end of the north aisle. The following extract from the "Calend. inquis ad quod damnum" relates to this chantry:—"20 Edward II. Henr. de la Wyle, cancellar. eccles. Sarum pro cantariâ ibidem;" we have also in Pat. 20, Edw. II., m. 9,—"Pro messuagio in civitate Sarum ex dono Henr. de la Wyle pro cantaria *ad altare apostolorum*."

† Among MSS. given by Henry de la Wyle, still preserved, are the "Four Gospels." of the date of the thirteenth century, with commentaries and gloss. MSS. 19, 20. The colophon is as follows:—

"Finito libro sit laus et gloria Christo,
Explicit, expliceat; ludere scriptor eat,
Hic liber est scriptus, qui scripsit sit benedictus."

‡ This name is spelt in a variety of ways, *e.g.*, "Ermyne" and "Heyremin." A contemporary, William de Ayremyn, who was possibly a kinsman, and preceded him in one or two of his preferments, became Bishop of Norwich in 1325. Besides the appointments mentioned above, two prebends in succession at York would seem to have fallen to the share of our Chancellor. See Le Neve, III., 201, 211.

§ The following entries in the Corff Register refer to this Chancellor (*fol.* 38, A° 1349):—"Cancellarius ordinavit J. de Ordine Fratrum Prædicatorum lectiones legere in scholis in clauso Sarum per annum instantem:"—*fol.* 49, "Cancellarius convenit cum Archidiac. Sarum ad legendas lectiones ordinarias."

A.D.		
		Canterbury, 1375. He was beheaded in Wat Tyler's rebellion in 1381. See Milman's Annals of S. Paul's, p. 73.
c. 1362	JOHN NORTON.	He presented to Bricklesworth in 1366 and 1372. See also Coman Reg. (1385). He was proctor for the chapter at Bishop Waltham's visitation in 1395. Hatcher and Benson, 755. He died in 1402, and was buried in the cathedral.
1402 Sept. 20	WALTER MITFORD [or MEDFORD]	Mitford Reg., 79. Treasurer of S. Paul's. Newcourt, I., 105. He exchanged with his successor for the Archdeaconry of Sarum, pp. 149, 160.
1404	HENRY CHICHELEY.	Archdeacon of Dorset, 1397; of Sarum, 1402. Archbishop of Canterbury, 1414. See pp. 140, 160.
1409	WILLIAM FARYNGTON.	He held this dignity May 18, 1409. Pat. 10 Henry IV.
c. 1415	WILLIAM CHICHELEY.	He held it in May, 1415. Le Neve, II. 650. He presented to Bricklesworth in 1416. Archdeacon of Canterbury, 1420. He died at Rome in 1424.
1421 Octob. 30	JOHN STAFFORD.	Chandler Reg., 39. Archdeacon of Sarum, 1419 (p. 161). Archbishop of Canterbury, 1443.
1422 March 7	JOHN FYTON.	Ibid 51. Also Preb. York (Le Neve, III., 173); and Archdeacon of Stafford (Ibid 572). As 'procurator' for Bishop Chandler, on his appointment to the see of Sarum, he paid '1000 florenos auri' to the papal authorities at Florence in 1419. Brady, I., 29.
1432 Sept. 20	RICHARD PRATY.*	Neville Reg., 34. Fellow of Oriel College, and Chancellor of Oxford in 1438. Bishop of Chichester, 1438. He died in 1445.
1438 June 3	ANDREW HOLES.	He presented to Bricklesworth in 1465. Preb. York; Archdeacon of the West Riding, 1442; of Wells in 1450. In 1445 the residentiary house of Ledenhall was granted to him. Aiscough Reg., 71. He died there in 1470. Machon Reg., 18. He "willed to be buried in the cathedral, in S. Mary Magdalen Chapel, on the south side of the choir.† He left legacies to York and Wells Cathedrals.
1470 May 6	WILLIAM IVY [or IVES]	Reg. Beauchamp (1), 153. Of Magdalen College, Oxon, and Vice-Chancellor there in 1461. Le Neve, III., 472. He presented to Bricklesworth in 1471, and 1477. He was buried in the cathedral.

* RICHARD PRATY was in high favour with Henry VI., who wrote a letter to Pope Eugenius IV., asking for his confirmation to the see of Chichester. See much concerning him in Stephens' Memorials of the See of Chichester. He was buried before the High Altar in his Cathedral, to which he bequeathed both plate and ornaments.

† There was, in Salisbury Cathedral, the "chantry of Andrew Holes" for one chaplain at a stipend of £7 6s. 8d. The sum of 40 shillings was also payable for an 'obit,' by the Warden and Fellows of Winton College. Wilts Archæol. Mag. xii. 371.

CHANCELLORS.

A.D.		
1486 Feb. 8	JOHN DOGGET.*	Langton Reg., 6. Preb. Ruscomb (1474) and Chardstock (1475). He was a native of Sherborne, in Dorset, and nephew of Cardinal Bourchier. He was of King's College, Cambridge; Prebendary of Lincoln, 1473; Treasurer of Chichester, 1479; Chaplain to King Richard III. in 1483; Canon Residentiary of Sarum and Vicar General of the Diocese; Chancellor of Lichfield, 1488. He was Chancellor when the Statute "De capis" was passed in the time of Bishop Langton. Misc. Dec. MS., 8 *b*. Archdeacon of Chester, and Provost of King's College, Cambridge, 1499. He died in 1501, and, in accordance with his will, was buried in the cathedral.
1501	WILLIAM ELLYOTT.	One of the same name, and probably the same person, was Preb. Lincoln, 1482, and Archdeacon of Barnstaple in 1492. Provost of S. Edmund's College, Sarum. In his will, proved in 1508, he desires to be buried in the cathedral, and leaves a legacy to All Souls' College, Oxon.
1507 March 12	WILLIAM WILTON.	Audley Reg., 30. Preb. Grimstone (*c.* 1500). Master of the Hospital of S. Nicholas, Sarum, 1510. He presented to Brickleswortb in 1521 and 1523. There is a large monument† to his memory in the cathedral. By his will he left legacies to his churches of Symondsbury and Marnhull, in Dorset, and desired to be buried, in the chapel of S. Stephen, in the cathedral.
1523	THOMAS WYNTER.	He was a son, it is said, of Cardinal Wolsey. He obtained several preferments before he was of age,—the prebend of Bedwin, the archdeaconry of Richmond, that of Suffolk, that of Cornwall, and the Deanry of Wells. He also at one time held the office of Provost of Beverley, and of Warden of the Hospital of S. Leonard at York. He was sent by Wolsey in 1528 to the University of Paris, where his governor or tutor was Thomas Lupset, of Corpus Christi College, Oxon. At the time of Wolsey's fall he gave up, or lost, most of his dignities. See Kennet Coll., xlv., 166.
1530 Feb. 4	EDWARD LEE.‡	Campegio Reg. 19. Preb. Rotesfen, 1510; Preb. Lincoln, 1512; of York, 1529; Archdeacon of Colchester, 1523. He

* There is a detailed account of John Dogget, who was a Doctor of Canon Law, of Bologna, in the Cole MSS., vol. xiii. 53. See also Athenæ Cantab. I., 4. He founded a chapel in the church-yard of Sherborn, described by Leland (II. 49 and III. 110) as "A newe chapel in St. Marie Chirch-yard on the south side made by one Dogget, a chanon of Saresbyri." At one time (1490) he held the Rectory of Winterborn Sheltston in Dorset. See Hutchins' Dorset II., 123. By his will, which was proved in May, 1501, he leaves £10 to S. Osmund's shrine at Sarum, and bequests also to Chichester and Lichfield Cathedrals, as well as to Biggleswade, the prebend of which he held in Lincoln Cathedral.

† This monument stands against the wall near the south-east end of the cathedral. For a long time it was erroneously attributed to Bishop Robert Wykehampton, who died in 1284. Not only does the style of the monument mark it out as being of a much later date, but the arms and devices on it plainly indicate it as the tomb of William Wilton. There is a *rebus* consisting of WIL on a label, and a barrel for TUN. On the cornice are *three* shields, (1) the device of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon, with a rose and a pomegranate, (2) the arms of Bishop Edmund Audley, who died in 1524, and (3), the arms of Abingdon Abbey, possibly the place of W. Wilton's education. The monument is engraved in Vol. II. of Gough's Sepulchral Monuments.

‡ Fuller, in his Church History (III., 77, 138), describes Edward Lee as a "furious Papist and opponent

A.D.		
		presented to Bricklesworth in 1531. He became afterwards the King's Almoner, and was consecrated as Archbishop of York in 1531. He died in 1544, and was buried in York Cathedral.
1531	Edwd. Carne.	Campeg. Reg., 30. He presented to Bricklesworth in 1533.
1537 April 28	Thomas Parker.	Prebendary (1524), Precentor (1531) of Hereford. He was a Doctor of Canon Law, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Lichfield. He died in 1538. See Kennet Collect., xlv., 147.
1538 Sept. 1	Roger Townsend.	Shaxton Reg., 13. Preb. Netherbury in Ecclesia, 1538. He died almost immediately after his appointment.
1538 Octob. 29	John Edmunds.	Shaxton Reg., 14. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1519; Master of Peterhouse, 1522. Vicar of Aldbourn, Wilts, *c.* 1530. He was one of the compilers of "The Institution of a Christian Man." He died in 1544. Athenæ Cantabrig., I., 86.
1544 Octob. 20	John Crayford.	Capon Reg., 20. See also Holt Reg., 15. Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. He was afterwards incorporated at Oxford, and became a Fellow of University College. Rector of Stanford Rivers, Essex, 1542; Canon of Cardinal College, Oxon, 1525; Preb. of S. Paul's, 1539; Canon of Winchester, 1541; Master of University College, Oxon, in 1546. In 1545 was Archdeacon of Berks. See above, p. 152.
1547 Sept. 24	Henry Parry.	Capon Reg., 36. He was deprived in 1553, but restored in 1559. A presentation was made to the vicarage of Bricklesworth "ratione concessionis Henrici Parry, Canonici Sarum," by John Lewis, in 1551.
1554 March 20	William Geoffrey.	Capon Reg., 65. One of this name—probably the same person—was Archdeacon of Northampton in 1554. In 1557 he was appointed to be Warden of Heytesbury Hospital. Fuller, in his "Church History" (iv. 181, 198) speaks of Dr. Geoffrey as "a cruel man, helping to send martyrs to heaven in chariots of fire." He gives a reference to Fox iii., 826. He died in 1588.
1558 Octob. 27	Thomas Heskins.	Collated by mandate from Cardinal Pole. Holt Reg., 56. Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge. Rector of Hildersham, 1551. Vicar of Bricklesworth. In August, 1559, on the accession of Elizabeth, he was deprived for refusing to acknowledge the Queen's supremacy. He retired to Flanders, and became confessor to a House of Benedictine Nuns. He was much esteemed, as a zealous champion, by the Church of Rome. See Athen. Cantab., I., 419.
1559 Octob. 10	Henry Parry.	He was restored on the accession of Queen Elizabeth. A name-sake—if not the same person—held a prebend at York in 1570. By his will, proved 24 April, 1572, he desires to be buried "in the Cathedral of Sarum under the pulpit."

of the Reformation." He was one of those, he adds, that "signed the articles of 1536." Ibid 154. A full history of Edward Lee, and an account of his writings, will be found in Athen. Oxon, I., 138; II., 751; and also in Athen. Cantab., I., 88.

CHANCELLORS.

A.D.		
1571 Aug. 9	Thomas White	Jewell Reg., 27. Canon Residentiary. Reg. Blacker, 52. He was Chancellor also of the Diocese, and Archdeacon of Berks in 1557. See above, p. 153. Preb. Yatesbury, 1553; Ulfcombe, 1565. He died June 12, 1588, and was buried in the cathedral.
1588 June 14	Thomas Hyde.	Blacker Reg., 137. Preb. Ilfracomb, 1583. Canon Residentiary. During his time new arrangements were made as to the number of the Vicars Choral and Lay Vicars, and also as to the sermons preached by the Chancellor. Mortimer Reg., 160. See above, p. 230. His will was proved Feb. 12, 1619.
1618 Dec. 7	Francis Dee.	Fotherby Reg., 3. In April, 1630, he became Dean of Chichester, an office which he seems to have held with this dignity, and, in 1634, was consecrated as Bishop of Peterborough. He died October, 1638, and was buried in his cathedral.
1634 June 19	Brian Duppa.	Davenant Reg., 43. He was Bishop of Chichester in 1638; of Sarum in 1641; of Winchester in 1660. See above, p. 113.
1638 July 20	William Chillingworth.	Davenant Reg., 43. Fellow of Trinity College, Oxon. Author of "The Religion of Protestants a safe way of Salvation." Much concerning him will be found in Stephens' "Memorials of the See of Chichester," p. 292. See also Walker's "Sufferings," II., 62, and Ath. Oxon., II., 714. He died at Chichester in 1644, just after the siege of that city, in which he had taken part, and was buried there. A monumental tablet was erected to his memory, in the south-east transept of Sarum Cathedral, by Canon W. Lisle Bowles.
1644 Feb. 10	John Earles*	Duppa Reg., 3. Bishop of Worcester 1662, of Sarum 1663. See p. ~~214~~. 114.
1663 March 23	Richard Drake.	Greenhill Reg., 19. Preb. North Alton, 1660. Canon Residentiary, 1666, admitted, it is said, "per literas regias." He was appointed 'locum tenens' of Dean Pierce, in 1675. He was "Proctor" for the Chapter in Convocation. Shuter Reg., July 8, 1674. In 1671 he was charged, in virtue of his dignity, with £18 12s. for repairs of the cathedral. He was the editor of Bp. Andrewes' Devotions. One great work he accomplished for the cathedral was the arranging the various muniments. He gives a summary of the results in a valuable volume, in one page of which he has written as a motto, "Non nobis solum nati sumus," still preserved in the Muniment Room. He died in 1681.

* There is among the Tanner MSS. (xlviii. 46) a letter dated Sept. 25, 1662, from John Earles, Chancellor of Sarum, to Gilbert Sheldon, Bishop of London, declining offered preferment. There is also very frequent reference to John Earles, in Evelyn's Diary (Murray's reprint). In 1647 he was with the Prince of Wales as his Chaplain. On Thursday, June 27, he officiated in the English Ambassador's Chapel at Paris at the marriage of Evelyn to a daughter of Sir R. Browne (p. 195). On Dec. 25, 1660, he preached at the Abbey, as "clerke of his Majestie's Closet, now Dean of Westminster," on S. Luke ii. 13, 14, "condoling the breache made in the publique joy by the lamented death of the Princesse" (of Orange), p. 270. There is also, at p. 290, an account of his consecration as Bishop of Worcester on S. Andrew's Day, 1662.

CHANCELLORS.

A.D.		
1681 Nov. 5	Seth Ward.	Nephew and executor of Bishop Seth Ward.* Ward Reg. He was Archdeacon of Wilts in 1675. See p. 175. He became Treasurer in 1687.
1687 Jan. 13	Robert Woodward.	He was Prolocutor of Convocation in 1681. He became Archdeacon of Wilts in 1681; and Dean of Sarum in 1691. See above pp. 176, 324.
1691 May 12	Michael Geddes.	He died in 1713.
1713 April 20	John Hoadley	Archdeacon of Sarum 1710 (p. 166); Archbishop of Armagh 1742.
1727 Sept. 30	Witting Colton.	He died in 1756.
1756 Jan. 7	Philip Walton.	Preb. of Winchester. He died in 1771.
1771 April 20	William Talbot.	Preb. Netherbury in Terra, 1767; Rector of Elmset, and Feversham, Cambridgeshire. He died Nov. 24, 1811. Gent. Mag. (1811), p. 590.
1812 Dec. 20	Hon. Hugh Percy.	Presented by Archbp. of Canterbury, *pro hâc vice*. Preb. S. Paul's, 1816. Archdeacon (1824), Dean (1825), of Canterbury; Bishop of Carlisle, 1827. He died in 1856.
1858 May 26	James Fraser	Fellow of Oriel College, 1840; Rector of Cholderton, 1857-60; of Ufton-Nervet, 1860-70. Bishop of Manchester, 1870.
1861 Jan. 30	Francis Lear.	Collated on the resignation of J. Fraser. Archdeacon of Sarum, 1875, p. 167. Precentor, 1864, p. 334.
1864 March 2	Edward Paroissien Eddrup.†	Preb. Durnford, 1861. Principal of the Salisbury Theological College, 1860—68; Vicar of Bremhill, 1868.
1868 May 14	John Daubeny.	Precentor, 1877, p. 334.
1877 Feb. 2	Robert G. Swayne.	Vicar of Bussage, 1852-59; Rector of St. Edmund's Sarum, 1863-77; Preb. Gillingham Major, 1870-74; Canon Resident., 1874.

* The following extract from Bishop S. Ward's "Notititiæ," p. 8, relates to this dignitary;—"Mem^{dm}, Feb. 26, 1676—7. The Bp. of Winton (Brian Duppa) and 'S. Sarum' waited on the King to intreat that his Majesty would be pleased to observe his gracious promises made to the Bp. of Winton not to interpose in the disposal of preferments in his gift, and to 'S. Sarum' not to doe anything towards reversing his letter of 1676 confirming the præelection of S. Ward into a Canon's place at Sarum, both which requests his Majesty was pleased to grant, and ordered us to enter 'caveats' with both the Secretaries of State to this end, which we did accordingly."

† Up to this time, from the year 1240 downwards, all those who were collated to this dignity had also the "prebend or canonry of Bricklesworth" as *annexed* to it. By an ordinance, or decree, dated Jan. 8, 1864, of the Dean, Canons Residentiary, and Chancellor, confirmed by the Bishop, that prebend was pronounced to be thenceforth separated from the Chancellorship. See above, p. 228.

TREASURERS.*

A.D.		
c. 1108	HARDING.	Leland calls him "the first Treasurer of the church of Sarum." Itin. III., 94. His name occurs to charters respecting Teynton in Devon, in the Osmund Reg., lvii., together with that of Serlo as Dean (p. 308).
c. 1148	JORDAN.	He witnesses a charter of the time of Bishop Jocelin relating to Cerdestock, together with Robert as Dean (Lib. Evid., C. 76), and another, together with Henry as Dean, relating to Canynges. Ibid 71. See also Osmund Reg., xxv.
c. 1176	SAVARIC DE BOHUN.	A kinsman of Bishop Jocelin; called also Fitz-Geldewin. See Osmund Reg., xxxvi., xlii. Archdeacon of Northampton, *c.* 1190; Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1192. He died in 1205, and was buried at Bath. See Gent. Mag. (1863), p. 621, and Somerset Archæol. Mag. (1863), p. 39.
1192	RANULF.	He witnesses a deed of the time of Bishop Hubert Walter (1190—94) respecting Ficheldean and Alderbury, giving the Treasurer jurisdiction therein. Osmund Reg., xxx.; Lib. Evid., C. 105. He also witnesses several deeds of Hubert Walter after he became Archbishop of Canterbury. Le Neve, II., 645.
1210	THOMAS.†	A contemporary of Richard Poore, as Dean. He attests a charter (dated *c.* 1212) relating to the gift of tithes at Burbage, by Henry Esturmy, to the prebendary there, Bartholomew de Roches. Osmund Reg., xxxiii. He was also present at the chapter meeting in 1213, when the *nova constitutio* (see above, p. 191) was drawn up. Ibid lvii.
1214	ABRAHAM [DE WINTON]	Preb. Chardstock. Lib. Evid., C. 342. He is named in a charter respecting, *inter alia*, "Hyweye and Bremel." Ibid, 272. In the Osmund Reg. (lxxxiv—lxxxix), is an inventory of the "Ornamenta Ecclesiæ" found by him in the Treasury in 1214, and accounted for by him anew in 1222. Hatcher and Benson, p. 718.
1222	EDMUND RICH [DE ABENDON]	Preb. Calne. Osmund Reg., lxxv. See p. 192. He was present in chapter at the election of Robert Bingham as Bishop in 1229. Lib. Evid., C. 432. His name appears in the chartulary of Lacock; see Bowles' Lacock (App. xii.) Archbishop of Canterbury, 1234. He died Nov. 16, 1240, and was no long time afterwards canonised by Pope Innocent IV., as S. EDMUND, of Canterbury.‡

* At the time of the Survey in 1536 (Val. Eccl. II., 73), the dignity of the Treasurership was estimated at rather more than £101. The revenues were derived from the Churches of Alwardbury (Alderbury), Pitton, and Figheldean, together with the prebend of Calne—(estimated in itself at £83 12s. 11d.)—which was annexed to it. It was, with the exception of the Deanry, the most valuable in actual amount of revenue of the *four* principal dignities. As has been explained in a previous page (p. 232), it was charged with heavy expenses in providing means for carrying out the various services.

† This Treasurer would seem to have died in 1214, for among "ornamenta" found in the Treasury by his successor, Abraham de Winton, in that year, was "una casula ad sepeliendum magistrum Thomam, Thesaurarium." Osmund Reg., lxxxiv. It was the custom for priests to be buried in their sacred vestments. See Rock's Church of our Fathers, IV., 63.

‡ There was a chantry founded in the Cathedral in memory of him. The "chapel of S. Edmund" is the central one of three on the eastern side of the north-west transept. The Church of S. Edmund, Salisbury, is dedicated to him.

A.D.		
c. 1235	JOHN.	He witnesses a deed, dated August 17, 1238, concerning fines and rents due from the Abbey of Sherborne, &c., to the Bishop of Sarum. Lib. Evid., C. 195.
1240	HENRY DE LEXINGTON.	He witnesses a charter dated "Thursday after the Epiphany, 1240," relating to a chapel at Stodelegh, in the parish of Calne. Lib. Evid., C. 143. Prebendary of Southwell in 1242; Dean of Lincoln, 1245; Bishop of Lincoln, 1254. He died Aug. 8, 1258, at Netlington, and was buried in Lincoln Cathedral.
1246	ROBERT DE KAREVILLE.	He succeded in 1246. Pat. 31 Henry III. He was a liberal benefactor to the cathedral, and attested deeds between 1246 and 1263. Lib. Evid., C. 264, 395, 401, 471. There is a copy of his will in Lib. Evid., C. 1. There was a chantry in the cathedral in memory of him, "ad altare reliquiarum." Ibid p. 458. He died in 1267.
1267	WALTER SCAMMEL.	He became Dean in 1278, and Bishop of Sarum in 1284. See above, pp. 90, 312.
1278	NICHOLAS LONGSPÉE.	Rector of Gaddesden, Herts (1255), of Wickham, Kent (1288), and of Lacock (1290). Bowles' Lacock, 157. He became Bishop of Sarum in 1292. See p. 91.
1291	LOUIS DE BEAUMONT† [DE BELLOMONTE]	In a letter from Edward I. to Pope John XXII. in his behalf he is called the "king's cousin." Hist. MSS., Rep. iv., 385. Bishop of Durham by papal "provision" in 1318. He died in 1383, and was buried in the quire of his cathedral, beneath the steps that go up to the High Altar. See "Rites of Durham" (Surtees' Society), pp. 12, 13, where there is a full description of his monument.
c. 1330	ARNALD,‡ Cardinal of St. Eustace.	Appointed by papal "provision," and confirmed in it by the King Jan. 14, 1331. Pat. 4 Edw. III., p. 2.

* Le Neve (II. 645) gives "A . . ." as having held this dignity in 1239, and refers in proof to Chron. Oseu., MS. Cott., *fol.* 138. No such dean has been met with among Sarum documents, and as "John" was Dean towards the close of 1238, and "Henry" is recorded as such early in 1240, it is most probably a mistake of the scribe or copyist.

† Robert de Graystanes ("Hist. Dunelm. tres scriptores," Surtees' Society), p. 118—gives us these particulars of Louis de Beaumont. "Erat generosus quia de sanguine regum Franciæ et Ciliciæ; facie venustus, sed debilis pedibus quia utroque pede claudicans; dapsilis nimis, ita ut a multis diceretur prodigus; ad habendum cupidus, sed de modo adquirendi minus curans.

"Castus erat sed laicus; Latinum non intelligens sed cum difficultate pronuncians. Unde cum in consecratione suâ profiteri debuit, quamvis per multos dies ante instructorem habuisset, legere nescivit; et cum auriculantibus aliis cum difficultate ad illum verbum 'Metropolitiæ' pervenisset, et diu anhelans pronunciare non posset dixit in Gallico '*Seyt pur dite.*'—Et cum semel celebravit ordines, nec illud verbum '*in ænigmate*' proferre posset, dixit circumstantibus. "Par Seynt Louis, il ne fus pas curtays qui cest parole ici escrit."

In the Gandav. Reg., fol. 13 (A°. 1298), we have "Monitio contra Thesaurarium non residentem, et non reparantem ecclesiam."

‡ This was Arnald de Via, who, born at Cahors, became, in due time, Bishop of Avignon, where he built the episcopal palace which was destroyed in 1789. He was nephew to Pope John XXII., being the son of his sister, N. de Vèze. He was appointed Cardinal Priest of S. Eustace in June, 1317, by the Pope, his uncle, at the request, it is said, of the French King. About the year 1319 he received the Priory of Bari. He died Nov. 24, 1335. See Migne, p. 1612. Ciaccon. II., 414.

TREASURERS.

A. D		
1336	RALPH DE STRATFORD.*	A native of Stratford on Avon, (where he built a chapel dedicated to S. Thomas), and nephew of John de Stratford, Archbishop of Canterbury. He had prebends at S. Paul's, and at Lincoln in 1332 ; and succeeded, by exchange, to the prebend of Blewbery in 1335. He became Bishop of London in 1340, and died at Stepney, April 7, 1354. Newcourt, I., 19.
1340	WALTER WYVILLE.	Reg. Wyville, 72 ; Rector of Kingsclere, 1330 ; Prebendary of Minor Pars Altaris, 1334 ; Cherminster in 1338. He died before Dec. 8, 1347, as appears by a Royal Writ entered in the register of Bishop William of Edingdon.
c. 1357	FRANCIS† (a Cardinal)	According to Le Neve (II., 646), who refers to Coll. Kennett, MS. G., p. 15, he was Cardinal of "S. Martin," and admitted by proxy 19th April, 1357.
1362 Feb. 21	JOHN‡ (a Cardinal)	Wyville Reg., 293; appointed by 'letters apostolic.' This was probably John de Blandiac, Bishop of Nîmes, who was also Archdeacon of Sarum. See p. 159.
1386 April 1	HUGH FARYNGTON.	One of this name was Rector of Radwinter, Essex, July 7, 1378, a benefice which he resigned in 1385. Newcourt, II., 478. He is shortly afterwards spoken of as Treasurer of Sarum. Pat. 9 Rich. II., p. 3, m. 19.
1394 April 8	HENRY HARBOROUGH.§	Waltham Reg., 68. He held this dignity but a few days. Preb. Netherbury in Ecclesia, 1394 ; North Alton, 1395 ; Slape, 1403 ; Cherminster, 1418. In 1416 he became Precentor. See above, p. 330.
1394 April 12	JOHN CHANDLER.‖	Dunham Reg., 274. He became Dean (1404), and Bishop of Sarum, 1417. See above, p. 98.
1404 Aug. 30	GEORGE WESTBY.	Mitford Reg., 91. Preb. Netherbury in Ecclesia, 1403; Bedminster (Sept. 2), Major Pars Altaris (Sept. 3), Axford (Sept. 5), 1404. He held the Treasurership only for *two days!*

* Among the Jewels and and Riches of the cathedral in 1536 was "an image of our Lady silver and gilt, with precious stones, the gift of Ralph de Stratford, formerly Treasurer of the church, weighing *fifty* ounces." Ledwich, 187.

† The only Cardinal of the name would seem to have been Francis de Aptis (or Atti), Archbishop of Florence, who was Cardinal of "S. Mark," and who died at Avignon, Sept. 4, 1361, as Ciacconius (II., 533) records from an inscription on his tomb. See also Migne, 933 ; and Italia Sacra, vol. iii.

‡ Brown Willis, in an annotated copy of Le Neve, in the Bodleian, says that John, Cardinal of S. Mark, held this dignity 1362—74. Fox also (I., 562), states that the Cardinal 'Nemancensis' held it. (2 Ric. II.), 1378.

§ In the account of the visitation of Bishop John Waltham held in the church of S. Thomas, April 28, 1395, "Henry Harburgh" is called "Canon of Wells." Coman Reg., 97. In the Draper Reg., under date of Sept., 1405, in the account of the appointment of two vicars to celebrate in the church of the Blessed Virgin at Old Sarum, he is spoken of as one of the "Canonici residentiarii juniores." See Hatcher and Benson, 755, 757.

‖ He was a Canon Residentiary before his promotion to the dignity of Treasurer. In the Dunham Reg., 276, we read (1394) "J. Chandler assecutus novam præbendam" (*sc.* Calne) "de gratia capituli non facit novam residentiam." In 1399, he would seem to have administered the affairs of the diocese, for in the Mitford Register, under date of May 8, we find,—"Commissio data Johanni Chaundler, Thesaurario, ad conferendum beneficia vice et auctoritate episcopi."

A.D.		
1404 Sept. 1	GEORGE LOUTHORP.	Draper Reg., 44. Rector of S. Thomas, Sarum. Preb. Netherbury in Terrâ, 1393—1403, being succeeded in it by his immediate predecessor in the dignity of Treasurer.
1427 July 11	GILBERT KYMER.	Harding Reg., 86. He became Dean in 1449 (p. 317).
1449 June 27	JOHN SYMONDESBURGH.	Aiscough Reg., 116. Archdeacon of Wilts, 1423—49. See p. 172. He died in 1454.
1454 Dec. 13	THOMAS MANNING.*	Beauch. Reg., (a) 36. He held at different times the churches of West Thurrock, Gingrave, and West Horndon, in Essex. Preb. of S. Paul's, 1459. Newcourt's Repertorium, I., 147. He also held a prebend in Hereford Cathedral. Le Neve, I., 498, 506. He resigned in 1462.
1462 May 29	RICHARD WHITBY.	Beauchamp Reg., (a) 93. Preb. of Slape, 1451 ; Bedwin in 1459. He was a Canon Residentiary, and not unfrequently the 'locum-tenens' of the Dean. See Lib. Evid., C., p. 466. He died in 1494, and was buried in the cathedral, in the chapel of S. Edmund.
1494 Nov. 1	GEOFFREY BLYTH.†	On the decease of R. Whitby. Blyth Reg., 13. He was a brother of Bishop Blyth, and became Archdeacon of Sarum in 1499. See above, p. 162. He ultimately became Bishop of Lichfield, and, dying in 1533, was buried in his cathedral.
1495 March 2	HENRY SUTTON.	On the resignation of G. Blyth. Blyth Reg., 94. He was a "Doctor of Medicine." He held the prebend of Rotesfen, 1481 ; and Chute, 1846. He would seem to have been some time a fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and to have held a prebend at S. Paul's, 1488—94. See Wood's Ath. Oxon., and Newcourt, I., 143.
1505 Aug. 14	RICHARD HILLEY.	See Harward's Reg., 116. He was Rector of S. Dunstan-in-East, 1502—33. He became a 'Bachelor in Canon Law' in 1506. Wood's Fasti. His name appears among the "Pilgrims to Rome" in January, 1506. Collect. Topog. et Genealog., v. 62. He died about September, 1533. His will was proved Nov. 9, 1534. Kennet's Coll., xlv., 92. He was buried near the entrance to the choir in Salisbury Cathedral.
1533 Octob. 3	NICHOLAS SHAXTON.	On the decease of R. Hilley. Campegio Reg., 42. He became Bishop of Sarum in 1535. See above, p. 105.

* One of the same name, if not the same person, was Dean of Windsor, 1452—62. Le Neve, III., 372. There was also a Thomas Manning, Archdeacon of Totness in 1453, who was at all events a cotemporary.

† There is a long account of Geoffrey Blyth in the Cole MS. (xiii. 104) in the British Museum. He was ordained priest at Wisbeach, April 4, 1495, on the title of his Archdeaconry of Cleveland. Amongst other preferments he held (1494—98) the Rectory of Corfe, Dorset. He was also a Prebendary of S. Paul's. Newcourt's Repertor., I., 210. Cole gives a copy of his will from the library of Benet College, Cambridge. See Kennet's Coll., xlv. 95, and Cooper's "Athenæ Cantab.," I., 40.

TREASURERS.

A D.		
1535 March 16	Richard Sampson.*	See Campegio Reg., 52. He was a Prebendary of Lincoln, 1527; Archdeacon of Suffolk, 1528; Dean of Windsor, 1522—36; of Lichfield, 1533—36; of S. Paul's, 1536—40. He became Bishop of Chichester in 1536, and was promoted to Lichfield in 1543. He died at Eccleshall, 25 Sept., 1554, and was buried there in the parish church. A sketch of his life will be found in Athenæ Cantabrig, I., 119, and in Stephens' See of Chichester, p. 209.
1536	Thomas Robertson.†	Appointed in succession to R. Sampson, promoted to the see of Chichester. He does not seem to have been formally installed till 1540. Capon Reg., 5. An Act was passed (34 and 35 Henry VIII.) *inter alia* "for assurance of the Treasurership of Sarum to Thomas Robertson, Clerk." There is an "Inventory of the Jewels and Riches belonging to the Cathedral Church of Sarum made by Master Thomas Robertson, Treasurer of the same church in the year 1536," printed by Ledwich in his "Antiquitates Sarisburienses," p. 187—203.
1548 May 28	Thomas Stevens.	On the resignation of T. Robertson. Capon Reg., 39. See Kennet MS., xlvi., 86. He died in September, 1550.
1550 Sept. 6	Matthew Wotton.	Prebendary of North Grantham, 1535. Appointed on the decease of T. Stevens. Capon Reg., 42.
1551 Dec. 28	Richard Arche.	On the decease of M. Wotton. Capon Reg., 46. Canon of Windsor, 1538—54. In the last-named year he was deprived of his canonry. Le Neve, III., 394. He was Treasurer when the Commissioners appointed "to survey Church Goods and Chantries" visited the Cathedral. See Wilts Archæol. Mag., xii., 370.
1555 July 17	Thomas Harding.	On the deprivation, it is presumed, of R. Arche. See Holt and Blacker Reg., 45. He was a fellow of New College, Oxon., and first Regius Professor of Hebrew. In 1554 he became a Prebendary of Winchester. In a letter dated May 30, 1558, Queen Mary tells the Dean and Chapter of Winchester that she has "appointed Dr. Harding to preach in the diocese of Sarum" and to receive the revenues of his prebend meanwhile.‡ Cal. of State

* Much concerning Bishop Sampson is to be found in Burnet's History of the Reformation. He wrote a book in defence of the Royal Supremacy which called forth a vituperative reply from Cardinal Pole. He also dedicated an exposition of the first Fifty Psalms to Henry VIII., and took the occasion for denouncing Papal pretensions. He supported the "Six Articles" passed by Parliament in 1539. By Cromwell's intrigues he was sent to the Tower, where he remained till Cromwell's fall. See Strype's Memorials, I., 258.

† There is in Athen. Oxon., I., 320, a sketch of the life of Thomas Robertson, who is presumed to have been the same as the Treasurer of Sarum. He is said to have been a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and master of the school there. He held several prebends in succession at Lincoln between 1530—47, and was Archdeacon of Leicester, 1540—60. He was Vicar of Wakefield in 1546. In 1557 he became Dean of Durham, a dignity which he held but a short time, as he was ejected in 1559, that the Deanry might be restored to Robert Horne, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, who had retired beyond the sea to avoid persecution in Queen Mary's reign. See Le Neve, III., 299.

‡ In the same volume (p. 103) we have—"The Queen (Mary) to John Fezarde, parson of Donhead Mary, Dr. T. Harding, and Dr. T. Hoskyns"—(then prebendary of Torleton)—"directing them to preach throughout the diocese of Sarum, during the vacancy of the see." This was in May, 1558, during her struggle with the Pope as to the appointment of Cardinal Peto. See above, p. 53.

A.D.		
		Papers (Domestic), *temp.* Mary, p. 102. He was the great opponent of Bishop Jewell; and Fuller (Ch. Hist., II., 367; IV., 341) speaks of him as "a violent maintainer of the Popish religion." See Le Bas' Life of Jewell, 139, and Ath. Oxon., I., 403. He was deprived in 1559 (1 Elizab.) He retired to Louvain, and died there in 1562.
1560	THOMAS LANCASTER.*	Appointed, on the deprivation of T. Harding. Holt and Blacker Reg., 58. See also Rymer, xv., 543. He became a Canon-Residentiary. He was Bishop of Kildare in 1550, and was made Archbishop of Armagh in 1568, still retaining his dignity of Treasurer. In the visitation of Bishop John Piers, in 1578, special complaint was made of him as having been "aliquando remissior in pane et vino ad sacram communionem, emendis et storeis et candelis cereis in choro suis propriis sumptibus." Blacker Reg., p. 45. See also Stat. Book H., 135.
1584 Feb. 3	JOHN SPRINT.	Piers Reg., 14. He held, with this dignity, the archdeaconry of Wilts. See above, p. 174.
1590 April 24	THOMAS WHITE.	Appointed, 'per literas regias,' on the decease of J. Sprint. Penrudd. Reg., 18. Of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. He became Vicar of S. Dunstan in the West in 1575; Prebendary of S. Paul's in 1588; Canon of Christ Church, Oxon. in 1591; and Canon of Windsor in 1593. He founded, in 1621, a Professorship of Moral Philosophy at Oxford, and was also founder of Sion College, London. Newcourt, I., 181, 348. An account of his writings is given in Athen. Oxon., II., 351. He died in 1623, and was buried in the church of S. Dunstan in the West.
1624 April 29	JOHN LEE.	Davenant Reg., 19. Prebendary of S. Alton, 1616; Canon Residentiary, 1634. In 1619 he obtained the living of Wyly, and in 1629 that of Langford Parva, both of which he held with this dignity. See a long answer given by him in reply to articles of enquiry in Archbishop Laud's visitation in 1634, in Hist. MSS. Rep. (App.) iv., 130—132.
1634 Nov. 19	EDWARD DAVENANT.†	Davenant Reg., 33. Rector of Poulshot in Wilts, and Vicar of Gillingham in Dorset. He was appointed by Bishop Davenant, who was his uncle, to the Archdeaconry of Berks in 1630. See p. 153. See also Hist. MSS. Rep. (App.) iv., 132.

* See some remarks on Thomas Lancaster, in Brady's Episcopal Succession in England (III., 15). He seems first of all to have been consecrated in 1550 as Bishop of Kildare, and was deprived of his see, in the days of Queen Mary, for being married. Ath. Oxon., I., 405. In 1568 he became Archbishop of Armagh, all the while it would appear remaining Treasurer and Canon-residentiary at Sarum. In a letter, dated April 26, 1568, to Archbishop Parker, Bishop Jewell asks that he may "be stayed from further ordering of ministers;" adding,—"I find that he hath already ordered divers although not so many as it was reported; howbeit among the same he hath admitted and ordered one, whom by the space of these eight years, I, for many good and just causes me moving, evermore have refused. Your Grace may further advertise him hereof as unto your wisdom shall seem good. Certainly in such cases his discretion is very small." Jewell's Works, III., 1274 Parker Society).

† He died, at the age of 84, in 1680. A few years previously, in 1672, in consequence of his infirmities and

TREASURERS.

A.D.		
1680 March 18	THOMAS JAMES.	Ward Reg.* Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, 1665—86. He died Jan. 5, 1687, and was buried in the chapel of his college. Le Neve, III., 560.
1687 Jan. 15	SETH WARD.	Nephew and executor of Bishop Seth Ward. Archdeacon of Wilts in 1675, and Chancellor of the cathedral in 1681. He died in 1690. See pp. 175,
1690 May 14	PETER ALLIX†	Burnet Reg. He is called "Gallus;" of which the English form seems to be a corruption. He was the author of "The Ecclesiastical History of the Ancient Churches of Piedmont."
1717 May 13	EDWARD TALBOT.	Talbot Reg. He held, with this dignity, the archdeaconry of Berks. See p. 154.
1721 Jan. 13	THOMAS RUNDLE.	He held, with this dignity, the archdeaconry of Wilts. See p. 176. In 1735 he was consecrated as Bishop of Derry.
1735 Aug. 21	JOHN LYNCH.	Sherlock Reg. He was Master of the Hospital of S. Cross, near Winchester, and held the Deanry of Canterbury, 1734—60. He died May 25, 1760. See Le Neve, I., 34.
1760 Octob. 3	FRANCIS DODSWORTH.	He was a prebendary at York, 1755—1806. He held also the Vicarage of Doddington, Kent, and of Minster, in the Isle of Thanet. He died October 18, 1806. See Gent. Mag. (1806) p. 1079.
1806 Nov. 20	THOMAS HENRY HUME	Only son of Bishop Hume, and nephew of Nathanael Hume, who was Precentor, 1774—1804. Prebendary of Yatesbury, 1795; of Bitton, 1799; Canon-Residentiary, 1803. He held at various times the livings of Broad-Hinton; Kewstoke (Somerset); Stratford sub Castro; and Brixton Deverel. He died Jan. 6, 1834. See Gent. Mag. (1834) p. 663.‡
1834 Jan. 17	LISCOMBE CLARKE. §	Burgess Reg. Archdeacon of Sarum 1827. See p. 166.
1841 June 16	WALTER KERR HAMILTON.	In succession to L. Clarke. Denison Reg. Precentor, 1843; Bishop of Sarum, 1854. See pp. 122, 334.

inability to reside, Bishop Seth Ward, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, gave him "libertatem personarum nemini posthac concedendam" of 'redeeming' his residence by paying annually the sum of £10. "in usum ecclesiæ." In the year 1671 he was charged with 39*l.* 3s. towards a total of £340 raised from members of the cathedral body for the repairs of the choir. See Statute Book H, 135; and Shuter Reg., 48.

* He is said to have been appointed, "ex prerogativâ Gilberti Archiep. Cantuar., qui obiit Novemb. 9, 1677." It was through an Archbishop's option, exercised by his representatives *more than two years* after his decease.

† Evelyn in his Diary (II., 253), Bohn's edit., says that Peter Allix came to England in consequence of the persecution of the French Protestants, having been minister of the reformed church at Charenton. He adds that his son, bearing the same name, became, in 1730, Dean of Ely.

‡ He had two sons, the one of whom, T. H. Hume, was chaplain to the Earl of Rosslyn, and held the livings of Calne, and Figheldean; the other, George Hume, was formerly fellow of King's College Cambridge, chaplain to the Marquis of Aylesbury, and for many years Vicar of Melksham.

§ There was no appointment to the dignity of Treasurer between the years 1836 and 1841; or between 1843 and 1854. By provisions of the Cathedral Acts (August, 1840) it became disendowed, and its revenues were transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

TREASURERS.

A.D.		
1854 Sept. 4	Robert Bickersteth.	Preb. Torleton, May 18, 1854, and Canon Residentiary; Rector of S. Giles in the Fields, 1851—56; Bishop of Ripon, 1857.
1857 Feb. 28	Hon. Samuel Waldegrave.	Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxon. Canon Residentiary, 1857. Rector of Barford S. Martin, 1844—60; Bishop of Carlisle, 1860 He died in 1869.
1860 Nov. 19	Hon. Douglas Hamilton Gordon.	Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, 1857. Rector of Stanmore, 1848—60; Vicar of Northolt, Middlesex, 1860—80; Canon Residentiary, 1860.

CANONS AND PREBENDARIES.

These members of the Cathedral Body are sometimes called, in contra-distinction to those who held one or other of the four higher dignities, "canonici simplices." For convenience sake, the various 'prebends' are given in alphabetical order, together with the names of those who, having from time to time been collated or appointed to them, were, in right of them, admitted, by the Dean, as Canons of the church of Sarum, and so entitled to a "stall in choir" and a "voice in chapter."

ALTON AUSTRALIS or SOUTH ALTON.

This prebend is a portion of the present parish of Alton Pancras, described by Hutchins (iv., 459) as one of the liberties in Sherborne division, in Dorset. The gift of 'Aulton,' or 'Awelton,' to the church of Sarum is recorded in the foundation charter of 1091. See above p. 185. Two 'prebends,' called respectively those of South and North Alton, were constituted out of it. As early as the days of Bishop Jocelin (*c.* 1155—65) the 'church' of 'Aweltone' was given to the '*communa*' of the Cathedral. Osmund Reg., xxv. Lib. Evid., C. 72, 78. There are also in the Osmund Reg. (xxxi. lxvi.) other deeds respecting its prebendal rights, and the endowments of the Vicar, the last being of the time of Bishop Richard Poore. This was a Deacon-Prebend; for the proper psalms assigned to it, see p. 201. In 1226 it was assessed at 8 marks (Osmund Reg., lxxv.). In 1290 it was valued at £8 (Tax. Eccl. 182), and at the time of the 'Valor' at £20, subject to the payment of a Vicar-Choral ministering in the church of Sarum. Val. Eccl., II., 75.

c. 1160.	Nigel; styled 'con-canonicus' in grant of the church of 'Aweltone' to the '*communa*' of Sarum. Osmund Reg., xxv.
c. 1226.	Gilbert de Axminster; Osmund Reg., lxxv., see p. 192.
c. 1284.	Roger Barat; a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.
—	William de Braybroke; Preb. Beaminster 1ma. 1298.
1298, Aug. 22.	Walter Burdon; Gandav. 10. Preb. Horton 1304.
1304, Nov. 18.	Will. de Chaddleshunt; Ibid 48. Preb. Chardstock, 1309; Archdeac. Wilts, p. 170.

1309, May 17. Robert de Worth; Ibid 83. Sub-Dean, 1309; Preb. Durnford, 1313; Vic. Bradford-on Avon, 1320.

1313, Mar. 7. Hugh de Spineto; Ibid 124; fined in 1320 for non-residence. Lib. Evid., C., p. 452.

1321, Jan. 8. Hugh de Nassington; Mortival, 168; void by death.

1351, May 31. Will. de Nassington; Corffe. 69; on the decease of H. de Nassington.

1386, May 26. John Maydenhyth;* Coman, 65; by 'letters apostolic.' Can. Resident. Dean of Chichester, 1400. He died in 1407.

1407, June 8. Simon Marchford; Dunham, 302; presented by the King. Preb. Lincoln, 1411.

1420, Dec. 24. Thomas Morton; Harding, 39; void by death. He resigned in 1423.

1423, Aug. 6. John Prentys; Chandler, 65; Preb. Netheravon, 1441; Preb. S. Paul's, 1439—45. Newcourt I., 153.

1441, Oct. 16. John Druell; Aiscough, 41; void by resignation. Preb. Netheravon, 1445.

1445, May 31. Nicholas Cecil; Ibid 78. He died in 1447.

1447, June 10. William Hende; Ibid 100; Archdeac. Worcester, 1433. Le Neve, III., 75.

1449, Mar. 17. John Passlew; Ibid 114; Preb. Min. Pars. Alt., 1446; Bishopston, 1447; S. Alton (March 17) and Chute (July 12), 1449. He was Preb. Hereford, 1447.

1449, July 12. Richard Trove; Ibid 117. Preb. Axford, 1447; Bishopston (Apr. 4), Netheravon (Sept. 19) 1449.

1449, Sept. 26. Richard Hayman: Ibid 119. Preb. Axford (Apr. 4), Bishopston (July 12) 1449. Preb. S. Paul's, 1447—62. Newcourt, I., 221, 225. There was a cotemporary, Archdeac. Huntingdon, of the same name. Le Neve, II., 51.

1461, Decem. 6. John Waynflete; Newton, 91; void by death. Preb. S. Paul's, 1454—65. Rector of Fulham, 1465. Newcourt, I., 171.

1479, Nov. 17. Edmund Albone; Beach. (2) 29; void by death. He held it in 1483. Misc. Dec. MS., 107.

c. 1490. George Hardigill; he was present in chapter when the statute 'De Capis' was passed. Misc. Dec. MS., 8 *b*.

— John Chymere (? = Kymer); he died in 1509.

1509, March 29. Walter Blount; Audley, 41. Preb. Min. Pars Alt. (May 3), Lyme (June 20) 1508.

1530, Dec. 30. Edward Walshe; Campeg. 24; void by resignation.

1554, Octob. 3. Gilbert Cosyn; Holt, 41; void by death.

1561, April 15. Peter Bizarus (Perusinus);† Holt, 85; on decease of G. Cosyn.

1588, May 23. William Arnold; Blacker, 137; void by death.

1616, Aug. 6. John Lee; Abbot, 4: void by death. Treasurer 1624, p 348.

1624, Aug. 25. Thomas Mason; Davenant, 19. Canon Resid. R. of Weyhill, and N. Waltham, Hants. See Walker, II., 65.

1660, Sept. 17. Thomas Lockey; Greenhill, 4; Preb. Beaminster 1ma (Aug. 23) 1660. Canon of Christ Church, Oxon., 1665; he died in 1679, and was buried in that cathedral.

1672, Jan. 23. Timothy Topping; Ward, 13; void by resignation. Preb. Durnford, 1696. R. of Chilton Foliat.

* Some particulars respecting John Maydenhyth will be found in Stephens' "See of Chichester." He gives at p. 148 an interesting account of the visitation of Chichester Cathedral by Bishop Rede, in 1403, during the time that he was Dean; in which he was rebuked for the lax discipline which he had allowed in his cathedral.

† Cole (MS. xxix. 233) describes him as "Petrus Perusinus Bizarus, meré laicus doctus, in servitio Com. Bedford." He was a native of Perugia in Tuscany, whence the name "Perusinus." In 1549, having adopted the reformed faith, he came to England, and was admitted a Fellow of S. John's College, Cambridge. His patron was the Earl of Bedford. This stall was given to him by Bishop Jewell, at the instance of Archbishop Parker, though he would seem to have lived principally abroad. There is a letter of his extant which he addressed in 1586 to Lord Burghley, from the Hague. Athen. Cantab., II., 8.

1696, May 17. Henry Austin; Burnet Reg.; of King's College, Cambridge; Vicar of Chalk; Preb. Stratton, 1710. Cole MS. xvi. 71.

1710, Nov. 18. Roger Kay; Burnet Reg. R. of Fittleton, Wilts, 1689—1731. He died in 1731.

1731, April 22. George Maddocks; Hoadley Reg.; Chancellor of Llandaff, 1737. He died in 1744.

1744, April 25. Martin Annesley; Sherlock Reg. He died in 1749.

1749, July 7. Robert Gilbert; Gilbert Reg.; Preb. Highworth, 1753; Chancellor of Llandaff, 1744; R. of Compton Basset, and West Kington, 1750. He died in 1766. Cassan II., 278.

1754, Feb. 14. Frederick Toll: Gilbert Reg. He resigned in 1756.

1756, March 6. John Lumby; Gilbert Reg.; Preb. Min. Pars Alt., 1750; R. of S. Martin's, Sarum, He died in 1757.

1757, Feb. 11. John Mulso; Thomas Reg.; Preb. Winchester, 1770—91. He died in 1791.

1791, Sept. 29. William Coxe: Douglas Reg.; R. Bemerton, 1788; Archdeac. Wilts, 1804, p. 177.

1792, July 27. Walter John Kerrick; Douglas Reg.; void by resignation.

1842, Dec. 3. Henry Deane; Denison Reg.; Fellow of New College, 1826; V. of Gillingham, 1832.

ALTON BOREALIS or NORTH ALTON.

This was a Deacon-Prebend; for the proper psalms assigned to it see p. 201. It is sometimes called Alton Pancras *alias* Northbury. In 1226 it was assessed at 8 marks. Osmund Reg., lxxv. In 1290 it was valued at £8. Tax. Eccl., p. 182. At the time of the 'Valor' (1536), it was estimated as worth £17 10s., subject to the deduction of Thirty Shillings yearly to a Vicar Choral ministering in the cathedral. Val. Eccl., II., 76.

c. 1220. Humphrey; Osmund Reg., lxxv.; see p. 192. Archdeac. Dorset, p. 137.

c. 1280. Wymund; a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.

c. 1290. John Langton. He was educated at Merton College, Oxon. He became a clerk in Chancery, and, on a patent roll of the date 1286 is styled 'Custos Rotulorum." He obtained prebends at York, Lincoln, and Wells. In 1294 he became Treasurer of Wells, and in 1298, Archdeacon of Canterbury. In 1292 he was Chancellor of England. He was consecrated to the See of Chichester in 1305. He died in 1337, and was buried in his cathedral. Stephens' See of Chichester, 110—114.

1305, Oct. 10. Richard Ynge; Gandav. 44. He was fined for non-residence in 1320. Lib. Evid., C., p. 452.

1340, Feb. 3. Thomas Owayne; Wyville. 72.

— John Gornechester; Cole, in his MS., gives this name as 'Gurnechester,' *alias* 'Maydenhead,' but without any reference in proof of it.

1388, May 20. Thomas Swyndon; Dunham, 33; described as "the prebend 'de Aulton dict. Northbury,' which J. Gornechester held."

1392, Jan. 19. Ralph Selby; Ibid 199; void by death. Warden of King's Hall, Camb., 1391; Archdeac. Buckingham, 1392; Norfolk, 1394. Preb. Netherb. in Eccl., 1395.

1395, Feb. 12. Henry Harborough; Waltham, 94. Treasurer, 1394; Precentor, 1416, pp. 330, 345.

1403, July 18. William Dennis; called 'Alton Secunda;' void by cession. He died in 1407.

1407, Aug. 2. John Everdon; Dunham, 313; he died in 1420.

1420, Oct. 19. John Forrest; Chandler, 38. Preb. Lincoln, 1401; Archdeac. Wilts, 1414; Dean of Wells, 1425.

1446, March 29. Robert Aiscough ;* Ibid 88 ; void by death. Most probably Archdeac. Colchester.

1459, April 9. Thos. Estington ; Beauch. (a) 68; void 'per dimissionem.' Preb. Yetminster 2da,1469.

1469, Jan. 10. John Alcock ; Beauch. (a), 144 ; the founder of Jesus College, Cambridge. He was Master of the Rolls and ultimately Lord Chancellor. Bishop of Rochester, 1472 ; Worcester, 1476 ; Ely, 1486. He died at Wisbeach, Oct. 1, 1500, and was buried in Ely Cathedral. Ath. Cantab., I., 3.

1472, April 5. John Gunthorpe ; Ibid 165. Preb. Bitton, 1492. He was the 'King's Almoner.' He was Warden of King's Hall, Cambridge, 1468; Preb. S. Paul's, 1468 ; Archdeac. Essex ; and Dean of Wells, 1472. Newcourt, I., 71.

1492 — John Coryndon ; he died in 1495.

1495, Sept. 24. Hugh Oldham; Blyth, 18 : founder of the grammar-school at Manchester, where he was born. He was a benefactor of Corpus Christi College, Oxon. He was consecrated as Bishop of Exeter in 1505, and died in 1519. Ath. Oxon., II., 713. Ath. Cantab., I., 21. Oliver's 'Bishops of Exeter,' 119.

— James Straytbaret; void by resignation.

1505, June 1. John Veysey :† Audley, 24 ; void by cession.

1514, Dec. 6. John Longlands; Ibid 66. Dean of Sarum, 1514, p. 318 ; Bishop of Lincoln, 1514.

1514, Dec. 17. John Veysey ; Ibid, 67 ; Bishop of Exeter, 1519.

1519, Octob. 4. John Hone; Audley, 80; void by the promotion of J. Veysey.

— John Bothe ; he died in 1542.

1542, Aug. 20. John Crayford; Capon, 13. Chancellor, 1544; Archdeac. Berks, 1545, pp. 152, 340.

1544, Nov. 19. Rowland Swinborne; Ibid 21 ; void by cession.

1558, April 1. Thomas Leven ; Holt, 52.

1559, Feb. 1. George Harvey ; Ibid 57. He died in 1564.

1564, Sept. 13. John Bold; Jewell, 12.

1589, July 20. John Case ; Penruddock, 13; appointed 'per literas regias;' he resigned in 1600. He was a Fellow of S. John's College, Oxon, and a 'Doctor of Medicine.' He was strongly attached to the Roman faith. Wood says that "he practised medicine and had a fair estate for the profit." Athen. Oxon., 68 b. Hist. Univ. Oxon, I., 309; II., 303.

1600, May 27. Ralph Hulton ; Cotton, 6. He died in 1619.

1619, May 28. John Lynch ; Fotherby, 3; he resigned in 1630.

1630, Mar. 18. Richard Steward ;‡ Davenant, 27 ; nominated Dean of S. Paul's, 1642.

* There would seem to have been *two* of the name of Robert Aiscough who were cotemporaries (see note on p. 140), *one*, holding in succession the prebends of Warminster, 1440 ; Bishopston, 1441 ; and North Alton, 1446—59 ; who was probably the same as the Canon of S. Paul's and Archdeacon of Colchester (Newcourt, I., 89),—the *other* the Archdeacon of Dorset, who held the prebends of Netheravon and Faringdon, 1441 ; S. Grantham, 1447 ; Chute and Cherminster, 1448. Newcourt regards them as the same person, but there is, in such a case, a difficulty in explaining some of the entries.

* John Veysey, *alias* Harman, was of Magdalen Coll., Oxon. He became R. of S. Mary's, Chester, and Chancellor of Lichfield. He was Canon, Precentor, and ultimately Dean of Exeter. He was also put into possession of the Deanries of Windsor and Wolverhampton. In 1519 he became Bishop of Exeter, and in 1533 was one of the consecrators of Archbishop Cranmer. Ath. Oxon., II., 762. Oliver's 'Bishops of Exeter,' 120.

† Richard Steward (or Stuart) was Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxon; he held the livings of Aldbourn and Mildenhall, in Wilts, and became Clerk of the Closet to Charles I. He was Dean of Chichester, 1634 ; Provost of Eton, 1639 ; and in 1640 was chosen Prolocutor of Convocation. In 1642, he was nominated Dean of S. Paul's, and afterwards Dean of Westminster, though in consequence of the troubles of the times he was never installed. He was deprived of all his preferments, and died Nov. 14, 1651, at Paris. Athen. Oxon., III., 297. Walker, II., 48. There are several letters by him in Cosin's correspondence (Surtees Society). See also Phillimore's 'Alumni Westmonasterienses,' p. 20, and Gent. Mag., March, 1806, in an account of Cold Higham Church, in which his parents were buried.

1660, Aug. 26. Francis Horton;* Duppa. 4; Preb. Bedminster (Sept. 9), 1660; Canon Resident. V. Melksham, 1686.

1660, Sept. 9. Richard Drake. Ibid. Chancellor, 1663, p. 341.

1663, April 1. John Durell;† Greenhill, 19; Preb. Durham, 1668; Dean of Windsor, 1677. He died June 8, 1683, and was buried at Windsor. Ath. Oxon., IV., 87.

1683, June 12. Richard Hill; Ward Reg. Student of Christ Church, Oxon; Rector of East Knoyle, 1662—95; Preb. North Grantham, 1666—83; Canon Residentiary, 1672. He died 20th March, 1695, and was buried in the cathedral.‡

1695, April 5. Charles Trippett; Burnet Reg. Rector of East Knoyle, 1685—1707.

1707, Sept. 27. William Jackson; Burnet Reg.; void by death. V. of Aldbourn, 1681—1724.

1724, Feb. 7. Arthur Ashley Sykes; Willis Reg.; on decease of W. Jackson; Precentor, 1726, p. 334.

1757, Dec. 20. William Barford; Thomas Reg. Vicar of North Newnton, 1722—31; Rector of Chilmark, 1723—47; Rector and Vicar of Bishopston, 1747—80.

1780, Sept. 12. Thomas Eyre; Hume Reg. Preb. Stratford, 1778—80; Treasurer of Wells, 1796—1812. He died 26th March, 1812.

1812, May 22. Robert Morres; Fisher Reg. Preb. Netherb. in Terrâ, 1805: Vicar of Britford. He died in 1842.

1842, Jan. 8. James Venables; Denison Reg. Vicar of Buckland Newton, Dorset.

1851, Jan. 10. Newton Smart; Denison Reg. Vicar Alderbury, 1843; Rector Wittersham, 1865; Burghfield, 1872.

1879, Octob. 4 Martin Johnson Green; Moberly Reg. Fell. Lincoln College, Oxon, 1837; Rector Winterborn Abbas, Dorset, 1848.

AXFORD.

Axford is in the parish of Ramsbury. It was included in the gift of Ramsbury (see p. 185) to the cathedral, by Bishop Osmund. It no doubt formed part of the old possessions of the Bishops of Ramsbury, which were transferred to those of Sarum, when the see was removed and united to that of Sherborne. It was a Sub-Deacon-Prebend: for the proper psalms assigned to it see p. 202. In 1298 it was valued at £5 (Eccl. Tax., 194), and is then called the Prebend of 'Axeford and Heydone.' At the time of the 'Valor' it was reckoned as worth £6, less £1 6s. 8d. payable to a Vicar Choral. By the Act 37 Henry VIII., N. 39, an exchange was made of this prebend in 1546 for that of Gillingham Minor. The prebend of Axford, according to Dean Pierce (King's Sovereign

* Francis Horton was successively incumbent of S. Martin, and S. Thomas, Sarum. In 1683, he was 'locum tenens' for the Dean. Among the Tanner MSS. are many documents relating to him. Thus (MS. 143, fol. 1) we have, under date 1683, by him, "Reasons why the Bishop of Sarum's visitation should not extend *ultra annum*;"—at *ff.* 9 b. and 25 b. "His reply to the Bishop's plea with the rejoinder;"—at *f.* 224, a letter from him to Archb. Sancroft (1685). There is also (MS. 104, *f.* 317) a letter to the Archbishop from R. Woodward, Canon of Salisbury, on "the proceedings against Francis Horton in the Consistory Court for disrespectful language to the Judge of that Court," and (MS. 143, *f.* 317) an account of such conduct.

† John Durell, says Evelyn (Diary I., 269) was a native of Jersey, and studied at Paris. He further states that he was ordained Deacon and Priest the same day (Trinity Sunday, June 12, 1650), at Sir Richard Brown's chapel at Paris, by the Bishop of Galloway, there being so few Bishops in England, and that the sermon was preached on that occasion by Cosin, Dean of Peterborough, who was afterwards Bishop of Durham.

‡ The "grey marble stone" which covered the remains of Richard Hill, still lies, in its original place, near the door of the Consistory Court. The inscription records that his election as a Residentiary was secured "per meritam et notabilem regiæ majestatis Caroli secundi gratiam," and describes him as having been for many years "omnibus, sed *huic præsertim ecclesiæ*, largâ manu beneficus." It is possible that the letters on shields, "R. H.," in front of the Residentiary House on the north side of the Deanery may be his initials.

Rights, p. 9), was given to the Earl of Pembroke, and afterwards became the possession of Sir Francis Walsingham, from whom it was purchased by Sir Francis Pyle, whose descendants are described as of Axford, Wiltshire.

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c. 1163. WALTER; he held the office of Succentor. Lib. Evid., C. 103.

c. 1226. A. DE TISSEBERIE; Osmund Reg., lxxv.; p. 192.

c. 1280. JOHN DE DERBY; he held this stall at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517. He was Dean of Lichfield in 1280, and died 12 Octob., 1319. Le Neve, I., 561.

1319, Dec. 15. JOHN LUTTRELL: Mortival, 63. An account of his admission is in Lib. Evid., C. p. 456. [One of this name was Chancellor of Oxford, 1317—22; and Prebendary of York, 1334.]

— JOHN DE WHITCHURCH; Archdeacon of Wilts, see p. 171. Preb. Hurstbourne, 1338.

1338, Mar. 5. JOHN DE ABINGDON; Wyville, 56. Preb. of Hurstbourne, which he exchanged for this prebend.

1344, Feb. 17. BARTHOLOMEW DE BRADDON; Wyville, 134. On decease of J. de Abingdon. Rector of St. Peter's, Marlborough (1334—36); and R. of Barford S. Martin.

1361, Sept. 5. GERVASE DE WILFORD; Wyville, 279: void by death.

— RICHARD DE CROXTON; Prebendary of Lincoln, Nov. 18, 1380.

1380, Nov. 2. THOMAS BANASTER;* by exchange with R. de Croxton. Le Neve, II., 144.

1399, Aug. 28. EDMUND COCKEREL; Mitford Reg., 58; Sub-dean, 1396. He died 1401.

1401, Feb. 5. JOHN TYDELING; Ibid 68. Canon Residentiary. (See Draper Reg., 2.) Preb. Axford, 1401; Maj. Pars Alt., 1404; Woodford and Warminster, 1406; Beaminster 1ma, 1418; Yetminster 1ma, 1418; Stratton, 1420; Yatesbury, 1437.

1404, Sept. 5. GEORGE WESTBYE; Mitford, 92; void by resignation. Treasurer, 1404, p. 345.

1404, Octob. 19. JOHN LONGUEVILLE; Ibid 93. He exchanged with his successor for a prebend in Lincoln Cathedral. Le Neve, II., 107. Canon of Windsor. Ib. III., 384.

1411, Sept. 25. WILLIAM WERKEMAN [or WORKMAN]; Hallam, 29; Preb. Chardstock, 1415; Rector of Stourton, 1403—7.

1415, Nov. 16. EDMUND BEKENHAM; Ibid 59. He died in 1417.

1417, Mar. 25. RICHARD ULLERSTON [or ULVERSTON];† Pountney Reg., 33.

1422, Aug. 10. ALEXANDER SPARROW; Chandler, 64; Archdeacon of Berks, 1432, p. 150.

1426, Mar. 2. WILLIAM HENDE; Ibid 88. Preb. S. Alton, 1447; see p. 351.

1447, June 20. RICHARD TROVE; Ibid 100. Preb. S. Alton, 1449; see p. 351.

1449, April 4. RICHARD HAYMAN; Ibid 115. Preb. S. Alton, 1449; see p. 351.

1449, July 17. THOMAS SWYFT; Aiscough, 117. Preb. Slape, 1457.

1457, Feb. 8. JOHN ARUNDEL;‡ Beauch. (a) 50. Bishop of Chichester, 1459. [One of this name would seem to have held the Rectory of Trowbridge, 1456—58.]

* In the MS. entitled Sarum Fasti the name is given as Thomas *Cheslee*, and a reference given to the Erghum Reg., 38. Cole (MSS. viii. 107, and xxix. 223) speaks of Thomas Banaster de *Elteslee*, clerc, as a Canon of Sarum, 19 Ric. 2 (1395). Probably the two names italicised are intended for the same. Le Neve (II., 144) says that Thomas Banaster also held a stall at Llandaff. He is also mentioned in the Dunham Reg., 179, under date of April, 1391. One of the same name was Archdeacon of Bangor (*c.* 1400). Le Neve, I., 113.

† The Chancellor of Oxford in 1407 was one Richard Ullerston, and one of this name is spoken of as a writer in Vol. IV. of Robertson's History of the Christian Church. The holder of this prebend became a Canon Residentiary. In the Pountney Reg., 42, we meet with this entry:—"Ricardus Ullerston, admissus in plenam residentiam; solvit 45 libr. ad usum canonizationis S. Osmundi." See also fol. 54. In his will, which was proved, in 1422, he desired to be buried in the cathedral.

‡ JOHN ARUNDEL was a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxon, and a graduate in medicine. He was Physician, and also Chaplain to Henry VI. He held stalls, at various times, at Wells, Sarum, Lichfield, Hereford, Lincoln, York, and St. Paul's, and was consecrated as Bishop of Chichester in 1459. See Athen. Oxon., II., 693; Newcourt's Repertor. I., 174; Stephen's See of Chichester, 167.

1459, May 22. William Osgodby; Ibid 69. Rector of Codford S. Peter, 1476. He was a Canon Residentiary, and held the office of 'Custos Choristarum.' He had the prebend of Bishopston, 1465; Beaminster 2da, 1467; Chute, 1475.

1465, Feb. 13. Thomas Boleyn; Ibid 112; void 'per dimissionem'. Master of Gonville and Caius Coll. Cambridge, 1454—72; Sub-Dean (1450) and Precentor (1451) of Wells. [One of this name was Preb. of S. Paul's and Rector of Chelsea, in 1447.]

1472, May 10. Richard Hayward; Ibid 166. On decease of T. Boleyn. Preb. of Lyme, 1477.

1477, Mar. 9. Ralph Stourton; Ibid (b) 8. He held it in 1480. Misc. Dec. MS., 95b.

— Robert Day; Preb. Rotesfen, 1486; S. Grantham, 1489.

1486, April 24. Thomas Rope; Langton Reg., 9; void by resignation; Preb. of Lincoln, 1490. Le Neve, II., 145. Rector of Symondsbury, Dorset. His will, dated Dec. 22 1494, was proved in January following. He was buried in Cerne Abbas Church. B. Willis.

1494, Nov. 27. Robert Toneys; Blyth 14. Preb. Beaminster 2da, 1499.

1499, Aug. 23. Hugh Penthwyn;* Ibid 34. Archdeac. Canterbury. He died Aug. 6, 1504.

1504, Aug. 7. Christopher Twynely;† Audley, 17. Archdeacon of Berks, 1507, p. 151.

1505, Jan. 15. James Bromwich; Ibid 20; void by resignation. Archdeacon of Sarum, 1524, p. 163.

1507, Jan. 16. Edward Higgins; Ibid 28; void by resignation. V. of Steeple Ashton; Preb. Chardstock (Feb. 5), Combe (March 12), 1507; Netherbury in Ecclesiâ, 1509.

1507, Feb. 10. John Estmond; Audley, 29. Preb. Rotesfen, 1508; Combe, 1509; Minor Pars Altaris, 1517.

1508, June 20. John Wooderoffe; Ibid 36. Preb. Ruscomb, 1509; Beaminster 1ma, 1517. He also held a stall at Hereford. Le Neve, I., 513.

1509, Nov. 26. John Stone; Ibid 45. Preb. Warminster, 1511; Chardstock, 1517; Fordington, 1524.

1511, Sept. 29. Nicholas Inglesent; Ibid 57; void 'per dimissionem.' Preb. Durnford, 1520.

1520, July 14. John Pinnock; Ibid 83. Bishop Suffragan [of Syene]; see p. 104.

1523, Feb. 23. William Canning;‡ Ibid 97; void by resignation.

1529, Octob. 6. Thomas Bennett; see Harward Reg., 60. Precentor, 1542, p. 332.

1533, Oct. 31. William Betts; Campeg. 43; void by resignation. Rector of Fuggleston and Bemerton in 1534. He died in 1535.

1535, April 8. Charles Smith; Campeg. 52. See Val. Eccl., II., 152.

BEAMINSTER PRIMA.

This was a Deacon-Prebend; for the proper psalms assigned to it, see p. 201. It is one of *five* prebends belonging to the church of Sarum, formed out of the large manor or parish of Netherbury in Dorset. The whole estate included in the grant of 'Nederberie,' in the foundation-charter (p. 185), was probably a portion of the possessions of the old bishops of Sherborne. In 1290 this

* See Kennet's Coll. xliv., 42, where there is an account of the preferments, &c., of Dr. Hugh Penthwyn. He was buried in Lambeth Church. An inscription, on an old tomb of marble, described him as "Archiepiscoporum . . . audientiæ causarum auditoris." He was executor to the wills of Archbishops Morton and Deane.

† Christopher Twynely also held the Prebendal Rectory of Liddington under the Abbess of Shaftesbury in 1502; and, at different times, the Rectory of Donhead S. Andrew, and also that of Donhead S. Mary. He was also Provost of S. Edmund's College, Sarum.

‡ William Canning was a Canon Resident., and held the office of "Custos Puerorum" in 1542. He had the prebend of Stratford (1523); and Minor Pars Altaris. His name occurs amongst the deeds still preserved respecting the Choristers' School, 34 Henry VIII. (1542). Drake's Index, p. 128.

prebend was valued at £13 6s. 8d. (Tax. Eccl. 181). At the time of the Valor it was reckoned as worth £23 15s. 11d., less certain annual payments to the Bishop, the Dean, and a Vicar Choral, reducing its actual value to £20 2s. 5d. Val. Eccl., II., 77.

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c. 1176.	Savaric; most probably the "Treasurer," (p. 343), who was afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells. This prebend is in an ancient document called "Beminster *Savarici*."
c. 1226.	Humfrey; Archdeacon of Wilts. Osmund Reg., lxxv., and pp. 169, 192.
c. 1284.	Thomas de Ripton; he held this stall at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.
—	John Polebergham; he died in 1298.
1298, March 3.	Richard de Bello: Gandav., 6. Archd. Berks, 1313, p. 147.
1298, June 10.	Henry de Nassington; Ibid 9. Preb. N. Grantham. [These two *exchanged* prebends.]
1298, Aug. 11.	William Braybroke; Ibid 10; void by cession. See "S. Alton," p. 350.
1329. Nov. 20.	Thomas de Luco; by 'Letters Apostolic.' Hemingsby Reg., 1. Preb. Netherbury in Eccl.
—	Ralph Restwald; he exchanged with his successor for the church of Westbourne, Sussex. Hutchins' Dorset, II., 140.
1361, Oct. 1.	John de Downton; Wyville, 282; void by cession.
—	Reginald Braybroke; he succeeded to the prebend of Rotesfen in 1406, by *exchange* with his successor.
1409, April 5.	John Frank. Hallam, 2. Preb. of Rotesfen. 1406; Chute, 1415; Fordington. 1432. See Draper Reg., 54.
1415, Octob. 2.	Henry Harborough; Ibid 58; Precentor, 1416. p. 330.
1418, Dec. 4.	John Tydeling; Chandler, 14. See under "Axford," p. 355.
1420, Octob. 5.	John Ixworth; Harding 15. Archdeac. Worcester, 1412; he also held prebends at S. Paul's and Chichester. See Simpson's Statutes of S. Paul's, 169. Newcourt, I., 149.
1431, April 10.	Walter Sherrington;* Neville Reg., 27; void by resignation. Preb. Minor Pars Altaris, 1420; Shipton, 1436.
1436, May 2.	John Payne; Ibid 60; void by resignation. Preb. Shipton, 1435.
1440, July 19.	John Stopynton; Archdeacon of Dorset, p. 140.
1467, Mar. 24.	John Curteys; Newton, 107. He died in 1471.
1471, April 10.	William Moreland; Beauchamp (a), 158.
—	David Hopton; named in the visitation of prebends in 1483. Miscel. Dec. MS., 116. Cole says that he was Canon and Archdeacon of Exeter. See Le Neve, I., 395.
1493, Feb. 14.	James Stanley; Langton, 44. Precentor, 331. Bishop of Ely, 1506.
1507, Jan. 16.	Francis Merryng; Audley, 23; on promotion of J. Stanley.
1509, Nov. 18.	William Barton; Ibid 45. Succentor 1502. Suffragan Bishop (Episcopus Saloniensis). Preb. Grimstone 1515; see p. 104.
1515, May 13.	Thomas Martyn; Ibid 67; void by cession. Preb. Chardstock, 1507; Woodford, 1517.
1517, Octob. 9.	John Woodroffe; Ibid 72. See under "Axford," p. 356.
—	Edward Baker; he died in 1533.
1533, June 9.	Richard Corey; Campeg. 36.

* Walter Sherrington was possessed of a prebend at York (1467) and also at Chichester. He was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster *temp.* Henry VI. He was a Canon Resid. of S. Paul's, and built a fine library over the east cloister of S. Paul's, and a chapel by the north door. He died in 1448, and was buried in S. Bartholomew's Priory Church, London. Hutchins, II., 140.

1543, April 26. Stephen Cheston; Holt and Blacker, 13. In a return to the Archbishop, dated 1560, he is described as "Presbyter non conjugatus, non residet."

1572, May 24. Robert Pynkney;* Gheast, 2; void by death. He was presented by William Pynkney and others; Rector of Berwick S. John.

1636, July 26. Gilbert Hynde; Davenant, 38; void by death.

1660, July 21. Thomas Lockey; Duppa, 4. See "South Alton," p. 351.

1660, Aug. 23. Thomas Bowerman; Ibid 4; he died in 1671.

1671, June 15. Charles Mason;† Ward Reg. He was charged, in 1671, the sum of £4 11s. 10d. for repairs of the cathedral. He died in 1678.

1678, Feb. 23. John Fielding; Ibid. Can. Residentiary; Preb. Gillingham Maj., 1682.

1682, Jan. 25. Giles Thornborough; Ibid. Preb. Gillingham Minor, 1677, Canon of Winchester, 1684. Le Neve, III., 84.

1693, Mar. 28. Edward Chubb; Burnet Reg.; void by death. Rector of Brixton Deverel, 1710—12.

1710, May 11. John Foster; Ibid. Vicar of Longbridge Deverel, 1685—1724.

1724, July 6. Abdiah Taylor; Hoadley Reg.; void by death.

1746, Aug. 30. William Hillman; Sherlock Reg.; void by death. Preb Ilfracomb, 1753.

1753, June 8. John Allen; Gilbert Reg. Preb. Fordington. 1757.

1757, April 15. James Sparrow;* Ibid. Rector of Brinkworth; also for 10 years Rector of S. Swithin's, Walcot.

1770, Dec. 20. James Sparrow, Junr.;‡ Hume Reg. Son of his predecessor; Rector of Waddington, Lincolnshire.

1797, March 9. Robert Charles Blayney; Douglas Reg. Fellow of Worcester College, Oxon.: Rector of Pitsford, Northants, 1795. Preb. Chute, 1803.

1803, April 20. Richard Francis Onslow; Ibid. Preb Highworth, 1823; Archdeacon of Worcester, 1815; Vicar of Newent, Gloucestershire, and of Stoke Edith, Herefordshire.

1823, Jan. 25. Matthew Marsh; Fisher Reg. Preb. Chute, 1821; Canon Residentiary, Sub-Dean, and Chancellor of the Diocese.

1824, Nov. 6. Henry W. Majendie; Ibid. Vicar of Speen, Berks; he also held a stall at Bangor.

1870, Jan. 12. Robert F. Wilson; Moberly Reg. Vicar of Ampfield, Hants, 1841—53: Baldersby, York, 1858—63; Rownhams, Hants, 1863.

* Robert Pynkney was summoned more than once before the chapter, for not having paid the accustomed stipend to his Vicar, and also for not taking his preaching-turn (ob defectum concionum). See Shuter Reg., 18.

† Charles Mason was a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and afterwards held the living of Stower Provost in Dorset. In 1663 he obtained a stall at S. Paul's, having two years previously become Rector of S. Mary's Woolchurch. This church being destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, he was in 1669 presented to the church of S. Peter le Poor. There is a long account of him in the Cole MS., xv. 128. See also Walker's Sufferings, Part II., 151, and Newcourt's Repertor., I., 201. As regards his Dorset preferment, the return to the Commissioners in 1650 was to this effect—that "the parsonage of Stower Provost was worth £70 per annum, Charles Mason receiving the profits, but not being sufficiently able minister nor serving the cure himself above two or three Sabbaths together, but putting in disaffected ministers in his place." See Hutchins' Dorset, IV., 515.

* There are monumental tablets, in Walcot Church, both to father and son; the former of whom died in 1773, and the latter in 1797.

BEAMINSTER SECUNDA.

This was a Deacon-Prebend; for the proper psalms assigned to it see p. 202. In 1290 it was valued at £13 6s. 8d., (Tax Eccl., 194,) and at the time of the 'Valor' at £26 1s. 2d., less some £3 18s. 6d. for annual payments to the Bishop, the Dean, and a Vicar Choral ministering in the cathedral.

—	ELIAS.
1226.	VALENTINE; in the Osmund Reg., lxxv., he is said to have held the prebend of "Beminster quæ fuit Eliæ."
c. 1284.	WILLIAM DE EWELL;* he was a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.
—	JOHN BESTAN; he died in 1304.
1304, Sept. 23.	WALTER HERVE; Gandav., 147. Preb. Teynton, 1314. This is most probably the same person as Walter Hervey, Archdeacon of Sarum, p. 158.
1314, Jan. 27.	WILLIAM DE MEPHAM; Gandav., 130. Preb. Rotesfen, 1313: Slape, 1316,
1316.	WILLIAM RAYMOND DE BANQUETO; he resigned in 1330.
1330. Sept. 23.	RICHARD DE BURY; Wyville, 2. Archdeacon of Sarum, 1330 (above p. 159); Bishop of Durham, 1333.
1340, June 19.	JAMES DE HANNONTE; Wyville, 77.
	PHILIP THORNBOROUGH; he resigned in 1391.
1391, Mar. 27.	THOMAS HAXEY; Waltham, 41, 80. Appointed by the King, "sede nuper vacante." See Dunham Reg., 248.
1419. Sept. 21.	JOHN BREMSGROVE; void by cession. Chandler Reg., 25.
1429, Nov. 21.	JOHN NORTON; Neville, 21; void by resignation. Preb. Horton, 1431; Archdeacon of Sarum, 1432; of Berks, 1433. pp. 150, 161.
1431, Oct. 21.	ROBERT BEAUMONT; Neville, 30. Preb. Major Pars Altaris (May 22), 1431; Teynton, 1432.
1432, Sept. 24.	ROBERT AMPULSFORD; Ibid 34. Preb. Rotesfen, 1431; Bishopston, 1467.
1467, Sept. 12.	WILLIAM OSGODBY; Beauch., 135. Preb. Axford, 1459. See p. 355.
1475. Jan. 23.	EDWARD CHEYNE; Machon, 71. Dean of Sarum, 1486. See p. 317.
1486, May 10.	RICHARD HILL; Langton, 9. Rector of Fulham, 1488; Bishop of London, 1489. Newcourt's Repert., I., 23.
1489, Nov. 30.	JOHN ARUNDEL; Langton Reg., 29. Dean of Exeter, 1483; Bishop of Lichfield, 1496; of Exeter, 1502. See Oliver's Bishops of Exeter, 115; Ath. Oxon., II., 692.
1496, Nov. 18.	EDMUND MARTIN; Blyth Reg., 22; he died in 1499.
1499. Aug. 23.	ROBERT TONEYS; Ibid 34. Preb. Axford, 1494. See p. 356.
—	JOHN UNDERSILL; he died in 1537.
1537, Oct. 2.	RICHARD WADE; Shaxton, 8; he died in 1546.
1546, Aug. 2.	THOMAS BURBACH; Capon. 30; presented by T. Robertson and Robert Lane, *pro hâc vice*. He was deprived by the Bishop "propter contumaciam." See Statute Book H., 99.
1554, May 20.	THOMAS SECURIS; presented by Michael Securis, *pro hâc vice*.
1564, Mar. 29.	HENRY SECURIS; Jewel, 11. Preb. Yetminster Prima (April 1) 1564. Blacker Reg., 10.

* WILLIAM DE EWELL was a nephew and executor, as well as a large legatee, of Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, the founder of Merton, College, Oxon. He also held a stall at S. Paul's, in that, as it would appear, succeeding his uncle, as also in the living of Braunceston. Newcourt Repert., I., 159. See Bishop Hobhouse's 'Sketch of Life of Walter de Merton,' p. 51.

—	Thomas Burbach; he would seem to have been restored; as the next appointment was made on his *decease*.
1579, June 13,	William Badger; Piers, 4; presented by W. Badger, patron "*pro hâc vice*.
1594. Jan. 6.	Thomas Coldwell; Penruddock, 64. Sub-Dean, 1595.
1619, April 12.	Daniel Birkhead; Fotherby, 3; void by death.
1620, Jan. 11.	Richard Corbett; Fotherby, 4; void by resignation. Student of Christ Church, Oxon, and chaplain to James I. Dean of Christ Church, 1620; Bishop of Oxford, 1628; of Norwich, 1632.
1631, June 23.	Thomas Lushington; Davenant, 29. Rector of Burnham Westgate, Norfolk. He was deprived during the Commonwealth, but lived to be restored. He died in 1661 at Sittingbourne. See Walker, II., 65, and Hutchins' Dorset, II., 141.
1662, June 11.	William Hobbes: Henchman, 10. Rector of Sherrington; he died in 1670.
1670, May 26.	Joseph Sayer; Ward, 6. He was charged £5 0s. 10d. in 1671 for cathedral repairs.
1693, Oct. 12.	William Gale; Burnet Reg.: void by death. V. of Downton. He died in 1715.
1715, July 13.	Gilbert Burnet; Talbot Reg. He was second son of Bishop Burnet, and would probably have attained to eminence, had he not been cut off in early life. See some particulars concerning him in Chalmers' General Biographical Dictionary, VII., and in Hutchins' Dorset, II., 141. Preb. Gillingham Major, 1721.
1721, April 12.	John Gamage; Ibid; void by cession.
1747, Sept. 29.	Sherlock Willis; Sherlock Reg.; a godson of Bishop Sherlock. He was of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and in 1749 became Preb. of S. Paul's. He held the livings of S. Christopher, Threadneedle-street, and Wormley, Hertfordshire. He died in 1783. Le Neve, II., 368.
1783, June 20.	William Gilpin: Barrington Reg. He was known for his writings on various theological subjects, and also on picturesque landscape. His life is given in Chalmers' Biograph. Dict. He died, at the age of 80, April 4, 1805.
1804, April 23.	Thomas Wickham; Douglas Reg. Vicar of North Newenton (Wilts), and Kirkburton (York). Hutchins' Dorset, II., 141.
1829, Oct. 17.	William Stanley Goddard; Burgess Reg. Fellow of New College, Oxon: Head Master of Winchester; Vicar of Andover.
1845, Nov. 8.	Robert Grant; Denison Reg. Fellow of New College; Fellow of Winchester (1828), and Vicar of Bradford Abbas, Dorset.

BEDMINSTER and REDCLIFFE.

This prebend, the estate of which is on the borders of Somerset immediately adjoining Bristol, was originally constituted as *two* distinct ones. Thus in the earliest list of Canons (p. 192) there is a Prebendary of 'Bedministre' and also one of 'Rateclive.' They would seem to have been united at an early period, and called, it seems likely, sometimes by the one and sometimes by the other name. In the allotment of Psalms (p. 202) to the various prebends, we find *one* portion only given to the prebend of "Bedminster." It was a Deacon-Prebend.

There are in the Osmund Register several deeds of an early date, granted during the episcopate of Jocelin, and the tenure of the Deanry by Jordan (*c.* 1175), relating to the rights and duties of the Prebendaries from time to time. There are also some touching the chapel of 'Alveston,' land held by the Abbey of S. Augustine, Bristol, the manor of Leigh, &c. See *ff.* xxxii. and xxxvi.

In 1226, the value of this prebend was estimated at 40 marks (= £26 13s. 4d.), Osmund Reg., lxxv.; and so it was reckoned for some time afterwards. See Lib. Evid., C. 462, 511. In 1452, when a grant of *one-fifth* was made for the canonization of S. Osmund, the prebend of 'Radeclyve' was assessed at 20 marks. At the time of the 'Valor' (1536) the prebend of 'Bedminster and Radclifte' was, after all deductions, estimated as worth £32.

c. 1188.	✳	Walter de Dunstanville; called "Canonicus præbendæ de Bedeminstre," Lib. Evid., C. 211.
c. 1226.		Roger de Worth; called "Preb. de Bedminstre." Osmund Reg., lxxv. See p. 192.
c. 1226.		Gilbert de Lacy; called "Preb. de Rateclive." Ibid. See Wilkins' Concilia, I., 563.
1228.		Robert de Lexington;* on decease of G. de Lacy. Osmund Reg., lxxi., lxxix.
c. 1284.		William Burnell; present, as "Preb. de Radeclive," at the election of Walter Scammell. Lib. Evid., C. 517.
1298, July 11.		Peter de Gromville; Gandav., 8. He died in 1310.
1310, Sept. 28.		Peter de Pyreton; Ibid 95. Preb. Durnford, 1309.
1319		Girald de Tilheto; by "provision" of the Pope. Lib. Evid, C. 456, Archd. Wilts, p. 171.
1353, Mar. 13.		Richard "de Norwico"; Wyville, 254. Appointed "per literas regias."
1361, Oct 15.		William of Wykeham;† Wyville, 283. The prebend called that of "Bedminstre and Radclyve." Preb. Yetminster Prima (Aug. 16), Fordington (Octob. 7), 1361; Bishop of Winchester, 1367.
1367.		Thomas Botyler; Archdeacon of Sarum. See p. 160.
1402, June 19.		Henry Chicheley; Mitford, 77; Chancellor, p. 338. Archb. of Canterbury, 1414.
1404, Sept. 2.		George Westby; Ibid 91. Treasurer, 1404, p. 345. He exchanged prebends with his successor.
1404, Sept. 3.		John Lincoln; Ibid 92. He was a Canon Resid. Draper Reg., 5. Preb. also of Lincoln and Wells. Le Neve, II., 96. Preb. Major Pars Altaris, 1404.
1415, Oct. 25.		John Bath; Hallam Reg., 59, void by death. See also Pountney Reg., 25. Preb. Chardstock, 1407.
1439, March 4.		William Percy; Neville, 72. Bishop of Carlisle, 1452.
1452, Dec. 18.		William Toly; Beauchamp (a), 20; on promotion of W. Percy.
1460, Nov. 7.		William Say; Newton Reg., 87. Preb. Woodford, 1464. [There was a Dean of S. Paul's of this name, 1457—68, who was also Master of the Hospital of S. Anthony, in the parish of S. Benet-Fink, London, in 1474. Newcourt, I., 44, 285.]
1464, Aug. 28.		John Chedworth; Ibid 103; he died in 1471.
1471, Aug. 12.		John Stretton; Beauch. (a), 159. Rector of Poulshot, 1459; Preb. Combe, 1452; Yatesbury and S. Grantham, 1457; Chute, 1474.
1474, Feb. 18.		William Chock; Machon, 67. Preb. Ruscomb, 1473.
1492, Jan. 28.		William Russell; Langton, 39; void by death. Canon Resid., 1497. Miscel. Dec., MS. 7. Preb. Woodford, 1489.
1508, June 20.		Edward Powell;‡ Audley, 36; void by death. Provost of St. Edmund's, Sarum. Preb. Lyme, 1507.

* There is an interesting correspondence with the Pope (Gregory IX.) on the subject of the appointment of Robert de Lexington given in the Osmund Reg. (lxxi.), his Holiness forbidding the Dean and Chapter to install him. There is also added a letter from "Ricard. de Marisco" (Richard Marsh), Bishop of Durham, urging them to submission. See W. de Wenda's account of the building of the new cathedral, as printed from the Osmund Reg., in Wilkins' Concilia, I., 563.

† William of Wykeham was the founder of New College, Oxon. As he was ordained an 'acolyte' on Dec. 15, 1361, he was appointed to this prebend before he was in holy orders. His life was written at length by Robert Lowth, Bishop of London. In the Harl. MS. 6979, *fol.* 172, Wharton gives a list of his preferments, which were in the dioceses of York, London, Lincoln, Sarum, Exeter, S. David's, and Dublin, and the whole proceeds from which amounted to a very large annual sum.

‡ Edward Powell was a Fellow of Oriel in 1495. In 1501 he became Rector of Bledon in Somerset. He was the advocate for Queen Catharine when Henry VIII. sought cause for divorce from her, and was held in high esteem by the University of Oxford. He obtained a prebend at Lincoln in 1503. Special license was granted to him by Pope Leo X. on Nov. 30, 1514, 'tenendi simul tria quæcunque beneficia etiam curata et incompatibilia.' See Athen. Oxon., I., 121. Bishop Kennett (xlv., 162) says that Dr. Edward Powell was hanged, drawn, and quartered in Smithfield, together with Thomas Abell and Richard Fetherstone, April 30, 1540, for denying the King's supremacy.

1535, Jan. 14. Henry Williams; Campegio, 51. He was deprived in 1554.

1554, Nov. 20. Thomas Norman; Capon, 65.

1556, Jan. 8. John Blaxton; Holt and Blacker, 47. Preb. Minor Pars Altaris, 1555.

1560, Jan. 8. Arthur Saul (or Sawle); appointed 'per literas regias'; Holt and Blacker, 58. Prebendary of Bristol, 1559—85.

1586, July 14. John Thornborough; Blacker Reg., 127; void by death. He was Rector of Chilmark, 1577—93, and Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth. He became Dean of York in 1589; Bishop of Limerick, 1593; of Bristol, 1603; of Worcester, 1616. He died July 3, 1641. See Athen. Oxon., III., 3; IV., 797. There is a sketch of his life in Ledwich's Antiq. Sarisb., p. 245; and in Hatcher and Benson, 617.

1592, Dec. 3. Giles Thornborough; Coldwell, 4; void by resignation; Sub-Dean, 1599.

1637, May 19. John Carse; Davenant, 40.

1660, Sept. 9. Francis Horton; Duppa, 4; see "Alton Borealis," p. 354.

1697, June 23. John Gibbs; Burnet Reg. He was also Vicar of Bedminster cum Redcliffe

1744, Oct. 12. Thomas Broughton; Sherlock Reg.; void by death.

1775, Feb. 15. James Hume Spry; Hume Reg.; Vicar of Potterne, 1770—81; Rector of Brixton Deverel, 1773—81; Preb. Minor Pars Altaris, 1774.

1781, Mar. 12. Richard Whish; Hume Reg.; void by death.

1806, Sept. 26. Martin R. Whish; Douglas Reg.; void by resignation. Vicar of S. Mary Redcliff.

1852, June 16. John Guthrie; Vicar of Hilmarton; Vicar of Calne, 1835—65; Canon of Bristol, 1858.

1858, July 3. Edward Wyndham Tufnell; Hamilton Reg.; void by resignation. Preb. Major Pars Altaris, 1850; Rector of Beechingstoke, 1846; of S. Peter's, Marlborough, 1857; Bishop of Brisbane, 1859—73; Vicar of Croydon, 1879.

1860, Feb. 1. Henry Caswall; Hamilton Reg.; void by resignation; Vicar of Figheldean.

1871, June 17. Hugo D. Harper; Moberly Reg. Master of Sherborne Grammar School, 1851—77; Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, 1877.

BEDWIN.

This was a Priest-Prebend: for the proper psalms assigned to it, see p. 200. 'Bedewynd' was included among the estates named in the foundation-charter of the cathedral (p. 185), and was not improbably among the possessions of the old bishops of Ramsbury. There are a number of deeds bearing more or less upon the rights of the Prebendary, or concerning grants of portions of the estate to divers persons, in the Lib. Evid., C. 251—269, 378, In the time of Bishop Jocelin (*c.* 1179) the 'prebend' was augmented on the petition of Hubert [or Herbert?], Canon of Sarum, who then held it. In return for the augmentation, the Prebendary for the time being was to provide three large lights (*tria mortaria*) each night in the cathedral at Old Sarum—*one* before the altar of the Holy Cross; a *second* near the High Altar before the image of S. Mary the Virgin; a *third* before the altar of All Saints. Osmund Reg., xxxiii.

This prebend was dissolved in the time of Henry VIII. By Act of Parliament (31 Henry 8) an exchange was made of it with Ulfcombe, in Devonshire. The possessions at Bedwin were granted to the Duke of Somerset, who, with his successors, continued to exercise the privilege of the prebendary's archidiaconal jurisdiction, through an official, down to the year 1847, when all such peculiar jurisdiction was abolished within the diocese of Sarum.

In 1226 the value of this prebend was estimated at 50 marks (Osmund Reg., lxxv.); in 1292 it was valued at £50. (Tax. Eccl., 182). In 1536 the 'Rectory' of Great Bedwin was returned as worth, after all reprisals, £63 13s. 4d. Val. Eccl., II., 150.

c. 1170. Hubert; he held it in the time of Bishop Jocelin. Osmund Reg., xxxiii.

c. 1226. Herbert [of Bedewinde] Osmund Reg., lxxv. See p. 192. Among Sarum Charters (Drake's Index, 95), is one from Herbert, 'Canon of Bedwin,' dated 1243, concerning a mill and lands there.

c. 1284.	Thomas; Archdeacon of Sarum (p. 158); he was a Canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.
c. 1290.	Peter of Savoy; Dean of Sarum, 1297. See p. 313.
1312, Sept. 1.	Nicholas Tyngewicke; Gandav., 117; void by cession; Preb. Major Pars Altaris, 1309. He was fined for non-residence in 1320. See Lib. Evid., C., p. 453.
1337, Aug. 1.	Richard Wenteworth [or Benteworth]; Wyville, 51; appointed 'per literas regias.' He became Bishop of London in 1338, and Chancellor of England. See Newcourt's Repert., I., 18, 177.
1342, Jan. 15.	John de Kynwellis [? Gynewell]; Hemingsby, 7; the same, it is presumed, who became Bishop of Lincoln, 1347, and died Aug. 5, 1362. See Le Neve, II., 15, 126: New Monast., I., 1267.
1388, Dec. 7.	Nicholas Wykeham; Dunham, 78. Archdeacon of Wilts, p. 172.
1407, Mar. 17.	Robert Uppy; Draper Reg., 67; void by death.
1407, May 16.	John Wakering; appointed 'per literas regias.' Dunham Reg., 295. Preb. Fordington (May 31) 1407; Bishop of Norwich, 1416.
1407, May 31.	Walter Medford [or Mitford]; Dunham Reg., 297. Rector of Bishopston, 1419; Chancellor, 1402. See p. 338.
1423, July 7.	Simon de Teramo; Chandler, 63; void by death.
1425, July 20.	Nicholas Billesden; Ibid 82. Dean, 1435. See p. 316.
1435, July 13.	Thomas Beckington; Neville, 53. Preb. Ruscombe, 1424. Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1443.
1443, Dec. 27.	Fulco Bermingham: Ayscough, 66; Preb. Torleton, 1438; Fordington, 1440; Teynton, 1459; Netherb. in Eccl., 1461.
1459, May 16.	Richard Whitby; Beauch. (a), 69. Treasurer, 1462. See p. 346.
1462, May 29.	Peter de Testa; Ibid 93.
1467, Mar. 25.	Robert Kirkham; Newton Reg., 108. Precentor, 1467. See p. 331.
1471, April 27.	Hugh Pavy; Beauch. (1), 158. Archdeacon of Wilts, 1479, p. 173; Bishop of S. David's, 1485.
—	Christopher Urswick. He held this prebend in 1490. Misc. Dec., MS. 8 b. Archdeacon of Wilts, 1493, p. 173; Dean of Windsor, 1495.
1522, Mar. 25.	Thomas Wynter: Audley, 90. Void by death. Chancellor, p. 339.
1529, Dec. 4.	Peter Vannes; Campeg., 18. Dean, 1540; p. 319.

BISHOPSTON.

Bishopston is in North Wilts, and was, like Axford, originally included in the large manor of 'Ramesberie,' which belonged to, and was the early seat of, the Bishops of Wiltshire. The hundred of Ramsbury was bestowed on the see by King Offa at the close of the eighth century. Hundred Rolls, II., 231, 265.

This was a Deacon-Prebend; for the proper psalms assigned to it see p. 201. In 1226 it was assessed at 25 marks (Osmund Reg., lxxv). In 1290 its value was reckoned at £20 (Tax. Eccl. 182). At the time of the 'Valor' it was returned as worth in all some £24, or, after allowing for an annual payment to a Vicar of Bishopston of £2 13s. 4d., and to a Vicar Choral in the Cathedral of £1 10s., a net sum of £19 9s. 2d.

c. 1226.	Henry [de Bishopston]; Osmund Reg., lxxv. See above, p. 192.
c. 1278.	William [de Schireburn]; Sub-Dean, 1278. He was a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.
c. 1320.	Richard de Havering. He was fined for non-residence in 1320. Lib. Evid., C., p. 452.

1341, Jan. 27. Peter de Inkepen. Wyville, 82. Rector of Chisledon, 1324. Preb. Woodford (Sept. 7) 1341.

1343, April 12. Raymund de Rapistagno. Hemingsby, 8. Raymund "Pelegrin", (see under "Highworth") presents in his name, in 1349, to the vicarage.

c. 1350. Arnald "Pelegrin." As "prebendary," he presented to the vicarage in 1350.

1352, March 8. William de Okeborne. Wyville, 248. He presented to the vicarage in 1354.

— William Fullborne.

1391, Aug. 9. Roger Walden.* Dunham, 188; void by death. Preb. Horton, 1392. Bishop of London, 1405.

1393, Jan. 2. Robert Ragenell. Dunham, 230. Archdeacon of Dorset, p. 139. Preb. Warminster (Jan. 9), 1393.

1393, Jan. 13. Richard Holme. Ibid 233. He presented to the vicarage in 1395, and 1396.

1424, May 3. William Lyndwood.† Chandler, 71; void by death. See Harding, 44. Preb. Ruscomb, 1412. Bishop of S. David's, 1442.

1434, May 14. Stephen Wylton. Neville, 46; void by resignation. Archdeac. Sarum, p. 161.

1440, Sept. 1. Adam Moleyns. Hutchins, 23. Dean, 1441. See p. 316.

1441, Nov. 8. Robert Ayscough. Ayscough, 43. Archdeacon of Colchester. See under N. Alton, p. 353.

1446, April 4. William Normanton. Ibid 88. Preb. Yatesbury, 1443; Warminster, 1445; Bishopston, 1446; Durnford, 1447; Chute, 1448; Faringdon, 1449. He died in 1459.

1447, June 7. John Passlewe. Ibid 99. See under "S. Alton," p. 351.

1449, April 4. Richard Trove. Ibid 115. See under "S. Alton," p. 351.

1449, July 12. Richard Hayman. Ibid 117. See under "S. Alton," p. 351.

1449, Sept. 27. John Hethe. Ibid 119.

1465, Feb. 13. William Osgodby; Beauch. (a.) 112. See under "Axford," p 356.

1467, Sept. 12. Robert Ampulsford; Ibid 134. See under "Beaminster 2da," p 359.

1468, Sept. 28. John Pemberton; Ibid 141.

1472, June 11. John Davyson; Ibid 166; void by resignation. Dean, 1473, p. 317.

1473, May 5. John Barnaby; Machon, 59. He held this prebend in 1480. Misc. Dec., MS. 88 b.

c. 1482. Richard Fox;‡ he held this prebend in 1485. Misc. Dec., MS. 42; Preb. S. Grantham, 1486; Bishop of Exeter, 1487; Bath, 1492; Durham, 1494; Winchester, 1501. He died in 1528.

* Roger Walden was consecrated to the see of Canterbury, but his claim was refused by Henry IV. See Le Neve, I., 21. A sketch of his life is given by Dean Hook (vol. IV., 529). He held high offices of State, and many ecclesiastical preferments. Much concerning him will be found in Milman's "St. Paul's," p. 84. He was allowed ultimately to accept the see of London, but held it only for a very short time. He died in 1406, and was buried in the church of S. Bartholomew, Smithfield. On the Feast of the Commemoration of S. Paul, June 30, 1405, the day of his installation as Bishop of London, the Canons wore in the procession garlands of red roses. Wharton "De Episcopis Lond.," 150. The epitaph on Bishop Roger Walden is given in Wever (p. 434).

† William Lyndwood was the celebrated author of the "Provinciale" or "Constitutiones Angliæ." He was Rector of All Hallows, Bread-street, London, and Dean of the Court of Arches. He was employed by Henry V. in various embassies to Spain, Portugal, and elsewhere, and was at one time Keeper of the Privy Seal. He was nominated by the Pope to the see of S. David's, and consecrated at S. Stephen's Church, Westminster, in 1442. He died in Octob. 21, 1446, and was buried at Westminster. In January, 1852, a body was found enclosed in a cavity in the wall of the crypt of S. Stephen's Chapel. It was swathed in cerements of thick and strong waxed canvas, and across the body lay a wooden crosier. See Newcourt, I., 245; Le Neve, I., 297; Archæologia, XXXIV., 406; and Proceedings of Soc. Antiq., II., 208. See also Life of Archbishop Chicheley, 145.

‡ Richard Fox was keeper of the Great Seal to Henry VII. and Henry VIII. He was the founder of schools at Taunton, and also at Grantham—the prebend there being held by him—and also of Corpus Christi College at Oxford. Hoker, in a manuscript of him quoted by Oliver in his 'Lives of the Bishops

1486, Mar. 5.	William Ellyott; Langton, 7. He presented to the Vicarage, 1490; Chancellor, 1501, p. 339.
c. 1501.	Elizeus Ruthyn; he presented to the Vicarage, 1510.
1511, Sept. 20.	Thomas Randolph; Audley, 57; void by death; Preb. Warminster, 1497.
1521, Nov. 23.	Edward Finch; Ibid 88; void by death. Archdeacon of Wilts, 1522, p. 174.
1522, Feb. 19.	Edward Molineux; Ibid 89. Preb. Minor Pars Altaris, 1518; Faringdon, 1524.
1524, July 23.	Bernard Holden; Ibid 100. He died in 1531.
1531, May 3.	John Wafter; Campeg., 26.
1538, July 12.	John Macalpine; Shaxton, 13; void by death.
1554, Dec. 6.	Lawrence Hussey; Capon, 64. Presented by Andrew and William Judde "ex concessione episcopi."
1560, Nov. 23.	John Dysley; Holt, 63.
1563, June 29.	James Herbert; Jewel, 10; void by resignation. See Blacker, 8.
1568, July 8.	John Watkins; Ibid 22; void by resignation.
—	Peter Sharp.
1600, May 23.	John Barneston;* Cotton, 7; void by resignation.
1645	Roger Clark;† Rector of Ashmore, Dorset.
1660, Aug 4.	Henry Kinnamond; Duppa, 4. Rector of All Cannings.
1679, Jan. 11.	Isaac Walton; Ward Reg; void by death. Preb. Yatesbury, 1678; Netheravon, 1681; Rector of Boscomb, 1679; Rector of Poulshot, 1680. He was a Canon-Residentiary. He was a son of Isaak Walton, "Piscator," and so a nephew of Bishop Ken. He died Dec. 29, 1719, and was buried in the cathedral.
1681, April 27.	Richard Bowman; Ward Reg. Preb. Ulfcomb, 1691.
1691, May 4.	Cornelius Yeates; Burnet Reg. Archdeacon of Wilts, p. 176.
1696, April 9.	Thomas Coker; Burnet Reg.; void by resignation. Canon Residentiary. Rector of Little Hinton, 1684.
1741, Aug. 7.	Angel Chauncy; Sherlock Reg.; void by death.
1762, Aug. 3.	John Taylor;‡ Thomas Reg. Preb. Fordington, 1765.
1765, Aug. 19.	Norman Mead; Thomas Reg. He died in 1766.
1766, June 13.	William Whitworth; Thomas Reg. Archd. Sarum, p. 166.
1804, May 26.	Edward Rogers; Douglas Reg; void by death.
1821, July 11.	Whittington Landon: Fisher Reg. Provost of Worcester College, Oxon; Canon of Norwich; Dean of Exeter. He died Dec. 29, 1838. See Gent. Mag. (1839), p. 243.
1841, Aug. 10.	Willian Dansey; Denison Reg. Rector of Donhead S. Andrew, 1820—56. Author of "Horæ Decanicæ Rurales," &c.

of Exeter,' p. 114, pronounces him to have been "such a man for wisdom, knowledge, learning, and truth, that he left not his lyke at that time after him." Memoirs of Bishop Fox will be found in Ath. Oxon, II., 730; Ath. Cantab. I., 37; Newcourt, I., 122; and in the second volume of Ingram's 'Memorials of Oxford.'

* John Barneston, was of Brasenose College, Oxon, and the founder of a Hebrew Lecture there. For some time he was chaplain to Lord Chancellor Egerton. Rector of Everley, 1598; Canon Residentiary, 1634. See Shuter Reg., 36. He was also in 1634 'locum tenens' for the Dean. He died May 30, 1645, and was buried in the cathedral. See Rawlinson, p. 91; Histor. MSS. Com. Report, IV., 131; and Walker's Sufferings, II., 65.

† Roger Clark was deprived during the Commonwealth. Together with Fuller, and Chillingworth, both holding prebends, he "betook himself to the army under my Lord Hopton at Oxford, for which he was plundered of all that he had, and he afterwards received shelter in Herefordshire under an aunt of Lord Hopton's." See Bailey's Life of Fuller, 308; Walker's Sufferings, II., 65, 414.

‡ John Taylor, D.D., held the prebend of Ealdland, in S. Paul's, 1757—66. He was known in the literary world as the editor of the "Orations of Demosthenes" and similar works. He was Chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, 1744; Archdeacon of Buckingham, 1753. He died April, 4, 1766. See Dugdale's S. Paul's (Ellis' edition), 247.

1856, July 26. Francis Lear; Hamilton Reg.; Archdeacon of Sarum, p. 167.

1861, Feb. 20. James Fraser; Ibid; Chancellor, p. 342. Bishop of Manchester, 1870.

1870, June 20. Matthew Wilkinson; Moberly Reg.; Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge; Head Master of Marlborough; Vicar of West Lavington, 1852: Vicar of Melksham, 1873. He died March, 1876.

1876, April 19. Robert Sparke Hutchings; Ibid; Vicar of Monkton Wyld, 1850—65; of Alderbury, 1865.

BITTON.

Bitton was a Priest-Prebend; for the proper psalms assigned to it see p. 201. The estate constituting it is in Gloucestershire, in the Deanry of Hawksbury, and about five miles from Bath. In 1226 it was valued at 25 marks (Osmund Reg., lxxv.) At the time of the "Valor" it was estimated, after all reprisals, at £29.

c. 1188. John de Cnole; he is spoken of in an agreement between himself and John, Abbot of S. Augustin, Bristol (*c.* 1188), respecting Wapele (= Wapley). Lib. Evid., C. 212.

c. 1220. John de Kareville; Osmund Reg., xlv.; named in a letter to the Bishop of Worcester, in whose diocese Bitton was, certifying the appointment of his successor by the Bishop of Sarum.

c. 1226. R. de Bremblesham [or de Bremble]; Osm. Reg., lxxv. See p. 192.

c. 1284, Ernulphus; he was a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.

— William de Sardene; he died in 1303.

1303, Dec. 10. Richard de Wynton; Gandav., 140; Preb. Yetminster 1ma, 1297.

1304, Nov. 21. John de Winchelsey; Ibid 150; void by death. Preb. Major Pars Altaris, 1322.

1322, Feb. 15. Robert Aylesston; Mortiv., 98. He exchanged with his predecessor. Archd. Wilts, p. 171; of Berks, p. 148.

— John de Winckley; he resigned in 1347.

1347, Aug. 2. Walter Walleys; Wyville, 162. Rector of Hardwick, Bucks; and afterwards of Spetisbury, Dorset. See Cole MS. xxxix. 96. See above, p. 253, *note*.

— John Godewyke; he resigned in 1395.

1395, Jan. 26. Robert Hallam; Waltham, 93. Bishop of Sarum, 1407, p. 97.

1406, Nov. 22. Alfred Crukadam; Dunham, 326. Appointed by letters apostolic.

1420, Sept. 20. Robert Harewell; Chandler, 37; void by death. Preb. Stratton, 1407.

1428, July 12. Thomas Bubwith; Neville, 9; void by resignation. Preb. Woodford, 1425.

1447, Oct. 24. William Vance; Burgh 5. Described as "Episcopi Wigornensis commissarius."

c. 1476 John Doget; Provost of King's College, Cambridge. See Cole MS., xiii. 53. Chancellor, 1486, p. 339.

1486, Feb. 8. Ralph Heathcott*; Langton, 7. Preb. Faringdon, *c.* 1490; Hurstbourne, 1492; Ramsbury, 1493; Rector of S. Peter's, Marlborough, 1481; of Elingdon, 1493.

c. 1490. David Hopton; void by cession. See under Beaminster 1ma, p, 357.

1492, Jan. 23. Ralph Langton; Langton, 39; void by death.

1492, Oct. 4. John Gunthorpe; Ibid 42; void by death. See North Alton, p. 353.

* Ralph Heathcote was present January 28, 1491, at the injunction of penance on some heretics, before Thomas Langton, Bishop of Sarum, in S. John's Church, New Windsor. See Allix on the "Churches of the Albigenses," p. 253.

In 1086, the King held Blewbury (Blitherie), and as undertenant Will. Belfou held the church with 1¼ hid. (Domesday Tables, p. 52.)
In 1086, William de Belfou, held 1 hide with the church in Merleberge (Will. Domes. 16)
[The church of Marlborough was given by William I. to Osmund, Bishop of Sarum: Ib. 225.]

1498, July 26. THOMAS HOLES; Blythe, 30; void by death. Preb. Rotesfen, 1489. Rector of Dinton.
1531, July 11. GEORGE WOLFET; Campeg., 27; void by death.
1554, July 6. ROBERT RYVE; Capon, 31, 59; void by death. Presented by John Barnaby, "ratione literarum advocationis." Preb. Minor Pars Altaris, 1546.
1573, Sept. 10. JOHN SPRINT; Gheast, 4; void by death. Archdeacon of Wilts, 1577, p. 174.
1578, Feb. 10. MEREDITH MORGAN; Piers, 1; void by resignation. Rector of Pewsey.
1612, Dec. 4. HENRY COTTON; Cotton, 29; void by death. Preb. Highworth, 1613; Precentor, 1614, p. 333.
1615, Mar. 23. THOMAS LECHE; Ibid 34. Rector of Pewsey. Walker, II., 64. Archdeac. Wilts, 1614, p. 175.
1660, July 25. ANTHONY HAWLES; Duppa, 4. Archdeacon of Sarum, 1658, p. 165.
1664, Jan. 23. THOMAS HILL; Earles, 2; void by death. Rector of Bishopston. Died 1671.
1671, Dec. 15. RICHARD WATSON; Ward, 13. Preb. Warminster, 1666. Rector of Pewsey.
1685, Jan. 19. BENJAMIN JOHNSON; Ibid; void by death.
1686, Jan. 13. EDMUND JEFFREY; Ibid; void by death.
1692, Feb. 19. RICHARD EYRE; Burnet Reg.; void by cession.
1745, Feb. 4. RALPH FREEMAN; Sherlock Reg.; void by death.
1772, Nov. 9. MATTHEW SPRY; Hume Reg. He died in 1792.
1792, July 26. WILLIAM COXE; Douglas Reg. Arch. Wilts, p. 177. Preb. S. Alton, p. 352.
1799, May 2. THOMAS HENRY HUME; Ibid; void by cession. Treasurer, 1806, p. 349.
1806, Dec. 3. WILLIAM LEWIS RHAM; Ibid. Vicar of Broad Hinton, 1804. He resigned in 1807.
1807, Sept. 29. WILLIAM MACDONALD; Fisher Reg. Archdeacon of Wilts, 1828, p. 177.
1862, Oct. 15. EDWARD ARTHUR DAYMAN; Hamilton Reg. Fellow of Exeter College, Oxon. Proctor in Convocation, 1852. Rector of Shillingston, Dorset. 1842.

BLEWBERY.

This was a Priest-Prebend; for proper psalms assigned to it see p. 200. The estate which formed the prebend is in Berkshire, and in the Deanry of Abingdon. At one time it would seem to have been called the prebend of "Bleberie and Merleberge," the two churches named, and which are described as then belonging to the said prebend, being given (*c.* 1148) to the 'communa' of the residentiary canons. Osmund Reg., xxiv. There was often a conflict between the Crown and the Prior of S. John of Jerusalem as to the right of nomination to the prebend, as will be seen in some of the following entries, and the notes appended to them. In the Tanner MS. (143, *fol.* 104), we are told that it was anciently as of right under the nomination of the Knights Templars and of S. John of Jerusalem, and that in the time of Henry 8 it was pressed on Bishop Capon in exchange for the manor of Godalming in Surrey. It was afterwards by Act of Parliament declared to be "clearly determined and annihilated in the then Bishop and his successors, and not to have its being, or any being, as a prebend, or in the form, title, nature, quality, or condition of a prebend." In fact, as a prebend, it was dissolved, and turned into a lay fee, and till a recent period enjoyed by the Bishops of Sarum as part of their temporalities.

It was a prebend of considerable value, being assessed in 1226 at 40 marks (Osmund Reg., lxxv.), and in 1290 at £40. (Tax. Eccl., 182), In 1534 it was estimated as worth £54. Val. Eccl., II., 157.

† GUARNER DE SANDFORD; he occurs during the time of Bishop Jocelin. Osmund Reg., xxiv.

* *c.* 1220. HUGO DE SANDFORD; he held it in the time of Bishop Richard Poore, Lib. Evid., C. 152, 302. [In one deed the name is given as H. de *Stafford.*]

c. 1226. LUKE; called the "King's Treasurer." Osmund Reg., lxxv. See p. 192. He held it at the election of Robert Bingham in 1227. Lib. Evid., C. 432.

c. 1250.	Nicholas de Teissun ; named in a deed subsequent to 1245. Lib. Evid., C. 513.
c. 1284.	Lodowyc ; a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 519.
—	John Berwick ;
1312, Sept. 1.	Adam Osgodby ; Gandav., 118; void by cession. Appointed 'per literas regias.' Rector of Weavendon, Bucks ; Master of the Rolls ; Canon of York and Lincoln. He died in 1316, and was buried in Lincoln Cathedral. See Newcourt, I., 338 ; Cole MS., xxix., 227.
1316, Aug. 30.	Richard Osgodby ; Mortiv., 16. Presented by the Prior of S. John of Jerusalem.
1316.	Roger de Northborough ; Ibid 22. Preb. Yatesbury, Jan. 1318; Bishop of Lichfield, 1322.
1317, Mar. 11.	Thomas Chirlton ; Ibid 34. Collated by the Bishop "pro *unica* vice." Vicar of Downton, 1318.
1321, Jan. 17.	Henry Clyffs ; Ibid 75.
1334, April 26.	Cassalto de Tibertis ;* Wyville, 27. Presented by the Prior of S. John of Jerusalem.
1335, Sept. 25.	Ralph Stratford ; Ibid 40. Treasurer, 1336, p. 345 ; Bishop of London, 1340.
1336, Aug. 7.	John Gerand ; Ibid 45.
1377, Mar. 31.	William de Salisbury ;† Erghum, 13. Presented by the King.
1389, Mar. 25.	Richard Clifford ;‡ Dunham, 91. Preb. Iwern, 1392. Bishop of London, 1407.
1408, Nov. 7.	John Grendon ; Hallam, 8. Presented by the Prior of S. John of Jerusalem.
1415, Mar. 8.	Richard May ; Pountney, 14.
1432, Mar. 4.	John de Burdete ; Neville, 31.
1449, Feb. 9.	Roger Keyes ;§ Ayscough, 113. Preb. Netherb. in Eccl., 1457 ; Teynton, 1461.
1457, Feb. 15.	John Druell ; Beauch. (a) 50, by exchange. Preb. Ramsbury, 1447 ; Netherb. in Eccl., 1457 ; Rector of Steeple Langford, 1449. He died in 1469.
1469, June 5.	John Newton ; Beauch. (a) 150. Chaplain of Whelpley. See Machon Reg., 17.
1479, Nov. 17.	John Davy ; Ibid (b) 29. He held it in 1485. Misc. Doc., MS. 46.
1504, Dec. 11.	John Dowre ; Audley, 13. Void by resignation.
1511, Feb. 24.	John Tinmouth *alias* Maynelyn ; Ibid 53. A suffragan Bishop, "Epūs Argoliensis." See p. 104.
1523, Mar. 3.	John Dowre ; Ibid 97. Void by resignation.
1536, May 23.	Thomas Crudewell ; Shaxton, 4.
1540, Aug. 29.	Thomas Paston ; Holt and Blacker, 8. He is described as "generosus privatæ cameræ Regis," and said to have been presented "ad *prebendam*" but not "in *canonicatum*." [It was with "Sir Thomas Paston, Knight," that Bishop Capon exchanged the estate of Godalming, in Surrey, for this prebend ; which, as is explained above, was then dissolved, and merged in the separate estates belonging to the see.]

* Leonard de Tibertis, most probably a kinsman, was Prior of the Hospitallers of S. John of Jerusalem in 1333. See "Hospitallers in England" (Camden Society), p. lvii.

† The following note is given in one of the Registers,—"Blewbery Præb., A° 1377. Rex Edwardus recuperavit coram Justiciariis apud Westmonast. : versus Rob. Hales, Prior Hosp. S. Joh. Jerusalem, et præsentavit Will. de Salisbury quem Episcopus instituit ultimo die Martii, 1377. Postea Prior, &c., recuperaverunt et tenuerunt usque ad dissolutionem."

‡ Richard Clifford was Archdeacon of Canterbury 1397, and consecrated to the see of Worcester in 1401, and advanced to London in 1407. He was at the council of Constance in 1417. As Bishop of London, he decreed with consent of his chapter, in October 15, 1414, that from the first day of December following the divine office should be celebrated at S. Paul's according to the "Use of Sarum." See Simpson's Statutes of S. Paul's, lix. Milman's Annals of S. Paul's, 89.

§ It is said of these appointments,—"Contulit Episcopus pleno jure, et admisit juxta præsentationem Prioris S. Johan. Jerusal." See Burgh. Reg., 50.

BRICKLESWORTH.

This was a Priest-Prebend: for the proper psalms assigned to it see p. 200. Originally it was united with Shipton as *one* prebend (Lib. Evid., C. 158—299), but they were separated at an early period, and formed into *two* distinct prebends. Lib. Evid., C. 462. Bricklesworth (now usually called Brixworth) is in Northamptonshire, in the hundred of Orlingebury and deanry of Rothwell. The estate was given to the cathedral about the year 1131, in the reign of Henry I., and during the episcopate of Bishop Roger. In the year 1240, on the petition of Adam de Esseby, who was then Chancellor, and had previously held this prebend, it was permanently annexed to his dignity; see p. 228. The deed of annexation is given in Lib. Evid., C. 456. The vicarage of Bricklesworth was always, in virtue of this prebend, thenceforth in the gift of the Chancellor of the Cathedral. It has been recently transferred, by arrangement of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to the Bishop of Peterborough, in whose diocese it is situated.

The separate revenues have, since the death of Bishop Hugh Percy, in 1858, been transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The 'prebend,' however, still continued to be annexed to the dignity of Chancellor till the year 1864, when, as has already been explained, pp. 228, 342, it was declared to be severed from it, the then Chancellor, on being collated to the higher dignity of Precentor, continuing to hold it as a separate prebend.

In 1226 this prebend was assessed at 25 marks (Osmund Reg., lxxv.); in 1452, when a grant of *one-fifth* was made for the expenses of the canonisation of S. Osmund, it was valued at 20 marks (Hutchins Reg., 134). In 1534 it was reckoned as worth, after all reprisals, £29 1s. 9d.

c. 1226	Adam de Esseby; Osmund Reg., lxxv,; see p. 192. Chancellor, 1238, p. 336.
1241—1864	The Chancellors of the Church, for the time being.

CALNE.

This was a Priest-Prebend; for the proper psalm assigned to it see p. 200. The annexation of this prebend to the dignity of the Treasurer for the time being, and the causes which led to this step, have been already fully explained;—see p. 234. At an early period an attempt was made to override this ordinance but it was at once resisted. An early deed contained in Lib. Evid., C. 243, of the date of *c.* 1239, is headed "De supercessione executionis, quâ, præbendam de Calne, Thesaurar. consolidatam, cuidam alienigenæ (*sc.* Albert. de Castro) *mandato apostolico* conferre, nitebantur."

Calne was one of the original endowments of the Cathedral, and is included among those enumerated in the foundation charter;—see p. 185. It was in the time of Henry I., and during the Episcopate of Bishop Roger, probably about the year 1127, that the "Church of Calne" was granted to Nigel of Calne, and his successors, "in præbendam." Osmund Reg., xxx., and Lib. Evid., C. 236.

The prebend of Calne was a valuable one. In 1226 it was assessed at 60 marks. Osmund Reg., lxxv. It was valued at the same amount in 1452, when a contribution of *one-fifth* was granted for the expenses of the canonization of S. Osmund. Hutchins Reg. 134. In the time of Henry VIII. it was estimated as being worth, after all deductions for a Vicar Choral ministering in the Cathedral, and other expenses, at £78 16s. 4d. Val. Eccl., II., 73.

CHARDSTOCK.

Chardstock is in Dorset, near the western extremity of the county, on the borders of Devon and Somerset.

Leland in his Itinerary (III., 92), among things "excerpted out of the Martyrologe Book at Saresbyri" gives an extract to the effect that "Berbertus de Percy" gave the prebend of 'Cerdestok' to the church of Sarum. Wilts Mag., I. 169. Elsewhere (Itin. IV., 177) Leland calls this benefactor 'Gilbert de Percy.' In the confirmation charter, granted in 1158 by Henry II. to the church of

Sarum, the church of Cerdestoc, which constituted the "prebend," is expressly described as 'de dono *Gerberti* de Percy.' Osm. Reg., xxii.; Lib. Evid., C. 59. In a grant of the *manor* of Cerdestoc, in a charter immediately following the one last quoted (Lib. Evid., C. 52), the name is given as 'Gilbert de Perci:' so that we may conclude that all the entries relate to the same person. Moreover in the New Monasticon (vi., 1296), in a copy there given of the charter of Henry II., taken from the Pat. Roll. (11 Henry II.), the name is 'Gilbert de Percy.'

This was a Sub-Deacon-Prebend; for the proper psalms assigned to it see p. 202. It was assessed in 1225 at 24 marks. In 1452, when a grant of *one-fifth* was made for the expenses of the canonization of S. Osmund, it was reckoned at 15 marks. In 1534 it was reckoned as worth, after all reprisals, £18 16s. 8d. Val. Eccl., II., 76.

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c. 1214.	Abraham de Winton; Treasurer, 1214; p. 343. He witnesses a deed concerning the chapel of 'Wanbroke, in the parish of Chardstock.' Lib. Evid., C. 342.
c. 1226.	G. de Sandford; see p. 192.
c. 1284.	Henry de Esse; a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib, Evid., C. 517.
1309, Nov. 30.	William de Chaddleshunt; Gandav., 83. Archdeacon of Wilts, p. 170.
c. 1317.	Radulf de Miro-monte; See Lib. Evid., C., p. 452. He appointed to the Vicarage in 1318, and in 1321. Hutchins' Dorset, II., 86.
—	William de Osmundeston;
1341, May 27.	John Cheyne; Wyville, 91.
1343, Mar. 20.	John Fitz Peter; or "filius Petri." An account of his installation is in Hemingsby Reg., 8. See also Statute Book, 84 *b*.
—	John de Mara; Hutchins (II., 86) referring to the Audley Reg., says that, as Prebendary, he presented to the vicarage in 1348.
1351, June 4.	John Gough; Corffe, 24. Preb. Preston, 1352.
1352	Martin Monslisch; Corffe, 35. See Pat. 40 Edw. 3, p. 2, m. 28, 'Pro cantariâ Martini de Monlish.'
1405	John Cheyne; he died 1406.
1406, Octob. 14.	John Haket (or Haget); Mitford, 107. Preb. Major Pars Altaris, 1413; Yetminster 1ma, 1423.
1407, Aug. 8.	John Bothe; Dunham, 315. By the King, *sede vacante*. Preb. Bedminster, 1415.
1415, Nov. 4.	William Werkeman; Hallam, 59. Rector of Stourton. See "Axford," p. 355. He died 1426.
1426, Nov. 1.	Richard Cawdray; Harding, 72. By the King, *sede vacante*. Preb. Chute, 1433; S. Grantham, 1448. Preb. S. Paul's, 1425. See Newcourt, I., 160.
c. 1433	William Bothe; possibly the same as the Bishop of Lichfield, 1447, who became Archb. York, 1452.
1441, Nov. 9.	Stephen Wilton; Ayscough, 42; void by cession. Archdeacon of Sarum, p. 161.
1442, Nov. 23.	George Nevyll;* Ib. 47; void by resignation. Bishop of Exeter, 1458; Archb. of York, 1465.
1458, Dec. 3.	John Lax; Beauch. (a), 53, 66. Private Secretary to Pope Calixtus III.; Chancellor of the Hospital of S. Thomas of Canterbury at Rome. Rector of Hewish, 1463. See Hatcher and Benson, 145.
1464, Aug. 20.	Leysanus Geoffray; Beauch. (a), 109. Rector of S. Mary, Corn-street, Wilton.

* George Nevyll was the youngest son of Richard Nevyll, Earl of Salisbury, who was beheaded at York, 1460, and brother of Richard, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, known as the "King-maker." At the time of his appointment to this prebend he was only *eleven years* old. He was Chancellor of Oxford in 1453, and "provided" to the see of Exeter in 1455, his consecration being delayed till Nov. 25, 1458, when he was twenty-seven years of age. He held the great seal under Henry V., in 1460, and having been dispossessed of it, was shortly afterwards re-appointed by Edw. IV. He died June 8, 1476, at the age of forty-four. See Oliver's "Bishops of Exeter," p. 104.

1475, Aug. 25. JOHN DOGGET; Machon, 72; void by death. Chancellor, p. 339.

c. 1476 RALPH HELLICOT; he resigned in 1486.

1486, Feb. 5. CHRISTOPHER BAINBRIDGE;* Langton, 6. Preb. S. Grantham, 1471; Horton, 1486. Archb. of York, 1508, and CARDINAL. See Athen. Oxon., II., 702; Athen. Cantab., I., 15; Fuller's Ch. Hist., II., 294; III., 15.

1489, Feb. 20. THOMAS MADES; Ibid, 24; void by cession.

c. 1425 JOHN HOBEL; Canon Residentiary, 1501. Harward's Mem., 11.

1505, Jan. 16. CHRISTOPHER TWYNELEY [or TWYNEHO]; Audley, 20; void by death; Archdeac. Berks, p. 151. Canon Resident. See "Axford," p. 356.

1507, Feb. 5. EDWARD HIGGINS; Ibid 29; void by resignation. See "Axford," p. 356.

1507, Mar. 18. THOMAS MARTIN; Ibid 30; void by resignation. Canon Residentiary, Harward's Mem., 121, See "Beaminster 1ma," p. 357.

1515, May 18. EDWARD FINCH; Ibid 67; void 'per dimissionem.' Archdeacon of Wilts, p. 174.

1517, Feb. 1. JOHN STONE; Ibid 69; void by resignation. See "Axford," p. 356.

1524, Feb. 23. JOHN PYNNOCK; Ibid 97; void 'per dimissionem.' Suffragan Bishop,—'Episcopus Syenensis.' See "Axford," p. 356.

1537, July 8. ROBERT BYSSE;† Shaxton, 7; void by death.

1546, Dec. 20. INNOCENT READE; Capon, 32; void by death. He resigned in 1564.

1564, Mar. 29. ROBERT HOOPER; Jewell, 11. Presented by John Hooper, patron *pro hâc vice*. Rector of Fyfield.

1572, Mar. 5. EDWARD DERING; Blacker, 62.

1576, Sept. 28. JOHN SWONE; Ibid 76. He resigned in 1613.

1613, Dec. 8. WILLIAM OSBORNE; Cotton, 31, 33. Canon Residentiary. See Hist. MSS., Rep. iv., 130; and Walker, II., 65.

1660, Aug. 4. WILLIAM PAYNE; Duppa. 4. Charged £4 10s. towards £340 for cathedral repairs in 1671. He died in 1689.

1689, Octob. 3. ROBERT PIERCE; Burnet Reg. Rector of North Tidworth; he died in 1707.

1707, Dec. 19. CHARLES WROUGHTON; Ibid. Rector of Codford S. Peter; he died in 1729.

1728, Nov. 10. RICHARD HELE; Hoadley Reg. Vicar of Britford; Master of the Choristers' School. Author of "Devotions for the Clergy." Buried in the Cathedral 1756. See Pryce, 126.

1756, Sept. 20. EDWARD BLAKE; Gilbert Reg. Vicar of S. Thomas', Sarum. He died in 1765.

1765, June 25. JOHN KING; Thomas Reg. He presented to the vicarage in 1769, and died in 1770.

1770, Aug 23. JOHN HUISH; Hume Reg. He died in 1802.

1802, June 3. EDWARD TEW; Douglas Reg. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; Fellow of Eton, 1781; died Aug. 30, 1818, aged 82. See Gent. Mag. (1818), p. 183.

1818, April 25. HENRY WOODCOCK; Fisher Reg. Preb. Stratford, 1805; Canon of Christ Church, 1824. Died Aug. 8, 1840.

* CHRISTOPHER BAINBRIDGE was executor to the will of Bishop Langton. He was Master of the Rolls in 1504. After holding many preferments, amongst them the Provostship of Queen's College, Oxon, and the Deanry of York, he was made Bishop of Durham in 1507, and was translated to York in 1508. He was created Cardinal-Priest with the title of S. Praxede by Pope Julius II., Sept. 11, 1508, for persuading Henry VIII. to take part with the Pope in his wars against Louis XII. of France. He was poisoned by his steward, an Italian Priest, at Rome, July 14, 1514, and was buried there in the church of S. Thomas of the English. A copy of the inscription on his tomb is given in Brady, II., 258, and a life of him in Folkestone Williams' "English Cardinals," II., 195. See also Le Neve, III., 112, and Cole MS., xxix., 127.

† ROBERT BYSSE was in 1513 a Doctor of the Civil Law in the Court of Rome, and incorporated at Oxford. In 1514 he appears as Principal of Henxsey Hall. In 1524 he was Vicar-General to the Bishop of Bath and Wells. He was also Rector of Badcombe. He died *c.* December, 1546. Kennett's Collect., xlvi. 54.

1841, Aug. 16. Hon. C. A. Harris; Denison Reg. Archdeacon of Wilts, p. 177; Bishop of Gibraltar, 1868.

1863, April 15. John Wilkinson; Hamilton Reg. Rector of Broughton Gifford, 1848; Secretary to Diocesan Board of Education.

1876, Oct. 28. John Duncan; Moberly Reg. Vicar of Lyneham, 1859—65; of Calne, 1865.

CHERMINSTER AND BERE.

Cherminster, formerly Cerneminstre (so called from the river Cerne on which it is situated), and now usually spelt Charminster, is in Dorsetshire, about two miles north-west Dorchester. It was included among the original endowments of the cathedral (p. 185). It was a Priest-Prebend; for the proper psalms assigned to it see p. 200.

The prebend was always a valuable one; in fact Hutchins (II., 556) calls it the *golden* prebend. It included the manor of Cherminster, and the rectories of Cherminster, and of Bere Regis. In 1226 it was valued at 80 marks (Osmund Reg. xxv.); in 1452, when a grant of one-fifth was made for the canonization of S. Osmund, it is reckoned at 70 marks (Hutchins Reg., 134). In 1534 it was estimated, after all reprisals, at £114 7s. (Val. Eccl. II.).

By Act of Parliament, 37 Henry 8, this prebend was dissolved, and was, as far as the church of Sarum was concerned, exchanged for the prebend of Ilfracombe, in Devon. In the following year the manor, including the rectory or prebend, was granted by the Crown to Thomas Wriothesley Earl of Southampton, in exchange for other manors and lands in Berks, Hants, and Lincolnshire. By degrees it was sold piecemeal to various persons. Hutchins (II., 557) says,—after naming several of them,—"the church was robbed of a noble preferment by the rapacity of courtiers, and the avarice of private persons."

c. 1198. Richard Poore; Dean, and afterwards Bishop of Sarum. Lib. Evid., C. 480.

c. 1226. Thomas de Chabbeham; Sub-Dean. See p. 192.

c. 1240. R. de Lexington; Lib. Evid., C. 167.

c. 1250. Ralph of York; Ibid 392. He died 47 Henry III. (1263) Cole MS.

1263. Walter de Merton; Chancellor of England, and Bishop of Rochester, 1274. Founder of Merton College, Oxon. See note on p. 359.

c. 1274. Henry de Braundeston; Lib. Evid., C. 517. Dean, and afterwards Bishop of Sarum. See pp. 91, 138, 313.

c. 1320. George de Saluciis; Lib. Evid., C., p. 454. Precentor, p. 328.

1322, June 30. John Stratford; Mortiv., 104; by the King *sede vacante*. Bishop of Winchester, 1323; Archb. Canterbury, 1333.

1338, Jan. 1. Walter Wyville; Wyville, 56. Treasurer, 1340, p. 345.

c. 1370. Henry Wakefield; Archdeacon of Canterbury, 1374; Bishop of Worcester, 1375. Cole MS.

c. 1374. Edward Burnell; Archdeacon of Ely (*c.* 1373). Bentham's "Ely Cathedral."

1386, April 13. Nicholas Domerham; Corffe Reg., 31.

— Thomas Stowe; Preb. Highworth, 1387; by exchange; Archdeac. Bedford.

1387, Jan. 19. Richard Mitford; Erghum, 80; by exchange; Preb. Highworth; Bishop of Sarum, 1396, p. 69.

1390, May 9. Robert Boor [? Bere];* Waltham, 30.

1402, Nov. 27. Nicholas Bubwith; Mitford, 80; by the King. Bishop of Sarum, 1407, p. 96.

* This appointment is described in the Dunham Reg., 143, as having been made by the King "sede vacante," and having become void *by the resignation* of Nicholas Domerham, "mandato Episcopi rejecto." The difficulty of giving a clearly consistent list arises probably from disputes as to the right of presentation. Among wills, Brown Willis gives that of John *Beer* (*sic*), Canon of Sarum 1402, who in it desired to be buried in the cathedral before the altar of S. John.

1406, Sept. 23. Richard Kingston; Ibid 105; 'per literas regias.' He died in 1418.

1418, Nov. 26. Robert Gilbert; Pountney Reg., 95. Precentor, 1436, p. 330. Bishop of London, 1436.

1418, Dec. 4. Henry Harborough; Chandler, 13. Treasurer, 1394, p. 345; Precentor, 1416, p. 330. He exchanged the latter dignity for this prebend. Canon Resident.

1432, Sept. 22. John Castell; Neville, 34; void by death. Archdeacon of Berks, p. 150.

1436, Feb. 10. Nicholas Dixon; Ibid 59; void by cession. He died in 1448.

1448, Nov. 4. Robert Aiscough; Aiscough, 110. Archdeacon of Colchester. See Newcourt, I., 89.

1449, Feb. 14. Robert Aiscough; Ibid 113. See *note* on p. 353.

1475, Jan. 16. Peter Courtenay; Machon, 71; void by cession. Archdeacon of Wilts, p 173; Bishop of Winchester, 1487.

1478, Nov. 19. Lionel Woodville;* Beauch. (b), 19. Preb. Combe, 1467. Bishop of Sarum, 1482, p. 101.

c. 1482 Thomas Danet; he held it in 1483. Misc. Dec., MS. 103, 109. Rector of Brixton Deverel, 1469. Canon, and afterwards (1481) Dean of Windsor. Died 18 Sept., 1483; buried at Windsor.

1483 Robert Boothe; he died in 1488.

1488, Jan. 30. Robert Langton; Langton, 18. Archdeacon of Dorset, 1486, p. 140.

1524, June 30. Edward Finch; Audley, 99; void by death. Archdeacon of Wilts, 1522, p. 174.

1539, Feb. 24. George Heneage;† Shaxton, 16; void by death. He resigned in 1546.

1546, Mar. 17. John Crayford; Capon, 29. Chancellor, 1544, p. 340.

CHUTE AND CHISENBURY.

Chute is on the eastern boundary of Wiltshire, on the borders of Hampshire. The prebend consisted of lands at Chute and at Chisenbury, in the parish of Enford, besides lands and tithes at Winterbourn Dauntsey, and "pensions," or payments, from Barford St. Martin (Lib. Evid., C. 587) and Collingbourn Kingston. In 1226, the prebend of 'Chesinberie' was assessed at 16 marks, (Osm. Reg., lxxv.). In 1290 it was valued at £20. Taxat. Eccl., 182. In the sixteenth century it was reckoned as worth in all £38 18s. 8d., subject to certain deductions, and amongst them *Forty Shillings* yearly to a Vicar Choral ministering in the Church of Sarum. Val. Eccl., II., 74.

The Prebendary of Chute, besides his archidiaconal jurisdiction in Chute, had Episcopal jurisdiction in Winterbourn Dauntsey.

This was a Priest-Prebend; for the proper psalms assigned to it see p. 201.

c. 1226. Martin de Summa; Osm. Reg., lxxv. See above, p. 192.

c. 1253. Robert de Benet.‡

* Lionel Woodville, who before had held the "Sub-Deacon-Prebend" of Combe and Harnham, would seem to have been advanced to the priesthood to enable him to hold the "Priest-Prebend" of Cherminster. In the Beauch Reg. is this entry:—"May 16, 1478. Leonellus Wydvyle in presbyterum ordinatus a Ricardo Epō Sar. in capellâ de Windesor."

† Some particulars about George Heneage are given in Kennett's Coll., xlvi. 63, and in Athen. Cantab., I., 95. He was Treasurer of Lincoln, 1521; Archdeacon of Oxford, 1522; Dean of Lincoln, 1528; Archdeacon of Taunton, 1533; Rector of Sutton Coldfield, 1534; Archdeacon of Lincoln, 1542. He resigned his Deanry for a pension in 1544, and, dying in 1548, was buried in Lincoln Cathedral. Le Neve, II., 34.

‡ Among the Sarum Charters are three relating to the annexation of Winterbourn Dauntsey to this prebend of Chute and Chisenbury. They are of the dates 1253—59, and in two of them Robert "de Beanner," or "de Benet" (so the name occurs in 1253) is spoken of as the Prebendary. Drake's Index, p. 122.

—	Gilbert de Byham.*
c. 1284.	Geoffrey de Lylle; he held it at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.
—	Henry de Blontesdon; Archdeacon of Dorset, 1297, p. 138.
1316, Sept. 29.	Robert de Worth; Mortiv., 26. Sub-Dean, 1309. Warden of S. Nicholas 'de Valle,' 1348.
1350, May 2.	Thomas de Edington; Corffe, 56; void by death. Appointed 'per literas apostolicas.'
—	Roger Holme; he resigned in 1384.
1384, July 25.	John Waltham; Erghum, 63. He held also the prebend of N. Newenton, under Wilton. Bishop of Sarum, 1388, p. 95.
1384, Aug. 21.	John de Freton; Ibid. By exchange with his predecessor. He held the prebend of Chalk, under Wilton.
1386, Feb. 6.	John Chittern; Ibid 74; appointed by the King *sede vacante*. Archd. of Sarum, p. 160. Canon Resid. Coman Reg., 47.
1415, Oct. 2.	John Franke; Hallam, 58. See "Beaminster Prima," p. 357.
1433, Dec. 23.	Richard Cawdray; Neville, 42. See "Chardstock," p. 370.
1448, April 29.	Robert Aiscough; Aiscough, 106; void by cession.
1448, Nov. 4.	William Normanton; Ibid 110; void by resignation. See "Bishopston," p. 364.
1449, July 12.	John Paslew; Ibid 117; void by resignation. See "S. Alton," p. 351. He died in 1457.
1457, Feb. 5.	Richard Whitby; Beauch. (a), 50. Preb. Bedwin, 1459. Treasurer, 1462, p. 346.
1459, May 16.	William Fidyan; Ibid 69. Preb. Lyme, 1456.
1474, Feb. 18.	John Stretton; Machon, 67. See "Bedminster," p. 361. He died in 1474.
1475, Jan. 11.	William Osgodby; Ibid 71. See "Axford," p. 356.
c. 1480.	Thomas Cokks. He held it in 1480. Misc. Dec., MS. 82.
1486, April 24.	Henry Sutton; Langton, 9; void by resignation; Treasurer, 1495, p. 346.
1495, March 5.	Geoffrey Blyth; Blyth, 16; Treasurer, 1494, p. 346; Bishop of Lichfield, 1503.
1498, Jan. 29.	Sylvester de Gigliis;† Ibid 27; Bishop of Worcester, 1498. He died in 1521.
1498, Nov. 30.	Peter "Carmelianus;" Ibid 31; the King's Latin Secretary; Preb. S. Paul's. Newcourt, I., 146.
—	Floriani Motini; he died in 1533.
1533, Sept. 26.	Thomas Bennet; Campeg., 41; Precentor, 1542, p. 332.
1558, Aug. 14.	John Fuller; Holt and Blacker, 54; deprived in 1568. Dodd's Ch. Hist. of England II., cccxvi.
1569, Mar. 18.	John Garbrand, *alias* Herks; Jewell, 23. Fellow of New College. Preb. Min. Pars Alt., 1564; Yatesbury, 1565. The great friend of Bishop Jewell, to whom he left the principal portion of his manuscripts. He assisted Laurence Humphrey in his life of that prelate. See Athen. Oxon., I., 556, and Athen. Cantab., II., 64.
1589, Dec. 28.	Edward Hutchins; he was a Fellow of Brasenose College, and an eminent preacher at Oxford, See a list of his sermons, which were published, in Athen. Oxon., II.. 452.

* Gilbert de Byham, Canon of Sarum, and of Wells, held this prebend of Chisenbury *temp.* Henry III. He died on "Thursday before the feast of S. Vincent," and his prebend was valued at "100 marks." Fourth Report of Deputy Keeper of the Records, p. 161. (From the Records formerly in the Tower.)

† Sylvester de Gigliis is called "Regis Angliæ perpetuus orator." He was sent in 1512 to the Lateran Council. He held prebends also at Wells and at Lincoln. There are several letters from Erasmus to Sylvester, Bishop of Worcester. He lived much at Rome, and was not free from suspicion of having incited Rinaldo de Modena to poison Cardinal Bainbridge. See Folkestone Williams' Lives of English Cardinals (II. 237), where there is a letter from the Cardinal himself to Henry VIII. throwing doubts of the fidelity of "his Grace's orator."

1629, Mar. 30. JOHN THORPE; Davenant, 25; void by death. Rector of Boscomb. He died in 1632.

1632, June 24. EDWARD DAVENANT; Ibid 30. Archd. Berks, p. 153; Treasurer, 1634, p. 348.

1634, Nov. 19. JOHN ROGERS; Ibid 33. Nephew by marriage of Bp. Davenant. Fuller's Life, 216; Walker, II., 66.

1660, Sept. 8. JOSHUA TUCKER; Duppa Reg. Charged £8 11s. (1671) for cathedral repairs.

1679, Sept. 15. RICHARD KENT; Ward Reg.; void by death. Sub-Dean, 1688; Preb. Major Pars Alt., 1664.

1692, Oct. 14. JOHN STEVENS; Burnet Reg.; void by death. Rector of Wyly. Preb. Hurstbourne, 1698.

1698, June 13. AUGUSTIN WINGFIELD; Ibid. Vicar of Tisbury. He died in a few months.

1699, Jan. 15. CHARLES THEOPHILUS MUTEL; Ibid. Preb. Hurstbourne, 1701. Vicar of Pottern.

1701, May 24. RALPH BOHUN; Ibid. Rector of West Kington. He died in 1716.

1716, Oct. 18. JOHN HOLLAND; Talbot Reg. Preb. Gillingham Minor, March 1, 1716.

1721, Feb. 24. WILLIAM COLNET; Ibid; void by resignation. Fellow of All Souls, Oxon. See some letters of his, of the date 1698—1703, among the Tanner MSS. (xxii., 62.)

1729, Jan. 22. SAMUEL EYRE; Hoadley Reg. He died in 1742.

1742, Dec. 11. JOHN PERN; Sherlock Reg. He died in 1770.

1770, May 3. THOMAS MORGAN; Hume Reg. He died in 1782.

1782, Oct. 12. JOHN RANDOLPH; Barrington Reg. Bishop of Oxford, 1799; Bangor, 1806; London, 1809.

1783, Oct. 30. HERBERT RANDOLPH; Ibid; void by resignation. He died in 1803.

1803 April 12. ROBERT CHARLES BLAYNEY; Douglas Reg. Preb. Beaminster 1ma, 1797, p 358. He died Sept. 29, 1824.

1824, Nov. 3. MATTHEW MARSH; Fisher Reg. Preb. Beaminster 1ma, 1823, p. 358. Sub-Dean.

1841, Aug, 7. FULWAR WILLIAM FOWLE; Denison Reg. Vicar of Amesbury, 1817; of Allington, 1816. He died in 1876.

1876, Aug. 18. CHARLES WILLIAM BINGHAM; Moberly Reg. Fellow of New College. Vic. of Sydling S. Nicholas, 1838—40; of Melcomb Bingham, 1842.

COMBE AND HARNHAM.

COMBE (Bisset) and HARNHAM, both of them in the immediate vicinity of Salisbury, were granted to the cathedral by a charter of Henry I., during the episcopate of Bishop Roger. To these holdings were annexed lands at North Ruscomb, or Ruscomb Northbury, in the county of Berks, and Deanry of Reading.

This was a Sub-Deacon-Prebend; for the proper psalms assigned to it see p. 202. At one time Combe and Harnham were *two* prebends, though this arrangement lasted but for a short period. See p. 196.

In 1226 the prebend of "Cumb" was assessed at 25 marks. Osmund Reg., lxxv. Shortly afterwards it was estimated at 20 marks (Lib. Evid., C. 462), or £13 6s. 8d., the value of it also in 1290. Taxat. Eccl., 182. In the sixteenth century it was returned as worth, after all deductions, £29 3s. Val. Eccl. II., 75.

c. 1226. LUKE (of Winton); Osmund Reg., lxxv. See above p. 192.

1230. THOMAS DE WAREWICK;* Ibid.

* In the Osmund Reg., lix., there is a letter from Bishop R. Bingham to the Dean, dated 1230, certifying the appointment of Thomas de Warewick to the prebend of Harnham, lately that of Luke de Winton.

c. 1284	Geoffrey de Meleborn; He held it at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.
—	Thomas de Rimpton; He died in 1298.
1298, Aug. 10.	Richard de Bello; Gandav., 9. Archdeacon of Berks, 1313, p. 147.
1314, April 17.	Eswyn of Ghent; Gandav., 133; void by resignation. Appointed 'per literas regias.' Precentor, 1323, p. 328.
—	William de Salton; Rector of Longbridge Deverel; his obit was on March 1.
1354.	John de Badby; Corffe Reg., 106; void by death.
—	Thomas Southam; Archdeacon of Berks, 1404, p. 149.
1404, Mar. 16.	John Mitford; Draper, 22. Preb. Yetminster 1ma, 1397; Highworth, 1405. Rector of Huish, 1401.
1404, Sept. 3.	Robert Brome; Ibid 33. Appointed 'per literas apostolicas.'
1425, July 21.	John Luke; Chandler, 82. Preb. Hurstbourn (Aug. 11); Slape (Oct. 3), 1415.
1435, Aug. 18.	John Cranborne;* Neville, 54; void by death. Preb. Rotesfen, 1432; Hurstbourn, 1452.
1452, June 19.	John Stretton; Beauch. (a), 14; void by resignation. See Bedminster, p. 361.
1457, July 3.	John Stokys; Ibid 54; void 'per dimissionem'. Precentor, July 15, 1457. See p. 330.
1467, Jan. 30.	Lionel Woodville; Newton, 106. Preb. Cherminster, 1478, p. 373. Bishop of Sarum, 1482, p. 101.
1478, Nov. 21.	John Emwell; Beauch. (b), 20. Rector of Whelpley, 1456; of Dean, 1459. Precentor, 1479, p. 331.
1485, Nov. 30.	Geoffrey Ellys; Langton, 5; void by death. By his will, proved 1506, he desires to be buried in the cathedral.
1507, Jan. 18.	James Bromwich; Audley, 28. 'Capellanus' of Corston (Hilmarton), 1507. Archd. Sarum, 1524, p. 163.
1507, Mar. 12.	Edward Higgins; Ibid 30; void by resignation. See under "Axford," p. 356.
1509, Dec. 21.	John Estmond; Ibid 46. See under "Axford," p. 356.
1514, Mar. 28.	William Creting; Ibid 63; void by resignation. He died in 1519.
1519, Mar. 21.	Henry Rawlins; Ibid 76. He resigned in 1521.
1521, May 26.	Cuthbert Tunstall; Ibid 86. Dean of Sarum, June 8, 1521, p. 319. Bishop of Durham, 1530.
1521, June 12.	Henry Rawlins; Ibid 87. Archdeacon of Sarum, 1524, p. 163.
1521, Dec. 16.	Richard Pace;† Ibid 89. Archdeacon of Dorset, 1514, p. 141; Dean of S. Paul's, 1519; of Exeter, 1522.
1522, Dec. 12.	Henry Rawlins; Ibid 93; said to be on the resignation of R. Pace.
1523, Feb. 3.	John Chamber;‡ Audley, 93. On the resignation of H. Rawlins.
1549, July 13.	Thomas Mylles, or Mills; Holt and Blacker, 25. He was deprived in 1554.

* There is a MS. volume in the Muniment Room labelled 'A survey of churches, lands, tenements, &c., belonging to the Church of Sarum (*c.* 1451), by Nicholas Upton, Precentor, and John Cranborne, concanonicus.' By his will, proved in 1473, John Cranborne desired to be buried in the cathedral, and left legacies to the churches of Cranborne and Hurstbourn.

† Much concerning Richard Pace may be read in Newcourt's Repertor., I., and in Milman's Annals of S. Paul's, 176—186. See also Folkestone "Williams' Lives of English Cardinals," II., 245.

‡ This is probably John Chamber, M.D., who was physician to Henry VIII., and who (by Pat. xi. Henry VIII.,) was confirmed in the Archdeaconry of Meath. If so, he was also Dean of the Collegiate Church of S. Stephen's, Westminster, and as such, in 1536, subscribed the articles of faith "in convocatione cleri." He also rebuilt the cloisters there at an expense of eleven thousand marks. He was one of the first members of the College of Physicians; in fact, he is named first in the letters patent constituting the college. See Monk's "Roll of the College of Physicians" (1878). He died in 1549, and was buried in S. Margaret's Church, Westminster. [One of the same name, possibly the same person, was Warden of Merton College, 1525—44; Archdeacon of Bedford, 1524—49, besides holding other preferments. Kennett's Coll., xlvi. 75.]

1555, Mar. 23. Robert Kinsey; Capon, 65. Presented by Ralph Cotton *pro hâc vice.*

c. 1559. Thomas Mylles; Restored; described, according to Cole (xxix. 229), as "laicus, doctus, in servitio Com. Arundel." He died in 1566.

1566, April 6. Leonard Parry; Jewell, 17. Presented by Henry Parry, Chancellor, *pro hâc vice.* He died in 1614.

1614. Sept. 2. John Chappel; Cotton, 33. Charged £9 2s. in 1671 for cathedral repairs. See Walker, II., 66.

1672, Aug. 19. Seth Ward; Ward, 14; void by death. Chancellor, 1681, p. 342.

1681, Nov. 9. William Samm; Ibid. A nephew of Bishop S. Ward. Cassan, III., 162.

1688, Jan. 14. Edward Young;* Ibid; void by death. Dean of Sarum, 1702, p. 324.

1702, Mar. 24. White Kennett; Burnet Reg. Bishop of Peterborough, 1718. Author of "Parochial Antiquities," &c.

1720, July 6. Abraham Franke; Talbot Reg.; on promotion of W. Kennett. He died in 1733.

1733, Oct. 9. Thomas Woodford; Hoadley Reg. Author of a "Paraphrase on the Psalms." He died in 1779.

1779, Feb. 27. John Hume; Hume Reg. He exchanged with his successor for the Vicarage of Bishop's Lavington and Wardenship of S. Nicholas, Sarum.

1782, Dec. 9. Edward Emily;† Barrington Reg. Vicar of Bishop's Lavington. He died in 1792.

1792, Dec. 26. William Douglas; Douglas Reg. Canon Resident. Archdeacon of Wilts, p. 177; Precentor, p. 334.

1799, Mar. 22. Barfoot Colton; Ibid. Preb. Ruscomb, 1783. Canon Resident. He died in 1803.

1803, Dec. 26. Charles Ekins; Ibid. Preb. Slape, 1803; Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; Canon Residentiary. He died in 1826.

1826, Oct. 6. John Bright: Fisher Reg. Of Skeffington Hall, Leicestershire.

1833, Sept. 14. Lord Charles Paulet; Fisher Reg. Vicar of Wellesbourn, Warwickshire, 1830.

1870. Aug. 27. Henry Blackstone Williams; Moberly Reg. Fellow of New College; of Winchester, 1849; Rector of Bradford Peverel, 1850.

1880, Mar. 27. Charles King; Ibid. Priest Vicar. 1835—80; V. of Stratford-sub-Castro, 1852.

DURNFORD.

Durnford is in South Wilts, not far from Amesbury. At the time of Domesday "Diarneford" belonged to William de Ow (or Eu). He was executed at Salisbury, for alleged treason, in 1093. The manor afterwards came to his descendant, Walter Fitz-Richard, who seems to have been the same as Walter de Clare, the founder of Tintern Abbey, and to have died without issue in 1138.

A charter in the Osmund Reg. (*fol.* xxxvi.) records the gift of the church of Durnford by Isabel de Tony, wife of Walter Fitz-Richard, to the cathedral for the soul of her husband. The deed is witnessed by Walter of Salisbury, and Patrick first Earl of Salisbury, which fixes its date at *c.* 1140. The gift is recited in the charter of Henry II. (A° 1158), New Mon., vi., 1296.

There are, among the Sarum Charters in the Muniment Room, *two* concerning the gifts of Isabel de Tony. There are also two others, (1) an agreement dated 7 Henry V. (1419) between Simon

* In addition to particulars given at p. 324 concerning Edward Young, it may be stated that he preached the sermon at Lambeth in January, 1685, at the consecration of Bishop Ken; and afterwards a Latin sermon July 12, 1686, at the metropolitical visitation of Salisbury Cathedral on John xiii., 34, 35, which was afterwards translated at the instance of Edmund Waller, the poet, and printed under the title, "The Idea of Christian Love." See Ath. Oxon., IV., 553, where a list of his works is given.

† There is this note in the register:—"Given in by Mr. Hume to Mr. Emily in the exchange as worth £130 per annum." Edward Emily left an estate at Woking, valued at £6000, to Bishop Barrington, who handed it over for the endowment of S. Nicholas' Hospital.

Membury, who held the prebend, and Thomas Hopkins concerning building a parsonage house; and (2) an augmentation of the vicarage in 1660 by Frederick Vaughan, who was the Prebendary 1613—1663.

This was a Deacon-Prebend: for proper psalms assigned to it see p. 201. In 1226, its value was assessed at 16 marks (Osm. Reg., lxxv.), and in 1290, at £16 13s. 4d. (Tax. Eccl., 182.) At the time of the 'Valor' (1534) it was reckoned, after deducting £2—as a 'pension' to a Vicar at Durnford—and £2 10s. for a Vicar Choral ministering in the Cathedral, as worth £30. Val. Eccl., II., 73.

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c. 1226.	Henry Teissun; Osmund Reg., lxxv. See p. 192. Archdeacon of Bath, 1240. Lib. Evid., C. 312.
c. 1245.	Roger; Succentor. Named in a charter relating to Durnford. Lib. Evid., C. 283.
c. 1284.	Gerard de Rotescamp; he held it at the election of Walter Scamel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.
c. 1290.	Monaldiscus de Camerino; Bishop of "Fossombrone" in the district of Ancona, Octob., 1295. He died in 1304. Ughelli "Italia Sacra," II., 832.
1296, June 20.	John de Drokenesford:* Keeper of the King's Wardrobe. Rector of Erchfont. Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1309.
1309, Nov. 9.	Peter de Pyreton; Gandav., 82. See under "Bedminster," p. 361.
1309, Nov. 19.	Henry de la Wyle; Ibid 82. Chancellor, p. 337. [These two appointments are both said to have been "on the promotion" of J. De Drokenesford.]
1311, May 17.	John Hakeney; Ibid 102; void by cession. Preb. Fordington, 1313; Vicar of Bremhill, and Rector of Fonthill, 1299. Rector of Compton Chamberlain.
1313, March 7.	Robert de Worth; Ibid 124; void by cession. Sub-Dean, 1309. He resigned in 1316.
1316, Sept. 28.	Nicolas Wardeden; Mortiv., 26. Fined in 1320 for non-residence. Lib. Evid., C., p. 452.
1334, Oct. 19.	Elias de Scō Albano; Wyville, 3; Chancellor, 1340, p. 337. Hemingsby, 3.
1340, April 27.	John Wyville; Wyville, 73.
—	Lambert Threkingham; he resigned in 1387.
1387, Sept. 13.	John Shillingford; Erghum, 84.
1406, July 9.	Symon Membury; Mitford, 102; void by cession. Of New College, Oxon. Rector of Collingbourn Abbas. See Life of "William of Wykeham," p. 190. Canon Resid. In his will, proved in 1423, he desires to be buried in the cathedral.
1423, Sept. 2.	Edward Prentys; Precentor, 1419, p. 330. Canon Residentiary.
1446, June 22.	William Bycoville; Aiscough, 90; void by death. Preb. Netheravon, 1447.
1447, May 22.	William Normanton; Ibid 93. See "Bishopston," p. 364.
1448, Nov. 16.	Robert Langrish; Ibid 110. Preb. Ruscomb, 1246. Canon Resident.; Rector of Newbury. Burgh., 97. He died in 1454.
1454, May 29.	William Brygon; Beauch. (a), 35. Preb. Minor Pars Alt., 1447; Ruscomb, 1448; Stratton, 1459.
1459, Octob. 8.	Thomas Winterborne; Ibid 72. Rector of Harrow on the Hill; Archdeacon of Canterbury, 1468; Dean of S. Paul's, 1471—78. He died Sept. 6, 1478. See Newcourt, I., 44.
1478, Dec. 8.	Laurence Cocks; Ibid (b) 23. Preb. Netheravon, 1479; Grimstone, *c.* 1490; Canon Resid., 1497. Misc. Dec., MS. 7, Rector of Winterbourn Basset, 1485; Fisherton Anger, 1490.

* John de Drokenesford was appointed by King Edward I. to the prebend vacated by Monaldiscus de Camerino, described as "Canonicus Salerburiensis," on his appointment to be "Episc. Fossingbron. in Marchia Anconitana." Prynne's Records, III., 767. See an account of consecration of Nuns at Ambresbury—which was not far from Durnford—by him in 1327, under commission from Roger de Mortival then Bishop of Sarum, in Wilts Archæol. Mag., xviii., 286.

1479, Mar. 18. JOHN COKE; he held it in 1480. Misc. Dec., MS. 83 b.

— JOHN ARUNDEL; See "Beaminster 2da," p. 359. Bishop of Exeter, 1502.

1489, Dec. 1. WILLIAM HIGHAM; Langton, 28; void by cession. He died in 1490.

1490, May 4. JOHN BOSTOCK; Ibid 31. Preb. Minor Pars Alt., *c.* 1480. He was a Canon Residentiary, and the Commissary of the Chapter in 1485, during a vacancy in the Deanry, for visiting the various prebends. Misc. Dec., MS., *fol.* 41. R. of Ockford Fitz Pain. Hutchins, iv., 334. By his will, proved in 1500, he desires to be buried in the cathedral.

c. 1500. RICHARD RAWSON; he resigned in 1503.

1503, Jan. 27. JOHN COLET; Audley, 7. Dean of S. Paul's, 1505, and founder of the school there. He died Sept. 16, 1519. See an interesting sketch of him in Milman's Annals, 112—128.

1519, Sept. 15. JOHN PINNOCK; Ibid 79. Preb. Axford, 1520. Suffragan Bishop; see p. 356.

1520, July 14. NICHOLAS INGLESENT; Ibid 83; void by resignation. See "Axford," p. 356.

— RICHARD DUDLEY; Precentor, p. 332. He held it in 1536. Val. Eccl., II., 73.

1550, Aug. 8. HENRY STANSBY; Holt. 26.

1557, July 15. RICHARD READE; Ibid 50. Preb. Highworth, 1555.

1565, Mar. 29, JOHN THOMSON; Jewell, 14; void by death. Presented by Christopher Molineux *pro hâc vice*. He died 1571.

1571, Sept. 21. WILLIAM COOLE; Ibid 28. He died in 1600.

1600, Sept. 14. JOHN HUMFREY; Cotton, 6. He resigned in 1613.

1613, June 17. FREDERIC VAUGHAN; Ib. 30. See also Blacker, 95. He augmented the Vicarage Oct. 13, 1660. He was charged £6 15s. for cathedral repairs. He died Feb. 10, 1663, and was buried in the cathedral. Rawlinson, 44.

1663, Feb. 26. EDMUND SLYE; See Greenhill, 19. By mandate of the Archb. of Canterbury. Rector of Sherrington. He died Aug. 10, 1677, and was buried in the cathedral.

1677, Sept. 1. EDWARD POCOCK; Ward Reg. Rector of Mildenhall. Preb. Winterb. Earls, 1675; Netherbury in Eccl., 1693. He was a son of Dr. Edward Pocock, Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford. Like his father, he was an Arabic scholar. He was a student of Christ Church, and afterwards beneficed in Berks. See Ath. Oxon., IV., 651.

1693, May 2. JAMES CANARIES; Burnet Reg.; void by cession. Preb. Hurstbourn, 1696.

1697, Mar. 9. TIMOTHY TOPPING; Ibid. See "S. Alton," p. 351. He died in 1708.

1708, Nov. 2. JOHN CRAIG; Ibid. Preb. Gillingham Major, 1726.

1726, Dec. 13. THOMAS PYLE; Hoadley Reg. Canon Residentiary.

1757, July 22. GEORGE WATTS; Gilbert Reg. Preb. Major Pars Alt., 1754. He resigned in 1766.

1766, May 2. GEORGE WATTS, Junr.; Thomas Reg. He died in 1810.

1810, Feb. 21. ARTHUR EDWARD HOWMAN; Fisher Reg. Master of S. Nicholas' Hospital. Rector of Burstow, Surrey. Vicar of Shiplake, Oxfordshire.

1848, Dec. 30. EDWARD ELLIOTT; Denison Reg. Vicar of Norton Bavant, Wilts. He died in 1861.

1861, Nov. 16. EDWARD PAROISSIEN EDDRUP; Hamilton Reg. Chancellor, 1864, p. 342.

FARINGDON.

FARINGDON is in Berkshire. It is included in the foundation charter among the original endowments of the cathedral, p. 185. It was a Sub-Deacon-Prebend; for the proper psalms assigned to it see p. 202.

In 1226 it was valued at 32 marks (Osm. Reg., lxxv.); in 1290 at £50 (Tax. Eccl., 182). At the time of the 'Valor' (1534) it was returned, after all deductions, as worth £43 13s. 4d. Val. Eccl., II., 47.

There are several deeds, dated in the early part of the 13th century, relating to this prebend. See Lib. Evid., C. 112, 184, 334.

This prebend was alienated in the time of Edward VI., and bestowed in 1550 on William Hening, Esq. It afterwards came into the possession of the Umpton family, and from them it was purchased by Sir Robert Pye, auditor of the receipt of the exchequer to James I. and Charles I. In the time of Dean Pierce (1675—91) the manor and estate of Faringdon, including the prebend, belonged to the son of the first purchaser, who, unlike his father, was on the side of the Commonwealth, and married a daughter of the celebrated John Hampden.

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c. 1226. William de Merton; Osmund Reg., lxxv. (see p. 192). Archdeacon of Berks, p. 146, He was, it is conceived, father of Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, who was founder of Merton College, Oxon.

c. 1280. Aucherus* (a Cardinal); a Canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.

c. 1320. Pandulf; He was fined for non-residence in 1320. Lib. Evid., C., p. 453.

1327 John de Concorato; Pat. 4 Edw. III., p. 1. Archdeacon of London, and Preb. S. Paul's; Chancellor of Ely. See Newcourt, I., 60. Cole MSS., vii., 188; xxix., 229.

1340, April 7. Henry de la Vale; Wyville, 73.

1349, April 20. R. de Braynscombe; Corffe, 23. Appointed 'per literas apostolicas.'

1349, July 1. Richard Clone [or ? Roger]; Ibid 32. Appointed 'per literas apostolicas.' Canon Residentiary.

1351, June 4. John de Edingdon; Wyville, 241. By the King, *sede vacante.*

1397, July 22. Guido Mone;† Holmes, 60; void by death. Preb. Yetm^{r} 2da, 1388; N. Grantham, 1395; Bishop of S. David's, 1397.

1397, Oct. 30. Walter Mitford; Mitford, 46; by the King. Archd. of Berks, p. 149; Chancellor, 1402, p. 338.

1400, Oct. 29. Walter Cooke; Ibid 67; by exchange. He resigned in 1422. He was previously Treasurer of S. Paul's. Newcourt, I., 105.

1422, May 19. Simon Kempston. Chandler, 53.

1422, May 19. Reginald Kentwood;‡ Harding, 29; void by resignation. Dean of S. Paul's, 1421. [These two entries seem to imply a disputed presentation.]

1441, Oct. 14. Robert Aiscough; Aiscough, 41; void by death. Archdeacon of Dorset, p. 140.

1447, April 22. Richard Andrew; Ibid 96; void by cession. Archdeacon of Sarum, p. 161.

1449, June 29. William Normanton; Ibid 117; void by resignation. See "Bishopston," p. 364. He died 1459.

1459, Octob. 8. William Nessingwick; Beauch. (a), 72. Canon Resident. He held it in 1480. Misc. Dec., MS. 90 b. Sub-Dean.

— Edmund Audley; Cole (MS. xxix. 230) gives him at this place. Bishop of Sarum, 1502; p. 103.

— Ralph Hethcote; he held it 1490. Misc. Dec., MS. 8 b. See "Bitton," p. 366.

1492, Dec. 21. Richard Newport; Langton, 43. Preb. Major Pars Alt., 1490; Woodford, Jan. 28, 1492. Rector of Mildenhall. He was Vicar General to Bishop Audley, in 1502. By his will, proved 1514, he leaves a legacy to Mildenhall, and desires to be buried in the cathedral.

* He died *c.* 1288, for under 15 Edw. I., we have "Prohibitio Decano et Capitulo Sarisb. ne admittant sive installant quempiam in præbendâ de Farendon vacant. per mortem Aucheri Cardinalis." Prynne's Papal Usurpations, III., 1290.

† Guido Mone (or Guy de Mohun) twice held the office of Treasurer of England. He held a prebend at S. Paul's, and was Treasurer of that Church 1394—97. See Newcourt, I., 105, and Le Neve, I., 513.

‡ Reginald Kentwood held two prebends in succession in S. Paul's, and was Archdeacon of London in 1400. He was Dean of S. Paul's, and Vicar-General to William Grey, Bishop of London, in 1428; in 1432 he was sent to the Council at Basle. He died Octob. 8, 1441. Newcourt, I., 43.

1514, Sept. 22. William Grey; Audley, 65. Archdeacon of Berks, p. 152.

1515, April 21. James Bromwich; Ibid 66; void 'per dimissionem.' Archdeac. Sarum, p. 163.

1519, Aug. 22. Edward Finch; Ibid 78; void 'per dimissionem.' Archdeac. Wilts, p. 174; he resigned in 1521.

1521, Nov. 23. William Webbe; Ibid 88. Preb. Hereford, and Chancellor of that diocese. Archdeac. Salop and Hereford. Rector of Ross. He died 1522; buried in Hereford Cathedral. Cole xxxii., 68.

1523, Feb. 1. Henry Rawlins; Audley, 93. Archdeacon of Sarum; p. 163.

1524, May 8. Richard Arche; Ibid 98; void by resignation. Treasurer, 1551; p. 347.

1524, June 30. Edward Molineux; Ibid 100; void by resignation. See "Bishopston," p. 365.

1534. Guido de Calvacante; see Valor Eccl. II., 77; described as 'alienigenus.' He was a Florentine, and Parson of Faringdon in 1542. Leland, Itin. II., 19. Cole MS. xxix., 223.

FORDINGTON AND WRITHLINGTON.

Fordington is in Dorset, a suburb in fact of the town of Dorchester. The Church of "S. George, in Dorchester," referred to in so many charters, is no doubt that of Fordington. Hutchins II., 800. Writhlington is in Somerset, at no great distance from Radstock. Both were amongst the earliest endowments of the cathedral. A deed relating to 'Writeletone,' of the time of Robert, Bishop of Bath (1136—74), and Robert Warlewast, Dean of Sarum (1140—55), is contained in the Osmund Reg., fol. xxxvi.; and at fol. xlv., in a deed dated 1222, we have the 'ordination' of the vicarage of Fordington, by Laurence de Scō Nicholao, Canon of Sarum.

The prebend of Fordington and "Writelintone" (it was sometimes called by the second name), p. 196, was a Deacon-Prebend: for the proper psalms assigned to it see p. 201. In 1226, it was valued at 30 marks (Osm. Reg., lxxv.), and in 1290, at £16 13s. 4d. (Tax. Eccl., 182). At the time of the 'Valor' (1534) it was estimated, after all reprisals, at £30 3s. 4d.

c. 1226. Laurence 'de Scō Nicholao;' Osmund Reg., xlv. and lxxv. See p. 192. He was Sub-Dean of York, and called 'Romanus.' Ibid lxxi. See Le Neve, III., 127.

c. 1284. Ralph; called "Archdeacon,"—a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517. "Radulfus Archid. Wiltes, dictus Wallensis," was sent in 1284 to certify that election to the Archb. of Canterbury. Ibid.

— Gilbert Lovel;* Preb. Preston, 1298; S. Grantham, 1311.

1311, April 15. Henry de la Wylye; Gandav., 102; void by cession. Chancellor, 1313, p. 337.

1313, March 7. John de Hakeney; Ibid 124. See Durnford, p. 378.

c. 1320. Gilbert 'de (?) Fresapen;' fined for non-residence in 1320. Lib. Evid., C., p. 454.

— Peter de Galicia; resigned 1334.

1334, Jan. 29. Richard de Chaldeslegh; Wyville, 26. He is called "Juris Canonici professor" in a letter of the Prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, to Edward III. See "Christ Church Letters" (Camden Society).

— Richard de Spridlington; Preb. Yetminster 1ma, 1361, by exchange with his successor.

1361, Octob. 7. William of Wykeham; See "Bedminster," p. 361. Bishop of Winchester, 1367.

— Reginald de Cobham; he resigned 1379.

* By a grant, dated at Pottern 12 April, 1305, Bishop Simon of Ghent concedes to Gilbert Lovel the house of residence called 'Aula Plumbea' (= Ledenhall) previously occupied by W. Burnell, Preb. of Horton. Gandav. Reg., 176. A copy of the grant is given in Bishop Seth Ward's 'Notitiæ,' p. 125.

1379, Feb. 14. Richard Postell; Erghum, 25. He died in 1400.

1400, Aug. 28. Henry Chicheley; Mitford, 65. Archbishop of Canterbury, 1414.

1400, Octob. 7. John Searle; Ibid 65; void by resignation. Preb. Minor Pars Alt., 1396.

1403, April 25. George Louthorpe; Ibid 83; void by death. Treasurer (Aug. 30) 1404, p. 346.

1404, Aug. 30. George Westby; Ibid 91. Treasurer (Sept. 30) 1404, p. 345.

1404, Sept. 2. Henry Chicheley; Ibid. Chancellor, 1404, p. 338; he resigned (Dec. 14), 1404.

1404, Dec. 14. Walter Mitford; Ibid 94. Chancellor, 1402, p. 338; he resigned 1407.

1407, May 31. John Wakering; Dunham, 298. See "Bedwin," p. 363. Bishop of Norwich, 1416.

1416, June 10. William de Longueville; Pountney, 37. He died in 1426.

1426, Feb. 26. Alexander Sparrow; Chandler, 88. Archdeacon of Sarum, 1426; of Berks, 1432. See pp. 150, 161.

1433, Oct. 20. John Franke; Neville, 41; void by death. See "Beaminster 1ma," p. 357.

c. 1440. Fulco Bermingham; see "Bedwin," p. 363. He resigned 1444.

1444, Feb. 12. William Walesby; Aiscough, 66. The King's Chaplain. Preb. Lincoln, 1449. One of this name was Archdeacon of Chichester, 1440—54. He died 1458.

1458, Nov. 8. John Morton; Beauch. (a) 66; he was, when collated, only a Sub-Deacon. Afterwards Cardinal, and Archb. of Canterbury, see p. 150.

1476, Octob. 29. Richard Martin; Ibid (b) 6. Archdeac. of Berks, p. 151; Bishop of S. David's, 1482.

c. 1480. William Chauntry; he held it in 1483. Misc. Dec., MS. 108 b.

c. 1485. Robert Langton; Preb. Cherminster, 1488. Archdeacon of Dorset, p. 141.

1488, Jan. 30. John Foster; Langton, 19. Preb. N. Grantham. He resigned 1490.

1490, Nov. 13. John de Gigliis [or Giliis];* Ibid 33. Preb. Major Pars Altaris, 1489. Bishop of Worcester, 1497.

1497, Aug. 5. Thomas Jane; Blyth, 26; void by resignation.

1505, Aug. 15. Gondesalvus Ferdinand; Harward, 117. Precentor of S. Paul's. Newcourt, I., 100. See also Le Neve II., 260. He died in 1513.

1513, July 17. Andrew Ammonius; [de Arenâ];† Audley, 61. Rector of Christian Malford, 1510.

1517, Sept. 23. Edward Finch; Ibid 71; void by death. Archdeacon of Wilts, p. 174.

1518, Feb. 13. George Sydenham; Ibid 73; void by resignation. Archdeacon of Sarum, p. 162. He died in 1524.

1524, Jan. 21. John Stone; Ibid 96. See "Axford," p. 356.

1534, May 22. Richard Basinge; Campeg., 46. He was a fugitive in Queen Mary's reign (1555), and lived at Strasburg. See Fuller's Church Hist., IV., 206. Troubles of Frankfort, p. 23 (1575), reprinted in the Phœnix, II., 44. In a return to the archbishop in 1560 he is described as "Presbyter, non conjugatus, mediocriter doctus, residens in dioces. Bathon. et Wellens." Cole MS.

* John de Gigliis,—he was also called "Giliis," and "de Liliis," was Papal Referendary, and an active politician in the time of Henry VII. He was a native of Lucca, and uncle of Sylvester de Gigliis. He was a Prebendary of S. Paul's, and Archdeacon of London in 1482. He was consecrated to the see of Worcester (see p. 374), at Rome, Sept. 10, 1497. In Gairdner's "Memorials of Henry VII." (Rolls Series) much information is given concerning this courtly prelate and poet. See also Christ Church Letters (Camden Society), p. 98.

† Andrew Ammonius was collector for the Pope in England. He was Latin Secretary to King Henry VIII., and a favourite with Hadrian de Castello, Bishop of Bath and Wells. He obtained a stall at Wells, and the Rectory of Ditcheat, in Somerset. In 1512 he became a Prebendary of Westminster. He was naturalised by letters patent dated April 12, 1514. See Rymer's Fœdera, xiii., 323, 400, 597. He was a friend of Erasmus, and much esteemed by him. He died in 1517 and was buried in Westminster Abbey, leaving his estate principally to Peter Vannes, his sister's son, who was afterwards Dean of Salisbury. Ath. Oxon., I., 20; Kennett's Coll., xxiv., 153—158.

1566, April 6. Augustin Bradbridge; Jewell, 17; void by death. Chancellor (1560) and Treasurer (1562) of Chichester.

1567, June 2. John Cotterell; Ibid 20; void by death. Archdeacon of Dorset, p. 118.

1572, Mar. 20. Thomas Dillworth; Gheast, 1. Sub-Dean, 1587.

1589, Feb. 6. William Zouch; Penrudd., 8. Precentor, 1584, p. 333.

1608, Sept. 29. Henry Cotton; Cotton, 23. Rector of Poulshot. Preb. Bitton, 1612; Precentor, 1614, p. 333.

1612, Dec. 5. Humfrey Gwyn; Ibid 29. Rector of East Hendred. See Hist. MSS., Rep. iv., p. 132 (1634).

1641, Mar. 26. Edward Onslowe; Davenant Reg. He was married to a niece of Bishop Davenant. Fuller's Life, 216; Walker, II., 69. He died in 1667.

1667, June 24. Thomas Wyatt; Hyde, 4. Fellow of S. John's College, Oxon; Vicar of Melksham, 1662; Rector of Bromham, 1668; Canon Resident. He was charged £4 7s. in 1671 for cathedral repairs. He died in 1725, aged 93, and was buried in the cathedral. See Pryce, 116.

1726, May 10. Richard Younger; Hoadley Reg. He died in 1757.

1757, Mar. 29. John Allen; Gilbert Reg. See "Beaminster 1ma," p. 358. He died in 1765.

1765, Aug. 5. John Taylor; Thomas Reg. See "Bishopston," p. 365. He died in 1775, and was buried in the cathedral.

1772, Octob. 31. Arthur Coham; Hume Reg. Rector of Brixton Deverel; Archdeacon of Wilts, 1779, p. 177.

1799, Mar. 11. William Douglas; Douglas Reg. See "Combe," p. 377. Precentor, 1804, p. 334.

1819, Mar. 31. John Fisher; Fisher Reg. Canon Resid. Archdeac. of Berks, 1817—32, p. 155.

1832, Nov. 7. Charles Buchanan Pearson; Burgess Reg. Rector of Knebworth, 1838—75; Prior of St. John's Hospital, Wilton. He died Jan. 7, 1881.

GILLINGHAM MAJOR *olim* RAMSBURY.

Gillingham is in Dorset, at no great distance from Shaftesbury. It was originally the name of a prebend in connection with the abbey of Shaftesbury. In the year 1545 (37 Henry VIII., N. 29) this prebend was exchanged and substituted for that of Ramsbury. See Hutchins' Dorset, III., 643.

1555, Sept. 16. Richard Vernon; Capon, 65. Presented by William Mylton; called 'primus Præbendarius.'

1557, May 17. John Fitz-James; Holt, 49.

1560, Jan. 8. John Spithovius; Ibid 58; appointed 'per literas regias.'

1564, July 20. Henry Ryley; Jewell, 12; void by death.

1586, April 18. Ralph Pickover; Blacker, 107. Rector of Winterbourn Gunner. Archdeacon of Sarum, p. 164.

1615, Mar. 23. John Jessop; Cotton, 34; void by death.

1626, March 1. John Ryves; Davenant, 21; void by death. Archdeacon of Berks, p. 153. He died in 1665.

1665, Aug. 30. Charles Pickering; Earles, 5. Preb. Ilfracomb (March 8), 1665; Rector of Poulshot. He was charged £11 14s. for cathedral repairs. He died in 1680.

1681, Jan. 12. Thomas Ward; Ward Reg. Archdeacon of Wilts, p. 176.

1682, Jan. 24. JOHN FIELDING;* Ibid. Canon Resid. See "Beaminster 1ma," p. 358. He died in 1698.

1698, Mar. 14. WILLIAM CRAIG; Burnet Reg. See "Durnford," p. 379. He died in 1721.

1721, Feb. 24. GILBERT BURNET; Talbot Reg. See "Beaminster 2da," p. 360. He died in 1726.

1726, June 28. JOHN CRAIG; Hoadley Reg. He died in 1732.

1732, April 15. JOSEPH SAGER; Ibid. Archdeacon of Sarum, p. 166. Canon Resid. He died in 1757, and was buried in the cathedral.

1750, Aug. 22. NEWTON OGLE; Gilbert Reg. He resigned in 1757.

1757, Mar. 9. JOHN NICOLL; Ibid. He died in 1759.

1759, Aug. 9. NEWTON OGLE;† Ibid. He resigned in 1794.

1794, Sept. 29. JOHN SAVILLE OGLE;‡ Douglas Reg. He resigned in 1828.

1828, Aug. 22. EDWARD CHALONER OGLE; Burgess Reg. Vicar of Bedlington, Northumberland.

1870, Jan. 12. ROBERT G. SWAYNE; Moberly Reg. Rector of St. Edmund's, Sarum. Canon Residentiary, 1874. Chancellor, 1877, p. 342.

1877, Feb. 10. CHARLES TOWER; Ibid. On the resignation of R. G. Swayne. Rector of Chilmark, 1843—80. Succentor. 1869—77.

GILLINGHAM MINOR *olim* AXFORD.

By Act of Parliament 37 Henry VIII., N. 29 (1545), this prebend was exchanged, and substituted, for that of AXFORD.

1555, July 30. JOHN APRICE; Capon, 67; called "primus præbendarius;" presented by Thomas South, *pro hâc vice*.

1558, Mar. 17. ROBERT GLASMOND; Holt, 52; by "letters" of Reginald Pole, Archb. of Canterbury.

1560, Feb. 21. CHRISTOPHER ROOKES;§ Holt, 59; presented by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. He is said to have been R. of Stour Provost. See Cole MS. xiv. 59. xxix. 232.

1582, April 4. ADAM HILL; Piers, 10.

1595, Feb. 16. THOMAS CRUMP; Penruddock, 71. Succentor. He resigned in 1604.

1604, Dec. 20. JOHN ODELL; Cotton, 17. Vicar of S. Martin's, Sarum, 1606. He died in 1628.

1628, Mar. 6. MATTHEW NICOLAS;|| Davenant, 24. Canon Resident. Dean of S. Paul's. He died August 14, 1661.

1662, Jan. 7. JOHN HOUGHTON; Henchman 9. Charged £1 16s. for cathedral repairs.

* Among the Tanner MSS. (xxxv. 231) is a letter dated March 17, 1683, from Bishop Seth Ward to Archbishop Sancroft, in which he describes John Fielding, Canon of Sarum, as "a very good man and an honor to the church, deserving of your Grace's favor, and his Majesty's promotion."

† NEWTON OGLE was married to a daughter of Bishop John Thomas, successively Bishop of Salisbury and Winchester. He became Dean of Winchester in 1769, and died in 1805.

‡ JOHN SAVILLE OGLE was son of the above Dr. Newton Ogle. He was a Canon Residentiary of Sarum, and held also a stall at Durham. See Cassan's Lives of Bishops of Sarum, III., 283.

§ In a return to the Archb. Canterbury (A°. 1560) CHRISTOPHER ROOKES is said to be resident at Monkston, in Hants, of which he was the rector, to be a master of Arts, unmarried, sufficiently learned and licensed to preach, and having three pieces of preferment. Cole from C. C. C. Cambr. MS.

|| MATTHEW NICOLAS was Rector of West Dean. He was at different times Dean of Bristol, Prebendary of Westminster, Vicar of Olveston, Gloucestershire, and Warden of S. Nicholas Hospital, Sarum. He was appointed Dean of S. Paul's by King Charles I., but in consequence of the troubles of the times did not enjoy it till the Restoration, when he had a new grant of this dignity. He was a great friend of Bishop Davenant, and preached that prelate's funeral sermon. See a full account of his troubles in Walker II., 3, 65. See also Bailey's Life of Fuller, 203, 686. Athen. Oxon. I., 885. Newcourt, I., 52.

1677, Aug. 13. GILES THORNBOROUGH; Ward Reg.; void by death. See Beaminster 1ms, p. 358.
1682, Feb. 1. JOHN STUBBS; Ibid; void by cession. Preb. Torleton, 1683.
1682, Sept. 14. EDWARD YOUNG; Ibid. Preb. Combe, p. 377. Dean of Sarum, 1702, p. 324.
1688, Jan. 21. THOMAS MORER; Talbot Reg.; void by resignation.
1716, April 6. JOHN HOLLAND; Ibid; void by death. Preb. Chute, Octob. 20, 1716, p. 375.
1716, Oct. 20. THOMAS RUNDLE; Ibid. Preb. Ilfracomb, 1717. Treasurer, p. 349; Archdeacon of Wilts, p. 176. Bishop of Derry.
1717, Oct. 3. THOMAS HENCHMAN; Ibid. Vicar of S. Martin's, 1661, of S. Thomas', Sarum, 1667. He died in 1746, and was buried in the cathedral.
1746, Dec. 2. JOHN POCOCK; Sherlock Reg; he died in 1773.
1773, Aug. 7. CHARLES GREEN; Hume Reg.; he died in 1803.
1803, Sept. 9. HUGH OWEN; Douglas Reg. Archdeacon of Salop, 1821; he died Dec. 23, 1827.
1828, Feb. 29. THOMAS TYRWHITT; Burgess Reg. Vicar of Turnworth, and Winterbourne Whitchurch, Dorset.
1849, Oct. 23. RICHARD WALDY; Denison Reg; Vicar of Affpuddle, Dorset. He died in 1869.
1869, Jan. 18. GEORGE LLOYD NASH; Hamilton Reg. Vicar of Tolpuddle, Dorset, 1852.

GRANTHAM AUSTRALIS OR SOUTH GRANTHAM.

GRANTHAM is in Lincolnshire. The churches of Grantham are named, in the foundation-charter of the cathedral, as a portion of the original endowments. New Mon., VI., 1294. Two prebends were formed out of this gift called respectively those of North and South Grantham; he who enjoyed the Northern prebend was always regarded as the senior, or Dean. Each prebend included within it several dependent churches or chapels; thus in North Grantham, were the chapels of Denton, Barkeston, and Poynton; and in South Grantham, those of Gonersby, Harlaxton, Cotsworth, and Stoke.

To the prebend of Grantham there would seem to have been originally annexed one hide of land in Stratford, by Old Sarum. In the time of Bishop Richard Poore this land was, with the consent of William de Lyndon then canon of Grantham, as well as of William de Ingadesby his successor, granted to the Succentor (p. 271), in trust for making a better provision for the daily mass of the Blessed Virgin. The land was subject to the payment of one mark annually, during her life, to "Joan Malewyn," described as "inclusæ" (= anchoress, or recluse) of Britford. See Statute Book H, 88 (where there is a reference to the Old Statute Book, *fol.* 97), and Lib. Evid., B. 521, 557.

The prebend of Grantham Australis was assessed in 1226 at 50 marks (Osmund Reg., lxxv.); and in the Taxat. Eccl. of 1290 it is valued at £53 6s. 8d. In the 'Valor' of 1534 it is returned, after allowing *forty shillings* for a Vicar Choral at Sarum, at £26 16s. 8d.

For the proper psalms assigned to this prebend see p. 200. It was a Priest-Prebend.

c. 1215. WILLIAM DE LINDON; See Lib. Evid., C. 500.
c. 1226. WILLIAM DE INGODESBY; Osmund Reg., lxxv.; see p. 192.
c. 1284. JOHN DE BURTON; Precentor; he held this prebend at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib Evid., C. 517.
— THOMAS GEERS; he died in 1310.
1311, Jan. 31. GILBERT LOVEL; Gandav., 97. See Fordington, p 381.
1337, Sept. 11. RICHARD OWAYN; Wyville, 54. Appointed by the King *sede vacante.*
1375, Feb. 14. ROBERT CRULL; Rector of Stepney, and King's Chaplain. Pat. 49, Edw. III., p. 1. Newcourt, I., 738.
— WILLIAM GUNTHORPE; He died in 1400.
1400, Octob. 1. THOM ASLONGLEY; Mitford, 65.

1406, Aug. 19. Edward Prentys; Draper, 55, Preb. Stratford, Oct. 7, 1406. Precentor, p. 330.

1406, Octob. 7. Richard Prentys; Mitford, 106. By exchange with his predecessor. Canon Resident. Dunham, 326. By his will, proved in 1316, he desires to be buried in the cathedral.

— Thomas Enkeston.

1416, Nov. 6. John Southam; Hallam, 64; void by cession. Archdeacon of Berks, p. 148.

1441, March 7. John Langton; Aiscough, 34; void by death. Bishop of St. David's, 1447.

1447, April 22. Robert Aiscough; Ibid 96; void by resignation, Archdeacon of Dorset, p. 140.

1448, April 29. Richard Cawdray; Ibid 106; void by cession. See "Chardstock," p. 370.

— John Stretton; See Machon, 157. Preb. "Bedminster," p. 361.

1470, Aug. 14. John Vernham; Beauch. (a), 160; void by resignation. Preb. Yatesbury, 1471.

c. 1471 Christopher Bainbridge; see "Chardstock," p. 371. Archb. York, 1508. A Cardinal, 1511.

1486, Feb. 7. Richard Fox; Langton, 6. See "Bishopston," p. 364. Bishop of Winchester, 1501.

1489, Mar. 23. Robert Day; Ibid 24. See "Axford," p. 356.

1506, Dec. 22. John Fotehede; Audley, 27. Rector of Symondsbury, Dorset; Master of Michael House, Cambridge. See Hutchins' Dorset, II., 244.

1512, April 5. John Elton,* *alias* Baker; Audley, 58; void by death. Preb. N. Grantham, 1504.

1514, Oct. 23. Henry Rawlins; Audley, 65. Archdeacon of Sarum, p. 163.

1519, Mar. 28. William Pykenham; Ibid 76; void 'per dimissionem.' Preb. Yatesbury, 1515; Ruscomb, 1517; Yetminster, 1518; N. Grantham (Aug.), 1519.

1519, Aug. 22. John Dente; Ibid 78; void 'per dimissionem.'

— William Burbank; he also held a prebend at York in 1512. He was a Doctor of Common Law, and secretary to Cardinals Bainbridge and Wolsey; he was also one of the executors of the former. He was a friend and correspondent of Erasmus. He died *c.* 1530. See Athen. Cantab., I., 41.

1528, Mar. 5. Peter Vannes; Campeg., 12; void by resignation. Preb. Bedwin, 1529; Dean of Sarum, 1540, p. 319.

1529, Dec. 10. John Ayne; Ibid 18. In Val. Eccl., IV., 112, the name is given as "Raynes."

1537, Feb. 9. Edward Crome; Shaxton, 6. He is described in a return of 1560 to the Archb. of Canterbury, as 'presbyter, non conjugatus, doctus, residens in London.'

1562, July 14. Hugh Turnbull; Jewell, 5; void by death. Presented by the "executors of Anthony Husee" *pro hâc vice.*

1566, Nov. 26. John Baron; Ibid 19; void by death.

1580, June 16. William Barkesdale;† Piers, 6.

1629, Feb. 27. Humfrey Henchman; Davenant, 25; void by death. Bishop of Sarum, 1660, p. 113; of London, 1663.

1639, Jan. 5. Alexander Hyde; Ibid 45; void by cession. Bishop of Sarum 1665, p. 114.

1666, Feb. 3. Thomas Lambert; Hyde, 1; Archdeacon of Sarum, p. 165. Charged £6 15s. for cathedral repairs in 1670.

* John Elton *alias* Baker was R. Marlborough S. Peter, 1510, and of Sherston, 1511. In 1513 he became, by exchange of the former living, Warden of S. Catharine's Hospital, Ledbury. He was presented to the living of Mildenhall, 1514. In 1515 he obtained a prebend in Hereford cathedral. He also from time to time held other livings; and in 1529 became R. of Childrey in Berks. In 1529 he gave lands in Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire to found a fellowship at Brasenose College, Oxon. In 1534 he was Vicar of Yetminster, and a few years afterwards was collated to the chancellorship of Hereford cathedral. By his will, which was proved Nov. 8, 1547, he desires to be buried "in the cathedral of Sarum nigh unto Mr. Robert Audley."

† On a board in the vestry of Grantham Church is this inscription:—"William Barkesdale, Prebendary of Salisbury, covered the south side of the North Chancel with lead, A.D. 1609."

1695, Jan. 14. Joseph Kelsey; Burnet Reg.; void by death. Archdeacon of Sarum, p. 166.

1705, Nov. 13. William Wotton; Ibid; void by cession. He died Feb. 1727, at Buxted, Sussex, and was buried there.

1728, Jan. 25. John Balguy; Hoadley Reg. He died in 1748.

1748, Octob. 5. William Dodwell; Sherlock Reg. Archdeacon of Berks, p. 155. He died in 1785, and was buried in the cathedral.

1785, Oct. 29. Robert Price; Barrington Reg. Canon Resident. Vicar of Melksham; Prebendary of Durham. He died in 1823, and was buried in the cathedral.

1823, April 19. Thomas Rennell; Fisher Reg. Vicar of Kensington; Master of S. Nicholas Hospital. He died in 1824.

1824, July 16. Thomas Henry Mirehouse; Ibid. Vicar of Easton in Gordano, Somerset; Rector of Harlaxton, Lincoln. He died in 1868.

1868, May 14. Sir Talbot H. B. Baker, Bart. Hamilton Reg. Vicar of Preston, near Weymouth, 1848—77.

GRANTHAM BOREALIS or NORTH GRANTHAM.

This was a Priest-Prebend; for the proper psalms assigned to it, see p. 200. In 1226 it was assessed at 50 marks (Osm. Reg. lxxv.) At the time of the 'Valor' (1536) it was valued after deducting certain "pensions" to the chaplains at Denton, Poynton, &c., and *forty shillings* to a Vicar Choral serving in the cathedral, at £32 9s. Val. Eccl. IV., iii.

c. 1226. Bartholomew "de Kemes;" Osmund, lxxv. See p. 192.

c. 1284. William de Stoke; a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.

1298, June 10. Richard de Bello; Preb. Combe, Aug, 11, 1298; Archdeacon of Berks, p. 147.

1298, Aug. 11. Henry de Nassington; see "Beaminster 1ma," p. 357.

— William de Berghes; Archdeacon of Berks, 1280, p. 147. He died in 1313.

1313, Mar. 10. Alexander de Hemingsby; Gandav., 124. Preb. Slape, (April); Preston, (June), 1304; Hurstbourne, 1316.

c. 1316. Tydo de Varesio; Archdeacon of Berks, p. 147: fined for non-residence, 1320. Lib. Evid., C., p. 452.

1350, Nov. 28. William de Roteford; Wyville, 138. By the King; *sede dudum vacante.*

— John Serdburgh; he resigned in 1395.

1395, Aug. 19. Guido Mone, or Guy de Mohun; Waltham, 98. See "Faringdon," p. 380. Bishop of S. David's, 1397.

1396, Dec. 18. John Elvet; Mitford, 36; void by resignation. He died in 1404.

1404, Dec. 9. Roger Coringham; Ibid 94; void by death.

1412, Feb. 23. John Fyton, or Fitton; Hallam, 32; void by death. Chancellor, 1421, p. 338.

1416, April 26. Edmund Dutton; Ibid 61. Preb. Torleton, Jan., 1416.

— John Redehull; he died in 1454.

1454, Mar. 26. Richard Andrew; Beauch. (a) 30. Archdeacon of Sarum, 1441, p. 161.

1477, Nov. 7. Ralph Shaw; Ibid (b) 13; void by death.

— John Foster; Preb. Fordington, Jan. 30, 1488; p. 382.

1488, Jan. 30. Edward Willoughby; Langton, 29. Rector of Berwick St. John; Preb. "Liddington" under Shaftesbury. Edward "Willobe" was present in chapter in 1490. Mis. Dec., MS. 86. He died in 1508.

1508, Nov. 23. William Grey; Audley, 39. Archdeacon of Berks, 1510. Though this was a "priest-prebend" he is described as "non infra sacras ordines."

1514, Oct. 24. John Elton *alias* Baker; Ibid 65; void by resignation. See "S. Grantham," p. 386.

1519, Aug. 22. William Pykenham; Ibid 73; void 'per dimissionem.' See "S. Grantham," p. 386.

1535, July 6. Matthew Wotton; Shaxton, 1; void by death. Treasurer, 1550; p. 347. He died in 1547.

1555, June 26. John Griffith; Ibid 67; void by death.

1557, Dec. 14. Rowland Middleton; Capon, 46. Presented by William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.

1558, Nov. 22. John Boxall;* Holt, 56; on the presentation of "Philip and Mary," *sede vacante*. Reg. Archb. Pole. *fol.* 53. He is there called 'secretarius principalis regiæ majestatis.' Dean of Windsor, 1557.

1559, Dec. 30. Walter Wright; Ibid 58. Preb. Winchester; Archdeacon of Oxford; he died in 1561, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Oxford.

1561, May 27. James Proctor; Blacker, 66. Canon Resident. He died in 1584.

1584, July 31. Abraham Coverham [? Conham]; Piers, 15. Presented by Hugh Mansfield *pro hâc vice*. Preb. Yetminster 1ma, Feb. 7, 1584. Rector and Vicar of Bishopston.

1613, July 13. John Still; Cotton, 30; void by death. Preb. Yetminster 1ma, 1611; Rector of Christian Malford. He was a son of Bishop Still (of Bath and Wells), and held also a prebendal stall at Wells. Walker, II., 75. Ath. Oxon., I., 608.

1662, May 29. William Grove; Henchman, 10; void by death. Rector of Poulshot. He died in 1666.

1666, Mar. 27. Richard Hyde; Hyde, 1. Sub-Dean, 1661—64.

1666, Sept. 25. Richard Hill; Ibid 3; void by death. See "North Alton," p. 354. He was charged £7 8s. 6d., in 1670, for cathedral repairs.

1683, June 12. William Dowse; Ward Reg; void by resignation. He died in 1697.

1697, Oct. 30. John Jolland; Burnet Reg. He died in 1727.

1727, Jan. 17. Thomas Wishaw; Hoadley Reg. Canon Resident. He died in 1756.

1756, July 5. Richard Easton; Gilbert Reg. Preb of Lincoln, 1760. He died in 1786.

1786, Jan. 9. George Barrington; Barrington Reg. Preb. of Durham. He resigned in 1802.

1802, May 24. Joseph Smith; Douglas Reg. Vicar of Melksham. He died June 3, 1825.

1825, June 27. William Potchett; Burgess Reg. Vicar of Grantham.

1860, Feb. 1. John David Hastings; Hamilton Reg.; void by death. Rector of Trowbridge, 1841—69.

1869, May 14. Charles Woodcock; Hamilton Reg.; void by death. Vicar of Chardstock, 1833—75; Rector of Chardstock All Saints, 1875.

GRIMSTONE.

This was a Deacon-Prebend, and is frequently called that of "Grimstone and Yetminster." For proper psalms assigned to it see p. 201. Grimstone is a small hamlet and tithing in the parish of Stratton in Dorsetshire, and a few miles only from the town of Dorchester. See Hutchins, II.,

* John Boxall was a fellow of New College, Oxon. He became in due course Archdeacon of Ely, 1556; and Warden (1554) of Winchester. In 1557 he was appointed Dean of Peterborough, and shortly afterwards of Norwich. In 1557 he was Dean of Windsor and Registrar of the Order of the Garter. He was a great promoter of the 'catholic' faith in the time of Queen Mary. He was afterwards deprived of his preferments, and died in London (*c.* 1571) where he had lived in retirement. Athen. Oxon., I., 381.

570. The prebend in 1226 was valued at 20 marks. (Osm. Reg., lxxv.) In 1290 it was reckoned as worth £20. (Tax. Eccl., 195.) At the time of the 'Valor' in 1536, it was returned as worth, after all reprisals, including "stallagium" (= stall-wages) to a Vicar Choral, £32 1s. 10d. Val. Eccl. II., 76.

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c. 1226.	R. DE MAUPODRE; Osmund Reg., lxxv. See p. 192.
c. 1284.	ROBERT DE STRODE; a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid. C. 517.
c. 1297.	GABRIEL DE CANVILLE; he held it 25 Edw. I. (1297), Prynne's Collections. Fined for non-residence in 1320. Lib. Evid., C., p. 453.
1334, Mar. 14.	THOMAS DE STAUNTON; Hemingsby, 78. Precentor, 1344, p. 329.
1334, Dec. 20.	JOHN DE WODEFORD; Wyville, 34; by the King *sede vacante*. The King's Surgeon and Chaplain. He held also the prebend of Chalke in the church of Wilton, and that of Oxgate in S. Paul's, besides other preferments. See Newcourt, I., 190.
1408, June 7.	THOMAS POLTON;* Viring, 4. Bishop of Hereford, 1421; Chichester, 1421; Worcester, 1426.
1418, May 21.	THOMAS CRANLEY; Chandler, 6; void by resignation. He died in 1423.
1423, Nov. 15.	RICHARD LEYOTT; Ibid 67. Dean, 1446; p. 316.
1446, May 10.	NICHOLAS CARENT; Aiscough, 89. Preb. Ruscomb, 1435. He died in 1467.
1467, May 31.	HUGH PAVY; Beauch. (a), 131. Archdeacon of Wilts, p. 173. Bishop of S. David's, 1485.
1471, April 27.	JOHN PEESE; Ibid 158; void by resignation. Preb. Yetminster, 2da (Jan. 7), 1471.
c. 1490.	LAURENCE COCKS; Misc. Dec., MS. 8 b. See "Durnford," p. 378.
c. 1500.	WILLIAM WILTON; Chancellor 1506, p. 339. Master of S. Nicholas' Hospital.
1506, May 12.	JAMES BROMWICH; Audley, 30; void by cession. Archdeacon of Sarum, p. 163.
1515. May 3.	WILLIAM BARTON; Ibid 67; void 'per dimissionem.' Succentor. Suffragan Bishop ("Episcopus Saloniensis"). See above, p. 104.
1518, Feb. 4.	EDWARD FINCH; Ibid 73; void by death. Archdeacon of Wilts, p. 174.
1519, Aug. 22.	JOHN ELTON *alias* BAKER; Ibid; void 'per dimissionem.' See "South Grantham," p. 386.
1547, Aug. 22.	WILLIAM HUTTON; Capon, 36; void by death.
1558, Aug. 24.	RICHARD CHANDLER; Holt, 54. Archdeacon of Sarum, p. 164.
1583, Jan. 20.	THOMAS BOWFIELD; Piers, 11.
1621, Sept. 10.	JOHN COOTH; Preb. of Wells; Rector of Shepton Mallet, and Corton Dinham, Somerset. See Walker's Sufferings, II., 66—75. Histor. MSS., Rep. iv., 132. He died in 1660.
1660, Nov. 28.	JOHN PRICE; Henchman, 1. Fellow of Eton; appointed to this prebend by special gift of the King. He was chaplain to General Monk, in Scotland. in 1659. He was also R. of Petworth, in Sussex. He was charged £11 5s. for cathedral repairs in 1670. See Walker II., 36, and Cole MSS. xv., 189.
1691, May 11.	JOHN HINTON; void by death. Preb. Ulfcomb, 1683. He died in 1720.
1720, July 19.	SAMUEL DUNSTER; Talbot Reg. Preb. Netherbury in Terrâ, 1717.
1748, Oct. 31.	CHARLES DUNSTER; Sherlock Reg.; void by resignation.
1750.	Hon. ROBERT SHERARD; Gilbert Reg.; void by death. Collated by Archb. Cantab. Earl of Harborough, 1770. Canon Resid. He died April 21, 1799.
1799, April 25.	WILLIAM COXE; Douglas Reg. Archdeacon of Wilts, 1804, p. 177.

* THOMAS POLTON was an Austin Friar who, being consecrated as Bishop of Hereford in 1420, was advanced, by papal provision, in 1421, to the see of Chichester, and in 1426 translated to Worcester. He was at the council of Constance in 1417, and, in 1432, being ambassador at Rome, was appointed by Henry VI. to attend the council of Basle. He died the year after that council opened, and was buried at Rome. See Stephens' Memorials of the See of Chichester, 137; and 'Histoire du Concile' by L'Enfant.

1801, Jan. 8. PHINEAS PETT; Douglas Reg. Archdeacon of Oxford, 1797; Canon of Christ Church, 1815. He died in 1830.

1830, April 10. HERBERT HAWES*; Burgess Reg. Preb. Netherbury in Terrâ. He died Jan. 17, 1837.

1841, July 29. WILLIAM EDWARD HONY; Denison Reg. Canon Resident.; Archdeacon of Sarum, p. 167.

1875, May 14. ALFRED CODD; Moberly Reg. Rector of Hawridge, Bucks, 1853—57; Vicar of Beaminster, 1857.

HEYTESBURY.

This was a Priest-Prebend; for the proper psalms assigned to it see p. 200.

There are many deeds in the Osmund Register respecting this prebend. In the Wilts Domesday the church of "HESTREBE" is entered under the "Terræ Regis." It was then held by Alward, a Priest, and had two carucates of land belonging to it, valued at 60 shillings. No long time afterwards it became part of the possessions of the Church of Sarum, for by a charter of Henry I. (*c.* 1110—20) we have a grant of the churches of Heytesbury and Godelming, which were then held by "Ranulf Flambard, canon of Sarum," to the cathedral. (Lib. Evid., C. 38.) They are again named in a confirmation charter of the same king (*c.* 1128), in which are recited the various possessions of the Church of Sarum. See Hatcher and Benson, 721. Then we have a gift recorded by Elias Gifford, (*c.* 1137). of the church of "Hull Deverel" to Bishop Roger for the church of S. Peter and S. Paul, Heytesbury,—the deed expressly naming "Roger of Ramsbury, canon of Sarum," as then holding the last named church as a "prebend" (in præbendâ) in the cathedral at Sarum. Osmund Reg., xlviii.

Other charters, of Henry II., follow, dated *c.* 1158, one of them reciting the previous grants of the churches of Heytesbury and Godelming, and another confirming all ancient privileges belonging to them. In both of them, "Roger," now called "the archdeacon," (see p. 169), is referred to as the "prebendary" who held them. Osm. Reg., xxii., xxx. Lib. Evid., C. 45—50.

Then there are in the Osmund Reg. (xlviii.—li.) numerous charters reciting gifts and privileges bestowed on the prebendal church of Heytesbury. Land at Titherington was given by the Empress Matilda,—at Horningsham by Humphry de Bohun,—at Swallowcliffe by Gerard Gifford.

About the year 1158, Bishop Jocelin, on the petition of "Roger, the archdeacon," described as "concanonicus noster," ordained *four canons* in the church of Heytesbury, and endowed them respectively with the titles of Titherington, Horningsham, Hill Deverel, and Swallowcliff. The "canons" so appointed were to promise to reside, and for that purpose to build houses. The word employed, *mansiunculas*, implies that these were to be of modest dimensions—the "canon of Sarum," —the Archdeacon Roger, that is, who was at the head of this brotherhood—being required to provide them with sites (*areas*) for the purpose.

In course of years the church of Heytesbury came to be called a "Collegiate Church." It is so termed by Dean Chandler in his Register in 1408, and the "Prebendary" of Heytesbury was at times called "Dean" of such church. In truth, in the Osmund Reg. (xlviii.), at an early date, we have the notice, "Eccles. de Swalewelyve pertinet ad præbend. Decani de Heytesbiri." Still at no time, it is conceived, was the prebendal church, and its staff of Dean, Canons, Chaplains, &c., exempt from subjection to the mother church of Sarum. As soon, in fact, as William de Wenda, who by the way held the prebend of Heytesbury (p. 192), became Dean, he set out on a visitation of prebendal churches and estates, and would seem to have commenced it at Heytesbury on S. Michael's Day, 1220. In the Osmund Register, xli., we have a full account of the various "ornaments," &c., of the various churches, together with the names of the *four* canons. It is worth

* HERBERT HAWES, D.D., was Rector of S. Edmund's, Sarum, and of Mellis, Suffolk. He was especially active in the support of the various Church societies. He was, it is said, the last surviving descendant of Isaac Walton, and so connected also with Bishop Ken. He was a liberal benefactor of the cathedral library. There is a monument to his memory in the church of St. Edmund, Sarum. Gent. Mag., 1837 (May), p. 543.

noticing, that in a like visitation of Horningsham, in 1224, Elias, described as "capellanus annuus," was asked whether he had ever sworn obedience and fidelity to the Dean, and replied that hitherto such an oath had never been required of him. The fact shews the claim of the authorities in the cathedral to jurisdiction over the prebendal church of Heytesbury.

It is not easy to say the *exact* time when the "prebend" of Heytesbury was permanently annexed to the dignity of Dean of Sarum. There is a deed, in the Lib. Evid., C. 13, entitled "Ratificatio præbendæ domini Decani Sarum de Hegtredebiri et Godelmyng unitæ," which is dated 1280, which implies its completion at that period, This was during the episcopate of Robert de Wykhampton, who had himself been Dean (1258—74). It may fairly be assumed that Walter Scammel, who was the Dean at the time, was also "prebendary" of Heytesbury; and possibly the same prebend may have been held by Bishop R. de Wykehampton himself.

In 1226 the prebend of Heytesbury was valued at 80 marks (Osm. Reg., lxxv). In 1290 it is returned as worth £22, and as having belonging to it the *four* prebends of Swallowcliffe, Horningsham, Titherington, and Hill Deverel. (Tax. Eccl., 182). In 1530 the Rectory of Heytesbury is returned as worth £40, and that of Godelming at £30. Val. Eccl. II., 72.

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c. 1107. Ranulf Flambard; Lib. Evid., C. 38.

c. 1150. Roger of Ramsbury; Archdeacon of Wilts; p. 169.

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c. 1215. Thomas de Disci; Precentor, p. 326; the prebend which he held is said to have been given to Willliam de Wenda. Osm. Reg., lxii.

1218. William de Wenda; Precentor, p. 326; Dean, p. 311. See above, p. 192.

c. 1237. (?) Robert de Wykhampton; Dean, p. 312; Bishop of Sarum, p. 90.

c. 1274. Walter Scammel; Dean, p. 312.

Since the year 1284. The Deans of Sarum for the time being.

HIGHWORTH.

The churches of "Worda" (= Highworth) are named as part of the original endowments of the cathedral in the foundation charter. New Mon., vi., 1295. At the time of Domesday, "Wurde" is entered under the King's land, and its church, which was held by Ralph, a Priest, was endowed with three hides free from geld, and valued at 100 shillings. Highworth is in North Wilts. It constituted a Priest-Prebend; for proper psalms assigned to it see p. 200.

In 1226 this prebend was held by the Precentor, and valued at 60 marks. In 1290 it was estimated as worth no less than £100. (Tax. Eccl., 182.) At the time of the 'Valor' (1536) it was returned as worth £62. Val. Eccl., II., 74.

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c. 1226. Galfridus; Precentor. See pp. 192, 327.

c. 1284. William de la Corner; a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517. Bishop of Sarum, 1288.

— Walter de London; he died in 1340.

1340, April 11. Nicholas Andrew; Corffe, 54.

1350, July 9. Henry de Walton; Wyville, 232. By the King, *sede nuper vacante.* Preb. Yetminster 2da, 1352.

c. 1352. Reymund Pelegrin; see "Bishopston," p. 364.

1365, Feb. 16. Peter Boniface: Wyville, 309; void by cession.

* Savaric, who is called "Treasurer," is said, in the Osmund Reg., xlii., to have appointed to the vicarage of Godelming, which seems to imply that he at one time held the "prebend" of Heytesbury; if so, his date would be *c.* 1180. He is also stated (Ibid xliv.) to have nominated to the cure of "Hull Deverel" as "canon of Heytesbury."

1365, Sept. 16. JOHN KETERNE; Ibid 310. By the King, *sede nuper vacante.*

c. 1373. WILLIAM 'DE AGRIFOLIO'; see Fox, I., 428. Archdeacon of Berks, 1374, p. 148; afterwards CARDINAL.

— RICHARD MITFORD; see "Charminster," p. 372. Bishop of Sarum, 1396, p. 96.

1387, Jan. 19. THOMAS STOWE; Erghum, 80. Archdeacon of Bedford. Le Neve, II., 73.

1405, Nov. 14. JOHN MITFORD; Mitford, 99; void by death. See "Combe," p. 376.

1405, Nov. 29. RALPH LOVELL; Ibid 100; void by cession. Preb. Yetminster 1ma. By his will, proved 1413, he desired to be buried in the church of the Friars-Preachers at Bristol.

1413, Oct. 21. GILBERT HALLAM; Hallam, 44. Preb. Netherbury in Terrâ, 1410; Netherbury in Eccl., 1416.

1416, April 26. JOHN FYTON [or FYTTON]; Ibid 61. Chancellor, 1422, p. 338. He exchanged with his successor.

1422, Mar. 7. JOHN STAFFORD; Chandler, 51. Chancellor, 1421, p. 338.

1426, Mar. 23. WILLIAM HAYTON; Ibid 80; void by resignation. He died in 1435.

1435, Sept. 1. WILLIAM INGRAM; Neville, 55. Canon Resid. Communar, 1456. Misc. Dec. MS., 40. Preb. Torleton, 1427.

1464, Jan. 20. THOMAS KIRKEBY; Beauch. (a) 104; void by death. He held the prebend of Yatesbury, 1445; Warminster, 1447; Netheravon, 1448; Ramsbury, 1449; Highworth, 1464. He also held the prebend of Stanton Berners under the Abbey of Wilton.

1476, Dec. 12. JOHN SEGDEN;* Beauch. (b), 7; void by death. Preb. Netheravon, 1470. He held it in 1480. Misc. Dec., MS. 89 b.

— STEPHEN BREREWORTH; he held it in 1485. Misc. Dec., MS. 42 b. Archdeac. Berks, 1493, p. 151.

1507, Feb. 5. CHRISTOPHER TWYNELEY; Audley, 29; void by resignation. See "Axford," p. 356. Archdeac. Berks, p. 151.

1509, Dec. 20. STEPHEN BREREWORTH; Ibid 46; void by death. He resigned in 1510.

1510, Aug. 12. JAMES DEYNTON;† Ibid 49. He died in 1532.

1532, April 11. GUIDO JENNETTE; Campeg., 36. He was deprived in 1555.

1555. RICHARD READE; Preb. Durnford, 1557, see p. 379.

1561, Jan. 7. WILLIAM AUSTIN; Blacker, 64.

1572, Octob. 26. JOHN BENTE; Ibid 67.

1582, Mar. 6. HUGH MANSFIELD; Piers, 9. Presented by William Young, of Ogbourn S. George, *pro hâc vice.*

1605, Feb. 24. PETER LILLIE;‡ Cotton, 14; void by death.

1615, Mar. 11. HENRY COTTON; Ibid 34; void by death. Precentor, 1614; p. 333.

1623, Jan. 30. THOMAS FULLER; Davenant, 16; void by death. Father of the 'Church Historian.' Rector of Aldwincle S. Peter, Northants. See Bailey's Life of Fuller, p. 88.

* JOHN SEGDEN was Master of Balliol College, Oxon, and Archdeacon of Gloucester; he also held a stall at Worcester. One of the same name, possibly the same person, was left supervisor to the will of Robert Neville, Bishop of Durham, in 1458, and is described as "sacræ theologiæ bacalaureum et capellanum meum specialem." Hist. Dunelm. Script. Tres (Surtees Society), App. ccexlii.

† JAMES DEYNTON (or DENTON), LL.D., was of King's College, Cambridge. He was chaplain to Henry VIII., and obtained prebends at York, Lincoln, Salisbury, and Windsor. He became in 1521 Dean of Lichfield, holding with it the Archdeaconry of Cleveland. He was a generous benefactor both to Windsor—as regards the choristers' school—and Lichfield. He died at Ludlow, where he was Dean of the College of S. John the Baptist, and was buried there in the church of S. Laurence. There is a long account of him in Cole MS (xiii. 108), and Kennet Coll., xlv. 78. See Athen. Cantab., I., 45.

‡ PETER LILLIE was grandson to William Lillie, first master of S. Paul's School. He was Vicar of Fulham, 1598; Preb. S. Paul's, 1599; Rector of Hornsey, 1610. He was also Archdeacon of Taunton. He died in 1615, and was buried in the Savoy Church.

1632, June 3. ROBERT TOWNSON; Davenant, 30; void by death. Eldest son of Bishop Townson. Rector of West Keinton. He died in 1633.

1633, Oct. 16. JOHN TOWNSON;* Ibid 32; a son of Bishop Townson. Vicar of Bremhill. He died in 1687.

1687, July 30. EDMUND SCARBOROUGH; Ward Reg. He died in 1705.

1705, Nov. 9. JOSEPH KELSEY; Burnet Reg. Archdeacon of Sarum, p. 166. Can.-Resident.

1710, Nov. 8. GEORGE STEVENS; Ibid. Preb. Stratton. He died in 1733.

1733, Sept. 17. THOMAS EYRE; Hoadley Reg. Rector of Fovant. He died in 1753.

1753, Dec. 29. ROBERT GILBERT; Gilbert Reg. See "S. Alton," p. 352. Can.-Resident.

1777, Jan. 31. JAMES BENSON; Hume Reg.; void by death. By trustees of Archb. of Canterbury, *pro hâc vice*.

1785, Octob. 8. FRANCIS ROWDEN; Barrington Reg.; void by death.

1823, Jan. 25. RICHARD FRANCIS ONSLOW; Fisher Reg.; void by death. See "Beaminster 1ma," p. 358.

1849, Dec. 9. SIR WILLIAM PALMER, Bart. Denison Reg. Vicar of Whitchurch Canonicorum, 1846; author of "Origines Liturgicæ," &c. He resigned in 1858.

1858, June 21. WILLIAM RENAUD; Hamilton Reg. Vicar of S. Thomas, Sarum, 1863—74; Rector of Havant, 1874.

HORTON.

HORTON is in Gloucestershire, in the hundred of Grimbald's Ash, and deanry of Hawkchurch. It is two miles north of Chipping Sodbury, and three miles south of Wickwar.

This was a Priest-Prebend; for the proper psalms assigned to it see p. 201.

"Horedone" belonged, in the time of the Confessor, to Ulf, third son of Earl Harold. The *manor* was afterwards given to Robert de Todeni, and in due course descended to Hubert de Rya, whose wife bestowed it on the church of Sarum. There are royal charters, one by the Empress Matilda (*c.* 1140), and another by Henry II., in 1158, reciting and confirming this gift. Osm. Reg., xxii. Hatcher and Benson, 723.

The *church* of Horton was held in the time of Bishop Jocelin by Robert de Bello-fago, and was soon afterwards given by Agnes, his wife, "in præbendam," to the church of Sarum. Osm. Reg., xxv.

In the year 1219 the prebend of Horton, described as "formerly the prebend of Robert de Bello-fago," was annexed to the bishopric of Sarum in lieu of that of "Major pars Altaris," on account of the uncertain income arising from the latter. It remained so annexed however only for some thirty-five years, inasmuch as in 1254 the prebend of Pottern was substituted for it. See above, p. 207.

There are sundry charters relating to this prebend in the muniment-room; one, dated 1273, by which the Prior of Belver (de Bello Vero), in Lincolnshire, grants certain tithes to the prebendary; and another, by which certain lands were in like manner given to Ralph of York, who held the prebend before 1288, when he became Chancellor, by Roger de Lockington.

In 1226 the prebend of Horton was valued at 20 marks. Osm. Reg., lxxv. At the time of the 'Valor' it was reckoned as worth no less than £64 13s. 9d. Indeed, in the Audley Reg. (1823), in the "Taxatio Prebendarum," it is called "The golden prebend" (aurea præbenda). In the time of Edward VI. this prebend was "dissolved," and the estate confiscated from the cathedral and granted to Edward, Duke of Somerset. On his attainder, it was granted to Clement Paston. See Atkins' History of Gloucestershire, p. 483.

* JOHN TOWNSON was a Prebendary for *fifty* years. In 1670 he was charged £13 19s. for cathedral repairs. He paved the choir with white marble, in 1684, at his own expense, and on this occasion the grave-stones of Bishops Wyville, Jewell, and Gheast were removed into the north-east transept. See Rawlinson, 95; also Walker, II., 66, and Life of Fuller, p. 34.

	—	ROBERT DE BELLO-FAGO; he held it before 1219, at which time it was assigned to the Bishop. Lib. Evid., C. 168.
1219—1254.		BISHOPS OF SARUM for the time being.
c. 1270.		RALPH OF YORK; he was a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 519. Chancellor 1288, p. 336.
1298, Jan.	20.	WILLIAM DE ABENDON; Gandav., 4. Precentor, p. 328.
1299, Mar.	5.	WILLIAM BURNELL; Ibid 8; void by death. He lived in Ledenhall. See note, p. 361.
1304, Nov.	18.	WALTER BURDON; Ibid 148; void by death. See "S. Alton," p. 350.
1322. April	18.	GILBERT MIDDLETON;* Mortiv., 100, 102. He died in 1330. Le Neve, II., 170.
1331, July	27.	PETER DE BERKLEY; Hemingsby, 1; by the King, *sede vacante*. Preb. Warminster, 1328.
1338, Sept.	20.	GILES WENLOCK; Dunham, 47. Appointed 'per literas apostolicas.'
1342, April	19.	RICHARD THORNTON; Wyvil, 103. Appointed by 'provision' of the Pope.
1347, June	25.	WILLIAM FARLEY; Ibid 161; by the King, *sede nuper vacante*.
	—	WILLIAM DE LANGBOROUGH; He resigned in 1375.
1375, June	9.	NICHOLAS DE (?) LOVET; Wyville, 309.
1388, Oct.	6.	GUIDO ROUCLIFF; Waltham, 3; by the King, *sede vacante*.
1392, Dec.	25.	ROGER WALDEN; Dunham, 227; void by death. See "Bishopstone," p. 364. Bishop of London, 1405.
1393, Jan.	30.	ROGER NOTON; Ibid 235.
1397, Dec.	20.	HENRY BEAUFORT;† Mitford, 47. Bishop of Winchester, 1404, and CARDINAL.
	—	NICHOLAS DANIEL; He died in 1424.
1424, Oct.	28.	JOHN BURTON; Chandler, 75. He died in 1431.
1431, Oct.	16.	JOHN NORTON; Neville, 29. See Beaminster 2da, p. 359. Archdeacon of Berks, p. 150; of Sarum, p. 161.
1462, Mar.	15.	THOMAS BEAUCHAMP; Newton, 89. He resigned in 1462.
1462, July	14.	JOHN RUSSELL; Beauch. (a), 94. Preb. Yatesbury, 1461. Archdeacon of Berks, p. 150; Bishop of Rochester, 1476; of Lincoln, 1480.
1476, Sept.	10.	ROBERT MORTON;‡ Ibid (b) 5; void by resignation. Bishop of Worcester, 1487. Cole MS., xxvi., 240.
1486, April	11.	CHRISTOPHER BAINBRIDGE; Langton, 7. See "Chardstock," p. 371. Archb. of York 1508, and CARDINAL.
1508, Mar.	20.	MATTHEW, CARDINAL;§ Audley, 35: called "Matthæus Gurcen Epis.," and said to be "Maximiliani Regis Romanorum consiliarii." Seth Ward's Notitiæ, 127.
1514, July	10.	WILLIAM GRAY; Audley, 64. On the following Sept. 22. he had the prebend of Faringdon, p. 381.

* GILBERT DE MIDDLETON was well endowed with prebends, holding them, at one and the same time, at S. Paul's, Lincoln, Sarum, Chichester, Hereford, and Wells. He became Archdeacon of Northampton in 1316, and held the prebendal church of Edingdon, in Wilts, then connected with the Abbey of Romsey. In 1321 the King "granted him that he should not be disturbed in any of his benefices." In 1312 he was "firmarius" of the church of Bradford under the Abbess of Shaston; and, as such, appointed to the Vicarage. He died in 1330. See Le Neve, II., 170. Newcourt, I., 220.

† HENRY BEAUFORT.—the son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. He was successively Dean of Wells, Bishop of Lincoln, 1398; of Winchester, 1404. He was raised to the rank of CARDINAL, by the title of S. Eusebius; he was commonly called the Cardinal of England. His obit was on April 12.

‡ Among the Harleian MSS. (143 *fol.* 213) is one on the sequestration of the prebend of Horton, "during the time that Maister Robert Morton, the King's *rebel*, standeth out of the King's grace," towards the making of S. Osmund's shrine, dated 11 April, II., Rich. 3. (1485.)

§ This, according to Ciacconius (Vit. Pontif. 1061), was MATTHEW LANG, who became Bishop of Gurk, in Hungary, in 1505. He subsequently seems to have been coadjutor, and afterwards Bishop, of Salzburg, and in 1521 of Murcia. He became a Cardinal in 1511, and died at Salzburg in 1540.

1517, Aug. 1. William Knight; Ibid 71. See Val. Eccl., II., 74.
1541, June 10. James Louclyve; Holt, 9; appointed 'per literas regias.'
— John Chitterne. Can.-Resident.
1557, June 3. John Billinge; Holt, 49; void by death.

HURSTBOURN AND BURBAGE.

Hurstbourne is in Hants, in the Deanry of Andover, and near the borders of Berks; Burbage is near the eastern borders of Wilts, a few miles from Hungerford. The churches at these two places were conferred on the cathedral by charter of Henry I., dated *c.* 1128. They were afterwards united into *one* prebend.

There are in the Osmund Reg. (*ff.* xxx.—xxxv., lix), and also in the Lib. Evid., C., a number of deeds respecting the rights of divers persons in the respective churches, and arrangements made in consequence. Among the Sarum Charters (Index, p. 123) is one of the date of 1232 entitled "Annexatio eccl. de Husborne præbendæ de Burbach per Regem Henricum III."

In 1226 this prebend, which was a Deacon-Prebend, was assessed at 20 marks. Osmund Reg., lxxv. The proper psalms assigned to it will be seen at p. 201. In 1290 the prebend, which is said to have the "chapel of Burbache" annexed to it is returned as worth £10 13s. 4d. Tax. Eccl., 182. In the 'Valor' (1536) it is entered as worth a net sum of £11 2s. 2d, Val. Eccl., II., 75.

c. 1190. Richard Barre; Archdeacon of Ely. See Lib. Evid., C. 108, 147.
c. 1200. Bartholomew de Roches; He held it when Richard Poore was Dean, 1198—1215. Osmund Reg., xxxiii. He also held it in 1226. Ibid lxxv. See p. 192., He was Archdeacon of Winchester, and died in 1230.
1230. Luke; Archdeacon of Surrey. Osm. Reg., lix.
c. 1284. John de Leycester; A canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.
— John Oreby.
1316, June 20. Alexander Hemingsby; Mortiv., 13; void by death. Preb. N. Grantham, 1313.
1334, Nov. 18. John de Oxendon; Hemingsby, 3.
— John de Abingdon; See "Axford," p. 355. He exchanged with his successor.
1337, Mar. 5. John de Whitchurch; Wyville, 56. Archdeac. of Wilts, p. 171. Can.-Resid.
— Ralph de Daventre.
1363, Jan. 8. Richard Thorne; Wyville, 300; void by cession.
c. 1370. John Welborne; Precentor, 1391, p. 329. See Holmes, 53.
1397, Oct. 20. Adam Mottram; Holmes, 75. Rector of South Newton. Precentor, p. 329.
1415, Aug. 11. John Luke; Pountney, 19; void by death. Preb. Combe, 1425, p. 376.
1415, Aug. 26. John Chittern; Hallam, 58; void by resignation. Archdeacon of Wilts, p. 160.
1419, June 18. Thomas Rudborne; Harding, 2; void by death. Warden of Merton College, 1416; Archdeacon of Sudbury, 1413; Bishop of S. David's, 1432.
1432, Dec. 20. John de la Bere; Neville, 43; Bishop of S. David's, 1447.
1447, Dec. 11. John Chedworth; Aiscough, 104; Archdeac. Wilts, 1449, p. 172; Bishop of Lincoln, 1452. R. Ockford Fitz-Pain. Hutchins, IV., 334.
1452, June 18. John Cranborne; Beauch. (a), 14. See "Combe," p. 376. Can.-Resident.
1474, July 20. Thomas Hawkins; Ibid 180; void by death. Precentor, 1471, p. 331.
1479, Feb. 27. Edward Pole: Ibid (b) 22; void by death. Precentor, 1480, p. 331.
John Taillor [Taylor]; he held it in 1485. Misc. Dec., MS. 44*b*.
1492, Dec. 30. Ralph Heathcott; Langton, 42; void by death. See "Bitton," p. 366.

1493, April 17. Adrian de Bardys; Ibid 46; void by resignation. A Florentine. He had a prebend at Lincoln. Le Neve, II., 221. Preb. Ramsbury, 1481; Rector of S. Peter's, Marlborough, and of Elyngdon.

1519, Aug. 21. James Bromwich; Audley, 78; void by death. Rector of Corston. Archdeacon of Sarum, 1524, p. 163.

1524, April 10. Henry Rawlins; Ibid 97; void by death. Rector of Christian Malford. Archdeacon of Sarum, 1524, p. 163.

1524, June 30. Richard Arche; Ibid 99; void by resignation. Vicar of Avebury. Treasurer, 1551, p. 347.

1552, Dec. 1. Henry Iden; Capon, 50; void by resignation.

1556, Sept. 25. John Pollard; Ibid 73; void by resignation. See above, p. 174.

1558, May 18. David Powell; Holt, 54. Ejected 1 Elizabeth. Dodd's Ch. Hist., II., 316, *appendix*.

1558, Dec. 9. John Jeffery; Ibid 58; described in a return of 1560, as "diaconus, non conjugatus, doctus, residens in Aula Regia; prædicat licentiatus." Cole MS.

— Richard Jeffreys; he is mentioned in 1591; Penrudd., 29.

1595, Mar. 23. William Prickard;* Coldwell, 6. Appointed by the Queen 'ratione lapsus temporis.'

1629, Aug. 10. James White;† Davenant, 26; void by death. Rector of Boscomb, and Newton Tony. See Walker II., 67, and Histor. MSS., Rep. iv., 132.

1661, Nov. 22. Samuel Rogers; Henchman, 8; void by death. Rector of Boscomb.

1668, Nov. 28. Daniel Whitby; Ward Reg.; void by death. Rector of S. Edmund's, Sarum. Precentor, p. 333.

1696, April 25. James Canaries; Burnet Reg.; void by cession. See "Durnford," p. 379.

1698, May 1. John Stevens; Ibid; void by death. See "Chute," p. 375.

1701, May 15. Charles Theophilus Mutel; Ibid; void by death. Vicar of Pottern.

1711, Feb. 10. Benjamin D'Aranda; Ibid; void by death

1740, April 15. Charles Moss; Sherlock Reg.; void by death. Preb. Warminster, 1738. Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1774. Can.-Resident.

1786, July 21. Charles Moss; Barrington Reg. He resigned in 1786. Bishop of Oxford, 1807. Can.-Resident.

1812, June 2. John Fisher; Fisher Reg.; void by death. Preb. Fordington, 1819. Archdeac. Berks, 1817, p. 155. Can.-Resident.

1819, April 3. Robert James Carr; Ibid; void by cession. Preb. Lyme, 1819. Bishop of Chichester, 1824; of Worcester, 1831.

1819, July 23. Charles Francis; Ibid; void by resignation. Preb. Yatesbury, 1802; Lyme, 1805.

1821, Dec. 8. J. T. Hurlock; Ibid; void by death. Rector of Langham, Essex.

1847, April 6. Francis Dyson; Denison Reg. Rector of Tidworth; Vicar of Cricklade, 1849.

1859, Jan. 8. Nathanael Bond; Hamilton Reg. R. of Steeple and Tyneham, Dorset, 1852.

ILFRACOMBE.

This prebend is described as that of "Ilfracomb, in comitatu Devon, *olim* Bere et Cherminster." The substitution of the one prebend for the other was made in pursuance of Act of Parliament 37 Henry VIII., N. 29. Judging from the proportionate contribution required from the prebend of

* A previous appointment seems to have been made, but declared to be void, of Peter Lillie; see under "Highworth," p. 392.

† In the Index to the Shuter Reg. (p. 31), we have—"Processus contra Magrum Jacob. White prebendarium, in negotio correctionum morum, violentas manus in se injicientem," &c.

Ilfracomb in 1671, towards the sum of £340 raised for the repairs of the cathedral, viz., £11 5s., it was one of considerable value. Excluding the chief dignitaries, there were but *six*, out of some *forty-seven* prebendaries, that were charged a higher sum.

1555, July 10. George Carew; Capon, 67. Precentor, 1558, p. 332. Dean of Exeter, 1570.
1557, April 6. William Phillips; Holt Reg., 49.
1583, June 19. Thomas Hyde; Piers, 12. Chancellor, 1588, p. 341.
1588, July 9. John Hotman; Blacker, 140.
1589, Feb. 6. William Camden, the "Historian;" Penrudd. 9. Called the "lay-prebendary." He was head master of Westminster School. See Athen. Oxon., II., 341. He died in 1623, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.
1624, Feb. 23. Edward Davenant; Davenant, 18; void by death. Treasurer, 1634, p. 348.
1633, Jan. 24. Nicholas Andrews; Ibid 32; void by resignation. Rector of Guildford, Surrey. See Walker, II., 67, 187. Ath. Oxon., I., 583; II., 230.
1660, Aug. 20. Jeremy Stephens; Duppa, 4.
1662, Octob. 8. Jeremiah Stephens; Henchman, 12.
1665, Feb. 8. Charles Pickering; Earles, 4; void by death. See "Gillingham Major," p. 383.
1665, Aug. 30. Thomas Laurence; Ibid 6; void by cession.
1671, May 16. Daniel Blyth; Ward, 10; charged £11 5s. for cathedral repairs. He died May 6, 1684.
1684, May 21. John Byrom; Ibid. Rector of Stanton S. Quintin. He died in 1717.
1717, July 9. Thomas Rundle; Talbot Reg. See "Gillingham Minor," p. 385. Bishop of Derry.
1721, Jan. 10. Martin Benson; Ibid; void by cession. Archdeacon of Berks, p. 154. Bishop of Gloucester, 1735.
1727, June 16. Denys Payne; Hoadley Reg.; void by resignation.
1753, June 5. William Hillman; Gilbert Reg.; void by death. See Beaminster 1ma, p. 358.
1773, Mar. 17. Charles Cooper; Hume Reg.; void by death. Rector of Trowbridge.
1779, Dec. 10. Charles Everard *alias* Booth; Ibid; void by resignation.
1792, July 27. Charles de Guiffardiere; Douglas Reg.; void by death.
1810, Feb. 21. Philip Fisher; Fisher Reg.; void by death. Preb. Stratton, 1808. Precentor, 1819, p. 334.
1823, June 11. William Fisher; Fisher Reg.; void by resignation. Rector of Poulshot. Canon Resident. He died in 1874.
1874, April 15. Richard Lowndes; Moberly Reg. Rector of Poole Keynes, 1854; of Sturminster Newton, 1862.

LODERS.

Loders is in Dorset, close by Bridport. The church of Loders, together with the Manor, was given in 1090 by Baldwin de Redvers to the Monastery of S. Mary Montebergh, in Normandy, of which he was a benefactor, and, according to some, the founder. There was an alien Priory at Loders, which was a cell to the Norman Monastery.

In the year 1213, Roger, Abbot of S. Mary Montebergh, gave the churches of Poorstock and Fleet to Bishop Hubert Poore. In return, as it would appear, the Abbot for the time being was allowed to consider the "Church of Loders and the Chapel of Bradpole" as a prebend in the church of Sarum, entitling him to a "seat in choir" and "voice in chapter." Osmund Reg., xxvii. There were certain tenements in the Close belonging to this prebend. Hutchins, II., 312. Till comparatively a recent period there was a stall on the north side of the choir, over which was inscribed "Loders alienata."

On the dissolution of alien monasteries, in the time of Henry VII., the estate at Loders became part of the endowments of Sion Abbey, in Middlesex. Shortly afterwards the prebend became extinct. In the 28th Elizabeth the rectory was granted to Sir Christopher Hatton; subsequently the tithes were sold or granted in several parcels to different persons.

The Abbots of S Mary Montebergh are often referred to as either present in chapter or as exercising their rights by a "*procurator*" appointed for the purpose. A full list of such Abbots will be found in Gallia Christiana, xi., 929.

Loders was a Priest-Prebend. Instead of portions from the Book of Psalms there were appointed for it the following passages of Holy Scripture:—Exod. xv., "*Cantemus Domino,*" and Habak. iii., "*Domine, audivi.*" In 1226 it was assessed at 20 marks (Osm. Reg., lxxv.). In 1291 it was valued at £20 (Tax. Eccl., 181).

LYME AND HALSTOCK.

These places are both in Dorsetshire, the one at the *south-western*, the other at the *north-western* extremity of the county, on the borders respectively of Devonshire and Somersetshire. At the time of Domesday, one carucate of land at Lyme, and the church of Halstock, belonged to the Bishop of Sarum. These two were united in one prebend.

There is, among the charters preserved in the muniment room, one dated 1191, which is headed, "Donatio ecclesiarum de Lyme et Halgestok per Abb. et Convent. de Scireburn ad faciendam præbendam." The Abbot of Sherborne was in either case chief-lord of the fee. There are also other deeds preserved there, which are transcripts of some in the Osmund Reg., xxxi., by which William Archdeacon of Dorset releases the churches of Lyme and Halstock from all archidiaconal jurisdiction. See also Lib Evid., C. 107. There is mention made in those deeds of "Simon filius Roberti" as "Prebendary." Hutchins, II., 73, iv., 465.

This was a Sub-Deacon-Prebend; for proper psalms assigned to it see p. 202. In 1226 it was valued at 32 marks and was held by a foreigner, who is called "S. Romanus," and seems to have been a CARDINAL. Osm. Reg.. lxxv. In 1290 it is designated "Præb. de Lyme cum capellâ de Halgestoc" and assessed at £16 13s. 4d. At the time of the 'Valor' (1534) it was returned as worth £10. Bacon's Lib. Reg., 867.

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c. 1190. SIMON 'FILIUS ROBERTI;' see Osmund Reg., xxxi., and Lib. Evid., C. 107, in a deed exempting the churches of 'Lym and Halgestock' from archidiaconal jurisdiction.

c. 1226. STEPHEN (a CARDINAL); described in Osmund Reg., lxxv., as "S. Romanus;" p. 192.

c. 1233. RALPH OF YORK; called "Canon de Lim" in a deed of 1233. Lib. Evid., C. 162. Possibly the same as the Precentor, p. 336, who died in 1309, though it is more likely that there were two of the same name.

c. 1284. JORDAN; he held it at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.

c. 1310. JAMES 'DE HISPANIÂ;' fined for non-residence in 1320. Lib. Evid., C., p. 452. Preb. S. Paul's *c.* 1300. One of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, *temp.* Edw. II. Newcourt, I., 213.

1330, Dec. 3. JOHN DE MILBOURN; Wyville, 3; void by resignation. He exchanged with his successor for a Canonry in the church of 'S. Cedde,' Salop.

1336, Aug. 30. MICHAEL DE NORTHBOROUGH; Ibid 45, 61. Preb. Netherbury in Eccl., 1354—61. Bishop of London, 1355.

1339, May 21. ROBERT CHICKWELL; Ibid 64. He was Canon of Hereford, and Dean of the Chapel of S. Clement's, in Pontefract Castle. He exchanged with his predecessor.

1362, Jan. 12. SYMON CLUNNE; Wyville, 291.

— BARTHOLOMEW DE BOURNE; Preb. Lincoln (1329—69) and Rector of Hadenham (Ely diocese). Hutchins, II., 73.

1389, Oct. 23. JOHN DUNWICH; Dunham Reg., 112.

1392, April 11. RICHARD FIELD; Ibid 204; void by death.

1400, Feb. 16. JOHN COLLYS; Mitford, 61; void by resignation.

1418, Oct. 28. JOHN STOKES; Chandler, 12; void by death [? Precentor 1476, p. 330].

1431, Jan. 28. THOMAS CIRCESTER; Neville, 26; void by resignation. Canon Resid. He was a great benefactor to the cathedral library. See "Library" Catalogue.

1453, Mar. 2. RALPH DREW; Beauchamp (a), 21; void by death. On the *previous day* (March 1) Preb. Yatesbury.

1456, June 21. WILLIAM FYDIAN; Beauch. (a), 54. Preb. Chute, 1459; p. 374.

1459, May 17. JOHN LOVIBOND; Ibid 69; void by cession.

1477, Feb. 18. RICHARD HAYWARD; Ibid (b), 8; void by death. See "Axford," p. 356.

1493, Mar. 27. ROBERT HUSSEE; Langton, 46; void by death.

1497, Feb. 8. HENRY BABINGTON; Blythe, 22; void by resignation.

1507. July 17. EDWARD POWELL; Audley. 32; void by death. See "Bedminster," p. 361.

1508, June 20. WALTER BLOUNT; Ibid 36; void by resignation. See "S. Alton," p. 351.

1509, April 9. HUGH ASHTON; Ibid 41; void 'per dimissionem.'

1517, May 21. THOMAS LARK; Ibid 70; void by resignation.

1518, Nov. 21. RICHARD PARKER; Ibid 75; void by resignation.

— ROBERT BONE; he died in 1555.

1555, Mar. 17. WILLIAM BRADBRIDGE; Capon, 64. On presentation of Ralph Henslow. Dean, 1568, p. 320. Bishop of Exeter, 1570.

1563, July 19. THOMAS COVENEY; Jewell, 10; void by death.

1571, Sept. 22. DAVID YATE; Blacker, 56.

— WALTER CURLL; Rector of Mildenhall. Bishop of Rochester, 1628; Bath and Wells, 1629; Winchester, 1632.

1630, May 20. ROGER BATES; Davenant, 27. Chaplain to James I; Rector of S. Clement Danes, 1617; Preb. Westminster, 1631. He died March 15th, 1634. Newcourt, I., 592.

1634, May 8. RICHARD CHANDLER; Shuter, 39. Appointed by Archbishop Laud, as an 'option.' Rector of Wilton. See Walker, II., 67. Histor. MSS., Rep. IV., 131.

1660, Sept. 13. WILLIAM CREED; Greenhill, 1; void by death. Archdeacon of Wilts, p. 175.

1663, Aug. 21. FRANCIS BAYLY; Henchman, 16; void by death. Rector of Woodborough.

1667, May 14. JOHN NICHOLAS; Hyde, 4; void by death. Warden of Winchester. Master of S. Nicholas Hospital. He was charged £2 5s. in 1670 for cathedral repairs.

1712, Mar. 14. THOMAS BURNET; Burnet Reg.; void by death. Rector of West Keinton. Master of S. Nicholas Hospital. He died in 1750. See Hutchins II., 73.

1750, June 29. GEORGE WOODWARD; Gilbert Reg.; void by death. Preb. Stratton, 1755.

1755, May 2. THOMAS SEWARD; Ibid; void by cession. He died in 1790.

1790, Mar 2. ROBERT HOLMES; Barrington Reg. Of New College, Oxon; Public Orator; Professor of Poetry; Bampton Lecturer, 1782. Hutchins, II., 73. See Gent. Mag., 1805, p. 1086.

1805, Dec. 17. CHARLES FRANCIS; Douglas Reg.; void by death. Preb. Hurstbourne, 1819.

1819, July 23. ROBERT JAMES CARR; Fisher Reg.; void by resignation. See "Hurstbourne." p. 396. Bishop of Chichester, 1824; of Worcester, 1831.

1824, July 30. EDWARD FANE; Ibid. Preb. Lincoln. Rector of Fulbeck, Lincolnshire.

1863, May 6. WILLIAM DAVID MORRICE; Hamilton Reg.; void by death. Vicar of Longbridge Deverel, 1852—74; Vicar of S. Thomas, Sarum, 1874.

MAJOR PARS ALTARIS.

This was a Priest-Prebend and was at the first appropriated to the Bishop. This would seem to be the reason why the *first five* psalms (p. 200) are allotted to it.

In the foundation-charter Bishop Osmund grants to the cathedral "medietatem totius oblationis

quæ super altare offertur;" and from some words in a subsequent charter by Henry II., dated 1158—"medietatem oblationis principalis altaris sicut Jocelinus episcopus dedit eam *in perpetuam præbendam*" (Osm. Reg., xxii.)—we infer that this constituted the prebend of "Major," or, as it is sometimes called, "Prima pars Altaris."

The reason of the Bishop giving up this prebend for another has been already explained (p. 207). The income arising from it was always not only uncertain but small. In 1226 it was assessed at *forty shillings* (Osm. Reg., lxxv.); in 1290 it was valued at £10 (Tax. Eccl., 182); at the time of the 'Valor' (1536), it was estimated as worth, after reprisals, £6 10s., and said to consist "in pentecostal. oblationibus in dioc. Sarum." Val. Eccl., II., 71. For a short time it is said to have been annexed to the office of Sub-Dean.

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c. 1219. Reginald Sinebald; he held it in 1226. Osmund Reg., lxxv. See page 192.

c. 1284. William "Penitentiarius;" a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.

— Peter "de Sca Mariâ;" he died in 1297.

1297, June 20. Ralph de Stanford; Chaplain to Edw. I. Prynne's Records, III., 767.

1309, Mar. 5. Nicholas Tingewicke; Gandav., 78, 155; void by death. See "Bedwin," p. 363.

1312, Oct. 18. Eswyn of Ghent; Gandav., 119. Rector of Beechingstoke, 1304; of Preshute, 1312; Precentor, 1323, p. 328.

1314, April 17. John de la Grave [? Grene]; Ibid 133; void by resignation. Summoned for non-residence, 1320. Lib. Evid., C., p. 453.

1320, Dec. 28. Robert Aylestone; Mortiv., 72; void by cession. Archdeacon of Wilts, 1327; of Berks, 1331; pp. 148, 171.

1322, Feb. 15. John de Winchelsey; Ibid 98; by exchange with his predecessor. See "Bitton," p. 366.

1329, Feb. 24. William de Lobenham; Ibid 169. Sub-Dean; he exchanged with his successor for the Rectory of Norton, near Twycross, Dioc. Lincoln.

1330, Feb. 10. Ralph de Querendon; Mortiv., 179; void by cession. Sub-Dean. Archdeacon of Wilts, p. 171.

— John de Offord [or Ufford]; the same, it is presumed, as the Preb. of S. Paul's, 1331; Archdeacon of Ely, 1335; Dean of York, 1343; Keeper of the Great Seal, 1345. He was nominated by Clement VI. to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, but died before consecration. See Newcourt, I., 213; and Dugdale's S. Paul's (Ellis), p. 275.

1376, Mar. 3. Thomas of Sudbury; Erghum, 5. Presented by the King *sede vacante.*

1396, June 4. Walter Mitford; Mitford, 28; void by death. Chancellor, p. 338.

1396, Sept. 12. John Lincoln; Ibid 44; void by resignation. See "Bedminster," p. 361.

1404, Sept. 3. George Westby; Ibid 92; void by cession. Treasurer, p. 345.

1404, Sept. 5. John Tydeling; Ibid 92; void by cession. See "Axford," p. 355.

1406, Sept. 23. Robert Ragenhall; Ibid 105; void by cession. Archdeac. Dorset, p. 139. Preb. Bishopston, p. 364. Provost of S. Edmund's, Sarum. See Holmes, 52.

1407, Aug. 6. John Parker; Dunham, 314; void by death.

1408, April 24. William Reed; Hallam, 1; void by resignation.

1411, Dec. 25. Thomas Aylewarde; Viring, 71. Rector of Havant. One of the executors of William of Wykeham. See Lowth's "Life of W. of Wykeham," Introd. xix.

1413, April 6. Thomas Teynton; Hallam, 41; void by death.

1413, May 2. John Haget; Ibid 42; void by cession. See Chardstock, p. 370.

1423, Nov. 17. Oliver Dyneley; Chandler, 67. Rector of Fittleton. Can.-Resident.

1431, May 22. Robert Beaumont; Neville, 27; void by death. See "Beaminster 2da," p. 359.

1431, Octob. 22. Nicholas Dounton; Ibid 30; void by resignation.

— Robert Hall; Preb. Ramsbury, 1464; Sub-Dean, 1481.

1463, Jan. 24. Richard Hayward; Beauch. (a), 104; void 'per dimissionem.' See "Axford," p. 356.

— William Bolton; he died *c.* 1489.

1489, July 11. John de Gigliis; Langton, 26; void by death. Preb. Fordington, 1490; Bishop of Worcester, 1497.

1490, Nov. 26. Richard Newport; Ibid 33; void by resignation. See "Faringdon," p. 380.

1492, Feb. 1. William Cousin; Ibid 39; void by resignation.

— Edward Fox; Archdeacon of Dorset, p. 142; Bishop of Hereford, 1535.

1535, Dec. 16. William Turner; Shaxton, 2; on promotion of his predecessor.

1546, Mar. 30. Richard Chandler; Capon, 29; void by death. Archdeac. Sarum, 1554, p. 164.

1558, Aug. 28. Thomas Bird; Holt, 55.

1560, Jan. 8. Robert Moody; Ibid 59. Rector of Fovant. In a return (1560) to Archb. Parker he is described as "diaconus, non conjugatus, mediocriter doctus; residet in Oxon; non prædicat."

1613, Sept. 21. Robert Bowre [or Bower]; Cotton, 31; void by death. Rector of Wishford Magna. See Walker, II., 67. Hist. MSS. Rep., iv., 132.

1664, June 1. Richard Kent; Earles Reg.; void by death. Sub-Dean. See "Chisenbury," p. 375. He was charged £4 10s., in 1670, for cathedral repairs.

1679, Sept. 18. Timothy Morton; Ward Reg.; void by cession. V. S. Martin's, Sarum.

1687, July 25. Nathanael Spinks; Ward Reg.; void by cession. R. of S. Martin's, Sarum. Deprived, 1689; non-juring Bishop. See Kettlewell's Life (Append.)

1691, Jan. 20. Thomas Smith; Burnet Reg.; void by deprivation. Sub-Dean, 1692.

1694, June 28. Peter Terry; Ibid; void by resignation. R. of S. Martin's, Sarum. Succentor.

1727, Oct. 13. John Nourse; Hoadley Reg.; void by death. Vicar of Damerham,

1754, Mar. 23. George Watts; Gilbert Reg.; void by death. See "Durnford," p. 379.

1757, Feb. 22. William Bowles; Ibid; void by resignation. Can. Resident.; V. of Stratford sub Castro.

1788, Dec. 11. John Dobson; Barrington Reg.; void by death. V. of Market Lavington, and Longbridge Deverel.

1805, Feb. 14. William Lisle Bowles; Douglas Reg.; void by death. Preb. Stratford, 1804 Vicar of Bremhill, on nomination of Archbishop Moore. Canon Resid., 1828.

1850, June 21. Edward Wyndham Tufnell; Denison Reg. See "Bedminster," p. 362. Bishop of Brisbane, 1859.

1858, May 1. Moss King; Hamilton Reg.; void by cession. Rector of Long Critchill, Dorset.

1864, Sept. 20. Henry Parry Liddon; Ibid; void by death. Student of Christ Church. Canon Resident. of S. Paul's, 1870. Bampton Lecturer, 1866. Professor of Exegesis of Scripture at Oxford.

1870, Sept. 24. Sir James Erasmus Philipps, Bart.; Moberly Reg.; void by resignation. Vicar of Warminter, 1859; Proctor in Convocation, 1874.

MINOR PARS ALTARIS.

This was a Sub-Deacon-Prebend; for the proper psalms assigned to it see p. 202. It was a prebend of but small value, its income being derived from a portion of the offerings at the High Altar. In 1226 it was valued at *sixteen shillings* (Osmund Reg., lxxv.); in 1290 it is returned as worth £3 (Tax. Eccl., 182); at the time of the 'Valor' (1534) it is reckoned as worth £3 (subject to the annual payment of £1 to a Vicar Choral ministering in the cathedral) and that sum is said to have been payable by the Prebendary of the stall of "Major pars altaris." Val. Eccl., II., 76.

c. 1226. H. de Scō Edmundo; Osmund Reg., lxxv.; see p. 192.

c. 1284.		William 'de Marchia;' a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.
1305, Oct.	9.	Richard de Abendon; Gandav., 45; he held a prebend in the cathedral in 1322. Hist. MSS. Rep., VI., 565.
1309, Mar.	5.	Henry de la Wyle; Ibid 78, 155; void by cession. Chancellor, p. 337.
1309, Dec.	5.	Robert de Scoville; Ibid 82.
1311, June	10.	Hugo de Spineto; Ibid 104. See "South Alton," p. 351.
1313, July	18.	William de Mepham; Ibid 126. See "Beaminster 2da," p. 359.
1316, Oct.	1.	John de Rosse; Mortiv., 27; void by cession.
1325, July	19.	Thomas de Bocton; Ibid 144. Sub-Dean, 1321.
1331.		Richard de Hales; Hemingsby, 1.
1334, Aug.	16.	Walter de Wyville; Wyville, 31; void by death. Treasurer, p. 345; see "Cherminster," p. 372.
1338, Mar.	2.	John Kirkeby; Ibid, 56. Canon Resident. Master of S. Nicholas Hospital. Archdeac. Dorset, p. 139.
1340, May	7.	John 'de Camerâ' (or 'de la Chambre'); Ibid 73. Precentor, p. 329. Rector of Eaton Meysy.
—		Richard Breton; named as 'firmarius' of a mill near Bedwin, 1345. Drake's Index, p. 95.
1388, Jan.	5.	John Bampton; Coman, 55; void by cession.
1396, Jan.	31.	John Searle; Holmes, 34. Preb. Fordington, p. 382.
1400, Aug.	28.	William Milton; Mitford, 65; void by resignation. Preb. Warminster, 1419. See Coles MS. xlii., 32.
1419, Mar.	31.	Nicholas Godwin; Chandler, 5; void by resignation. R. of Collingbourne Abbas.
1420, Nov.	4.	Walter Sherrington; Harding, 17. See "Beaminster 1ma," p. 357.
1420, Dec.	15.	Richard Richman; Chandler, 41; void by cession.
1438, Mar.	4.	John Lound; Neville, 72. He is named as one of the supervisors of the will of Robert Neville, Bishop of Durham, in 1457, who describes him as "Cancellarius Dunelmensis." See "Scriptores Tres" (Surtees Society), Append. p. cccxlii.
1445, July	3.	William Kirkby; Aiscough, 80; void 'per dimissionem.'
1446, Mar.	12.	John Passlew; Ibid 87; void by death. See "S. Alton," p. 351.
1447, June	7.	William Brygon; Ibid, 97; void by resignation. See "Durnford," p. 378.
1448, Dec.	16.	Thomas Passhe; Ibid 111. Canon of Windsor, 1449. Le Neve, III., 387.
1471, June	15.	Thomas Hawkins; Beauch. (a), 159; void by resignation. Precentor (June 6), 1471; p. 331.
1472, June	12.	William Sheriff; Ibid 167. Rector of Castle Comb; called Rector of Chardstock, 1483. Misc. Doc. MS., 113 *b*.
1474, Sept.	10.	William Longe.
—		John Bostock; See "Durnford," p. 379. He held this stall March 29, 1490. Misc. Doc. MS., 8 *b*. R. Oekford Fitz-Payne, Dorset. Hutchins, IV., 334.
1490, May	5.	Richard Payne; Langton, 31; void by resignation.
1506, Sept.	13.	Joseph Denby; Audley, 26; void by resignation.
1508, May	3.	Walter Blount; Ibid 35; void by death. See "S. Alton," p. 351.
—		Richard Dudley; Precentor, 1507; p. 332. Canon Resident., 1510. See "Durnford," p. 379.
1517, Oct.	20.	John Estmond; Audley, 72; void by resignation. See "Axford," p. 356.
1518, May	9.	Edward Molineux; Ibid 74; void by death. See "Bishopston," p. 365.

1522, Feb. 21. JOHN VIALL; Ibid 89; void by resignation.

— WILLIAM CANNINGS [or CALNINGS]; See "Axford," p. 356.

1524, April 18. JOHN BIGGE; Audley, 98; void by resignation. Preb. Yatesbury, 1523. Vicar of Tisbury; Rector of Chilmark. By his will, proved 1544, he desires to be buried in the cathedral. See Val. Eccl., II., 76.

1544, Feb. 24. JOHN BODENHAM; Capon, 17; void by death. Rector of S. Peter's, Marlborough. Preb. Yatesbury, 1546.

1546, Mar. 3. ROBERT RYVE; Ibid 28; void by resignation. See "Bitton," p. 367.

1555, Aug. 2. JOHN BLAXTON; Ibid 68; void by cession. See "Bedminster," p. 361.

1556, Sept. 25. JOHN THOMSON; Ibid 73; void by cession. He is possibly the same as the Preb. of Durnford, 1565; see p. 379.

1556, Nov. 6. NICHOLAS VAWSE; Ibid 74; void by resignation.

1559, Oct. 25. JOHN SMITH; Holt, 63; presented by John Powell, *pro hâc vice.* Archdeacon of Llandaff (Cole).

1564, July 14. JOHN GARBRAND; Jewell, 12; void by death. See "Chute," p. 374.

1565, Nov. 10. WILLIAM MERRICK; Ibid 15; void by resignation.

1574, Mar. 26. SAMUEL MOTT; Blacker, 70.

1587, Dec. 23. WILLIAM TOOKER [or TUCKER]; Ibid 135. He was a Fellow of New College, Oxon (1577); Archdeacon of Barnstaple; Canon of Exeter; Dean of Lichfield (1602). He was chaplain to Queen Elizabeth. He died at Salisbury, March 19, 1621, and was buried in the cathedral. Ath. Oxon., II., 288.

1622, Nov. 25. WILLIAM TOWNSON; Davenant, 16.

1639, Aug. 1. HERBERT CROFT; Ibid 47; void by resignation. Dean of Hereford (1644); Canon of Windsor; Canon of Worcester; Bishop of Hereford (1662). See Walker, II., 34. Ath. Oxon., I., 399, 868.

1644, April 3. ROBERT RAYNSFORD; Duppa, 3. See Walker, II., 67.

1661, Aug. 19. RICHARD CLAYTON; Canon Resident. Henchman, 6. Master of University College, Oxon. Preb. Netherbury in Eccl., 1675. He was charged £1 7s. in 1670 for cathedral repairs. He died in 1676, and was buried in the cathedral.

1675, Mar. 24. MARMADUKE GOOD; Greenhill, 74.

1678, June 13. LANCELOT ADDISON; Ward Reg.; void by death. He was father of the celebrated Joseph Addison, of the "Spectator," R. Milston; V. Hilmarton; Dean of Lichfield, 1683; Archdeacon of Coventry, 1684. See Ath. Oxon., IV., 518, where a long list of his works is given.

1703, May 20. EDWARD CHANDLER; Burnet Reg.; void by death. Bishop of Lichfield, 1717; of Durham, 1730. He died in 1750.

1718. May 7. JOHN BAMPTON; Talbot Reg. Canon Resid. Rector of Stratford Tony. The founder of the Bampton Lectures. He died June 2, 1751, and was buried in the cathedral.

1751, July 3. JOHN LUMBY; Gilbert Reg.; void by death. See "South Alton," p. 352.

1756, Aug. 1. HENRY GRESLEY; Ibid; void by cession.

1774, May 3. JAMES HUME SPRY; Hume Reg.; void by death. See "Bedminster," p. 362.

1775, Mar. 24. HUMPHREY HENCHMAN; Hume Reg.; void by resignation. Rector of Barford St. Martin; Rector of Cheverel Magna.

1779, Sept. 1. EDWARD FOYLE; Ibid; void by death.

1784, May 28. CHARLES DAUBENY; Barrington Reg.; void by death. Archdeac. Sarum, p. 166.

1827, July 23. LISCOMB CLARK; Burgess Reg.; void by death. Archdeac. Sarum, p. 166; Treasurer, 1834, p. 349.

1828, June 21. CHARLES GROVE; Ibid; void by cession. Rector of Odstock.

1868, July 27. JOHN HEMERY CARNEGIE; Hamilton Reg.; void by death. V. of Cranborne, 1842—72; R. of Bygrave, 1872.

1872, July 27. William Henry Teale; Moberly Reg.; void by resignation. Vicar of Royston, Yorkshire, 1843; Rector of Devizes, 1861. He died in 1878.

1875, Jan. 15. Francis Warre; Ibid; void by resignation. Vicar of Bere Regis, 1864—76; Vicar of Melksham, 1876.

NETHERAVON.

Netheravon is in Wilts, in the Hundred of Elstub and Everley, some six miles north of Amesbury.

The church of Netheravon was given to the cathedral by a charter of Henry I., *c.* 1131, during the episcopate of Bishop Roger. It was a Deacon-Prebend; for proper psalms assigned to it, see above, p. 201. In 1226 it was assessed at 20 marks (Osm. Reg., lxxv.); in 1290 it is returned as worth £20 (Tax. Eccl., 182); at the time of the 'Valor' (1534) it was reckoned as worth, after all reprisals, £27 5s. 6d. Val. Eccl., II., 76.

c. 1226. Roger; Osmund Reg., lxxv. See above, p. 192.

c. 1284. Hugo [de Perth, or (?) Porta];* a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.

1298, Feb. 6. Roger de Mortival; Gandav., 5. Bishop of Sarum, 1315, p. 92.

1315, Sept. 28. Gilbert de Middleton; Mortiv., 2; on presentation of Archbishop of Canterbury. See "Horton," p. 394.

1322, May 16. John Fountney; Ibid 100; void by cession.

— Walter de Bourlee; he exchanged with his successor for the chapel of Immere (Imber).

1344, May 2. William of Edyndon; Wyville, 138; Bishop of Winchester, 1346; the founder of a religious house at Edington, and builder of the present church there. Wilts Arch. Mag., III., 48. His obit at Sarum was on Octob. 11.

1346, May 22. Stephen "la Porta;" Hemingsby Reg., 11. See MS. labelled "Constitutiones," p. 84 *b*.

1352, Jan. 22. John de Wolvesey; Wyville, 248. By the King, *sede nuper vacante*. Preb. Netherbury in Eccl., 1376.

— Adam de Hertington.

1376, Feb. 18. John de Bishopston; Erghum, 4; void by cession.

— William Crosier.

1388, Feb. 8. Roger Grey *alias* Reginald; Erghum, 86; void by cession.

1408, June 4. Nicholas Rishton; Hallam, 2; void by death.

1413, June 8. Nicholas Calton; Ibid 42; void by death.

1441, Jan. 4. Robert Aiscough; Hutchins, 28. See "North Alton," p. 353. He is said, in MS. index to "Fasti" in muniment-room, to have been Archdeacon of Colchester.

1441, Oct. 15. John Prentys; Aiscough, 41; void by resignation. See "South Alton," p. 351.

1445, May 31. John Druell; Ibid 77; void by death. See "South Alton," p. 351.

1447, May 16. William Bycoville; Ibid 98; void by death. See "Durnford," p. 378.

1448, Nov. 4. Thomas Kirkeby; Ibid 110; void by death. See "Highworth," p. 392.

1449, Sept. 19. Richard Trove; Ibid 119; void by resignation. See "South Alton," p. 351.

* There is a canon, by name "Hugo de la Penne," who may be the same person, who witnesses the statute in 1278 defining the respective rights of the Chancellor and Sub-Dean. Lib. Evid., C. 419. In the list of canons at the time of Walter Scammel's election, there is an erasure over the name of the prebendary of Netheravon, which makes it difficult to read it correctly.

— Richard Stanton.

1465, July 20. Thomas Rotherham *alias* Scot;* Beauchamp (a), 118; void by death. Bishop of Rochester, 1468; Archb. York, 1480.

1468, April 5. Thomas Bonifant; Ibid 138. Chantry-Priest of S. Catharine, Wanborough.

1470, Oct. 16. John Segdene; Ibid 156; void by death. See "Highworth," p. 392.

1476, Dec. 21. John Emwell; Ibid (b), 6; void 'per dimissionem.' Precentor 1479, p. 331.

1478, Nov, 21. Edward Pole; Ibid (b), 20; void by resignation. Precentor 1480, p. 331.

1479, Mar. 18. Laurence Cocks; Beauch. (b), 23; void 'per dimissionem.' See "Durnford," p. 378. He was also Preb. of Lichfield. Allix (Church of the Albigenses, p. 253), says, "being Doctor of Decrees he was present at the enjoining of penance, Jan. 28, 1490, on some Lollards before the Bishop of Sarum (Thomas Langton) in St. John's Church, at New Windsor."

— John Peyrson; he was present in chapter, April 19, 1490. Mis. Dec., MS. 8 *b*.

— John Withers.

1534, Dec. 7. Symon Symonds;† Campeg. 49; void by death. Vicar of Bray, 1523.

1551, Dec. 29. Jerome Barnaby; Capon, 46; void by death. Presented by by John Barnaby *pro hâc vice*. Rector of Boscomb, 1565; Vicar of Idmeston. Described in a return to the Archbishop in 1560 as "diaconus, non conjugatus, mediocriter doctus; residet in Oxon; non prædicat." Cole MS.

1584, Feb. 28. Nicholas Baldgay; Piers, 14; void by death. Rector of Boscomb, 1584. Sub-Dean, 1584.

1591, July 23. Richard Hooker; Penruddock, 23; void by resignation. Rector of Boscomb. Sub-Dean. Author of the "Ecclesiastical Polity." His well-known life by Isaac Walton has often been published, and is printed by Keble in his edition of Hooker's works.

1595, Feb. 6. Thomas Ivy; Ibid, 70; void by resignation. Vicar of Enford; Rector of Fittleton.

1623, June 20. Anthony Gulson; Davenant, 17; void by death.

1626, June 14. Robert Pearson; Ibid, 22; void by death. The father of Bishop Pearson. Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge; Rector of North Creake, Norfolk; Archdeacon of Suffolk, 1613—39.

1639, Nov. 8. John Vincent; Ibid, 47; void by resignation.

1639, Dec. 30. John Pearson; Ibid, 48; void by death. Archdeac. Surrey, 1660. Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1662. Bishop of Chester, 1673. Author of the "Exposition of the Creed." A long account of him is given in Walker II., 67, and in Cole MSS. xv., 129.

1662, Aug. 9. Ralph Sanderson; Henchman, 11; void by resignation. He was charged £6 15s. in 1670 for cathedral repairs.

1680, Jan. 22. Thomas Ward; Ward Reg.; void by death. See "Gillingham Major," p. 383. Archdeac. Wilts, p. 175.

* Thomas Scot *alias* Rotherham was one of the original Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. He subsequently became Rector of Ripple in Kent, and Provost of Wingham. In 1465 he was Rector of S. Vedast, Foster Lane, and Chaplain to Edw. IV. He became subsequently Provost of Beverley; Bishop of Rochester, 1468; of Lincoln, 1471. In 1473 he was Lord Chancellor, and in 1480 Archbishop of York, holding with that dignity the Mastership of Pembroke Hall. He was one of the executors of Edward IV. He died May 29, 1500, and was buried in York Minster. He was a great benefactor to Lincoln College, Oxford, adding five fellowships to the same. Much concerning the family of "Thomas Rotherham *alias* Scott" will be found in Notes and Queries (May 1878), p. 368. See also Nash's Worcestershire, II., 299. Ath. Oxon, II., 683. Ath. Cantab., I., 1.

† Symon Symonds was Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; and afterwards Vicar of Bray, 1535—51. In August, 1535, he became Canon of Windsor; and was also chaplain to the King. He also held prebends at Lincoln and Lichfield, being removed from the latter in 1546 for not paying his *tenths*. He also was at one time Rector of Taplow, Bucks. He died in 1551. There is a long account of him in the Cole MS. xiii., 139, in Ath. Cantab. I., 107. See also Newcourt II., 242.

1681, Jan. 24. Isaac Walton; Ibid; void by cession. See "Bishopston," p. 365.

1720, Feb. 27. John Laurence; Talbot Reg.; void by death.

1732, June 16. William Lane; Hoadley Reg.; void by death. Rector of S. Edmund's, Sarum.

1752, Aug. 7. John James Majendie; Gilbert Reg.; void by death. Canon of Worcester, 1769; of Windsor, 1774.

1783, Sept. 12. Edward Innes; Barrington Reg.; void by death. Rector of Stockton; of Devizes, 1774—88.

1788, Nov. 25. John Honeywood; Ibid; void by death. Rector of Barford S. Martin; Preb. Netherbury in Terrâ, 1786. Died in 1801.

1801, Jan. 10. William Coxe; Douglas Reg.; void by death. Archdeacon of Wilts, p. 177; Rector of Bemerton, 1788. See Gent. Mag., July, 1828.

1828, June 17. Liscombe Clarke; Burgess Reg.; void by death. Archdeacon of Sarum, p. 166; Treasurer, p. 349.

1834, Jan. 18. Francis Lear; Ibid; void by cession. Dean of Sarum, p. 325.

1846, Nov. 14. John Watts; Denison Reg.; void by cession. Fellow of University College, Oxon; Rector of Tarrant Gunville, 1828—72.

1872, July 27. William Henry Jones; Moberly Reg.; void by death. V. of S. James, Curtain Road, London, 1845—51; Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon, 1851.

NETHERBURY IN ECCLESIÂ.

In the Domesday Book for Dorset, "Niderberie" is entered as belonging to the Bishop of Sarum It is recited in the foundation-charter of the cathedral as among its earliest possessions. Out of Netherbury proper there were formed *three* prebends—reckoning the *two* in Beaminster there would be *five* in all—which were called Netherbury in Ecclesia [or Beaminster Ecclesiæ (or Personatus)], Netherbury in Terra [or Yondover], and Slape. See Hutchins, II., 104.

To the first of these, which was a Deacon-Prebend—psalms 73 and 74 being assigned to it—the rectory and advowson of the Vicarage were appendant. In the earlier part of the thirteenth century it was assessed at 70 marks. (Lib. Evid., C. 511.) In 1290 the prebend of "Netherbury and Beminster" is valued at £60. (Tax. Eccl., 182.) At the time of the 'Valor' (1534) it was returned as worth, after all reprisals, £43 12s. 6d. Val. Eccl., II., 76.

c. 1226. Roger de Worth; Osmund Reg., lxxv. [It is possible that by the prebend of "Bemminster," in the Osm. Register, is meant this one (which is also called "Beaminster Ecclesiæ,") and not "Bedminster," as is conjectured at p. 361.]

c. 1284. Blasius 'Romanus'; a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.

c. 1320. Francis [Gaed?]; fined for non-residence in 1320. Lib. Evid., C., p. 452 *b*.

1329, Nov. 23. Parvulus de Monte-Florum; Mortiv., 176; called the 'prebend of Netherbury and Beminster.'

1345, Mar. 30. Andrew Offord [or Ufford]; see Newcourt, I., 79. Bishop of S. David's, 1349—50.

— Thomas de Luco; see "Beaminster 1ma," p. 357.

1350, Feb. 15. Elias Pelegrin; Corffe, 50; void by death; appointed 'per literas apostolicas.'

1351, May 6. Michael Northborough; Wyville, 129. See "Lyme," p. 398. Bishop of London, 1355.

1377, Feb. 6. Adam de Hertington; Erghum, 6; presented by the King. See "Netheravon," p. 404.

— John Chandler; Treasurer, 1394; Dean, 1404; Bishop of Sarum, 1417, p. 98.

1394, April 11. Henry Harborough; Waltham, 69, 93; void by cession, Treasurer, p. 345.

1395, Feb. 12. Ralph Selby; Ibid 94; void by cession. See "North Alton," p. 352.

1401, Sept. 24. Walter Mitford; Mitford, 72. Chancellor, p. 338.

1402, Feb. 16. Richard Derham; Ibid 74; presented by the King. Preb. Preston (May 15), 1402.

1402, May 15. Walter Mitford; Ibid 77; void by cession.

1402, Octob. 5. John Prophete; Ibid 79.

1413, Feb. 25. John Prophete; Hallam, 41; by the King *sede vacante*. One of this name was Dean of Hereford, 1393; Preb. of Lincoln, 1404; of York, 1406. He was an executor of Henry the Fifth's will. By will dated Ap. 8, 1416, he requested to be buried at Ringwood, where is his brass figure, the inscription gone. Gough's Sepulch. Mon., II., 49. Hutchins, II., 107.

1416, April 25. Gilbert Hallam; Ibid 61; Pountney, 34; void by death. See "Highworth," p. 392.

1449, Sept. 19. John Druell; Aiscough, 119; void by death. See "Blewbery," p. 368.

1457, Feb. 15. Roger Keyes; Beauchamp (a), 50; void by resignation. See "Blewbery," p. 368.

1461, Sept. 2. Fulco Bermingham; Ibid 86; void by cession. See "Bedwin," p. 363.

1464, Mar. 5. Malcolm Cosyn; Ibid 106; void by resignation. He held it in 1483. Misc. Dec., MS. 115.

— Hugh Oldham; See "North Alton," p. 353. Bishop of Exeter, 1504.

1505, Jan. 19. Hugh Dacres; Audley, 20; on the promotion of his predecessor.

1509, Dec. 19. Edward Higgins; Ibid 46; void by death. See "Axford," p. 356.

1538, Jan. 8. Roger Townsend; Shaxton, 9; void by death. Chancellor, p. 340.

1538, Oct. 18. Robert Barnes; Ibid 14; void by death.

1540, Aug. 22. Anthony Carsidony; Capon, 4; void by death.

1545, Sept. 9. James Rufforth; Ibid 25; void by death.

1550, Nov. 19. John Arscott; Ibid 43; void by death. Presented by John Mason *pro hâc vice*.

1554, Oct. 27. John Errington; Ibid 63; void by *deprivation*. Presented by William Green.

1556, Aug. 4. George Carew; Ibid 71; void by death. Presented by Thomas Aprice. Precentor, p. 332.

1583, Aug. 15. Thomas Aubrey; Piers, 13.

1609, Dec. 10. John Rawlinson;* Cotton, 25; void by resignation.

1631, June 18. Thomas Fuller;† Davenant, 28; void by death. The "Church Historian." See Walker, II., 67.

1661, Aug. 17. Thomas Henchman; Henchman, 6; void by death. Archdeacon of Wilts, p. 175.

1675, Feb. 2. Richard Clayton; Ward Reg.; void by death. See "Minor Pars Altaris," p. 403.

1676, June 28. David Jenner;‡ Ward Reg.; void by death.

1693, Mar. 29. Edward Pocock; Burnet Reg.; void by death. See "Durnford," p. 379.

* John Rawlinson was a Fellow of S. John's College, Oxford, and Principal of S. Edmund Hall in 1608. He was chaplain to King James I.; and, in addition to other preferments, held the rectory of Whitchurch, Salop. He was also chaplain to Lord Ellesmere, Chancellor of England. He was reputed as a great preacher. He died in 1631, and was buried in the chancel at Whitchurch. See a sketch of his life and a list of his sermons and other works in Ath. Ox., II., 506.

† Thomas Fuller was the well-known author of the "Worthies of England," the "Church History of Britain," and numerous other works. He held the living of Broadwindsor, in Dorset. An excellent Life of Fuller was published a few years ago by Mr. J. E. Bailey.

‡ David Jenner was of Caius College, Cambridge. He became Rector of Great Warley, and Chaplain (1683) to King Charles II. He also held the livings of Monkton Farleigh (Wilts) and Streatley (Berks). He was the author of "Bifrons, or a New Discovery of Treason under the Fair Form and Mask of Religion," in answer to Dr. Whitby's "Protestant Reconciler." Among the James MSS. (xxxv. 30) is a letter from Bishop Ward, to whose niece he was married, asking promotion from Archbishop Sancroft for David Jenner.

1727, Mar. 11. William Stevenson; Hoadley Reg.; void by death. He published a visitation sermon 1728, and another, a thanksgiving one, after the rebellion, 1746.

1760, Dec. 24. John Willis; Gilbert Reg.; void by death.

1766, April 2. Daniel Dumaresque; Thomas Reg.; void by death.

1805, Nov. 2. Edward Dawkins; Douglas Reg.; void by death. Preb. Ruscombe, 1802.

1813, Aug. 29. Hon. F. Pleydell Bouverie; Fisher Reg.; void by death. Canon Resid. Rector of Pewsey, Wilts; and of Whippingham, Isle of Wight.

1857, Aug. 3. Robert S. C. Chermside; Hamilton Reg.; void by death. Rector of Wilton, 1848—68.

1868, May 14. George P. Cleather; Ibid; void by death. Vicar of Aldbourn, 1852.

NETHERBURY IN TERRÂ.

Netherbury in Terrâ (*alias* Yondover) was a Deacon-Prebend; the *seventy eighth* psalm was appropriated to it. In the thirteenth century it was valued at *ten* marks. Lib. Evid., C. 511. In 1290 it is returned as worth £13 6s. 8d., Tax. Eccl., 181. In the King's Books it is entered as of the value of £20. Bacon's Liber Regis, 866.

c. 1226. Robert 'the Scot' [Scotus]; Osm. Reg., lxxv.; see p. 192.

1311, April 25. Robert de Winchcomb; Gandav., 104. Rector of Boscomb, 1313; Preb. Slape, 1313.

1313, Mar. 16. William Coleshull; Ibid 125. Preb. Rotesfen, 1311. Rector of S. Peter's, Old Sarum, 1298.

— John Rivers.

1343, Oct. 19. Robert Burton; Wyville, 127; void by resignation.

— William Burghbrigg. He held it April 20, 1391. See Dunham Reg., 179.

1392, Feb. 5. John Ravenser; Dunham, 200; void by death.

1393, Nov. 16. George Louthorpe; Waltham, 84; void by death. Canon Resid. Holme Reg., 47. Treasurer, p. 346.

1403, May 18. George Westby; Draper, 11; Treasurer, p. 345.

1404, Aug. 31. Thomas Wisbech; Mitford, 91. Preb. Stratford, 1403.

1410, Aug. 21. Gilbert Hallam; Viring Reg. See "Highworth," p. 392.

1413, Oct. 24. Roger Basset; Hallam, 44.

1416, Oct. 9. William Clutt; Ibid 64; void by death. See also Pountney Reg., 43.

1425, Mar. 23. William Swyft; Chandler, 79; void by death. Can. Resid. Preb. Stratford, 1423.

1445, June 19. John Chedworth; Aiscough, 79; void by death. Archdeacon of Wilts, p. 172.

1448, Jan. 1. Peter Courtenay; Ibid 104; void by cession. Archdeacon of Wilts, p. 173; Bishop of Winchester, 1487.

1475, Jan. 16. William Aiscough; Machon, 11. Archdeacon of Dorset, p. 141.

— Richard Salter; he held it in 1483. Misc. Dec., MS. 117.

1508, Oct. 20. James Rogers; Audley, 38; void by resignation.

1546, Mar. 16. Robert Meggs; Capon, 28; void by death. Presented by John Meggs *pro hâc vice.*

— Edward Seymour;

1555, July 17. Symon Harbyn; Capon, 66; void by resignation. Presented by Thomas Martyn *pro hâc vice.*

1575, June 15. John Thornborough; Gheast, 7; void by resignation. Presented by Charles Wotton. Preb. Bedminster, p. 362.

1586, July 28. William Zouch; Blacker, 128. Precentor, p. 333; Can. Resident.

1589, Feb. 6. Matthew Bust [? Bush]; Penruddock, 10.
1593, June 3. John Chambers; Coldwell, 3; void by resignation.
1604, Aug. 6. Thomas Elye; Cotton, 16; void by death. See Walker, II., 67.
1660, Sept. 13. John Priaulx; Duppa, 4. Archdeacon of Sarum, p. 165.
1674, June 6. Joseph Kelsey; Ward, 16. Archdeacon of Sarum, p. 166.
1695, Feb. 15. Thomas Hawes; Burnet Reg.; void by cession.
1717, June 4. Samuel Dunster; Talbot Reg.; void by death. Preb. Grimstone, p. 389.
1720, July 4. John Taylor; Burnet Reg.; void by cession.
1767, Nov. 30. William Talbot; Hume Reg.; void by death. Chancellor; p. 342.
1771, April 22. Arthur Coham; Ibid; void by resignation. Preb. Fordington, p. 383; Archdeacon of Wilts, p. 177.
1773, Jan. 19. Richard Dickson Lillington; Ibid; void by cession.
1786, Dec. 30. John Honeywood; Barrington Reg.; void by death. Preb. Netheravon, p. 406.
1789, Jan. 2. Charles Sturges; Ibid; void by resignation.
1805, May 4. Robert Morres; Douglas Reg.; void by death. See "North Alton," p. 354.
1812, May 22. Herbert Hawes; Fisher Reg.; void by cession. See "Grimstone," p. 390.
1830, May 21. George Stanley Faber; Burgess Reg.; void by cession. Master of Sherburn Hospital, Durham.
1854, July 1. Lundy Foot; Hamilton Reg. Rector of Long Bredy, Dorset.
1873, Feb. 25. Edward Meade; Moberly Reg.; void by death. Rector of Winkfield, Wilts, 1842

OKEBURNE.

Okeburn (now usually spelt Ogborne) is the name of two villages in Wilts, a few miles to the north of Marlborough. This was a Priest-Prebend, and was held by the Abbot of Bec, in Normandy, for the time being. There is a deed in the Osmund Reg. (*fol.* xxviii.) by which William, Abbot of Bec, conveys the churches of Poulshot, Deverel (Brixton), and Durrington to Bishop Herbert Poore; and another by which the churches of Wanetyng (Wantage), the two Okeburns (Ogbourn S. Andrew and S. George), and of Hungerford, are constituted a "prebend" in the cathedral, entitling the Abbot to a "seat in choir" and "voice in chapter" (*fol.* xix.) The said Abbot was exempted from the duty of residence, but was bound to provide a Vicar to minister in the cathedral. The prebend which was a valuable one, being valued in 1226 at £100 (Osm. Reg., lxxv.), and in 1290 at £70 (Tax. Eccl., 182), was in due time alienated, and, together with the churches constituting it, granted to the collegiate church of Windsor, which still holds it, the Deans of Windsor having been duly admitted in virtue of it as "canons and prebendaries" from time to time. See Aiscough Reg., under June 26, 1444. Instead of a portion from the book of psalms the *thirty-second* chapter of Deuteronomy, "*Audite cœli*," &c., was assigned to this prebend. A complete list of the Abbots of Bec will be found in Gallia Christiana, xi., 231.

POTTERN.

Pottern,—sometimes Cannings is associated with it, and occasionally we read of the prebend of Cannings simply,—was among the earliest possessions of the Bishops of Wiltshire. The entries in Domesday Book imply that it so belonged to them in the days of the Confessor. It was however by Bishop Osmund that there was constituted, out of the large estate, a "prebend" in the cathedral. In the year 1254, with the special sanction of Pope Alexander IV., this prebend was annexed to the bishopric in the place of that of Horton, and it is so annexed to the present day. See above, p. 207. It was a Priest-Prebend; the sixth, seventh, and eighth psalms being assigned to it. In 1226 it was called the prebend of "Lavinton and Pottern," and valued at 50 marks (Osm. Reg., lxxv.); and in 1290 it is returned as worth £50 (Tax. Eccl., 182); in 1534 the receipts from the prebends of Lavington and Potterne are reckoned at £65 15s. 4d. Val. Eccl., II., 70.

c. 1165. Aeso; he was Dean of Sarum; see above, p. 309.

c. 1215. Adam of Ilchester; he was Dean, p. 311. He is named as "Canon" of "Poterne" in a deed respecting exchange of lands there. See Lib. Evid., C. 321.

c. 1220. Rob. de Bello-Fago; in the Osmund Reg. xxv. he is described as "præbendarius de Canynges et Horton" (see p. 394), and it is added "quem capitulum susceperat per quandam *dispensationem*." There is in the margin; "*Nota;* quod R. de Bellofago fuit præbendarius *simul* de Canynges et de Horton."

c. 1226. Elias de Derham; Osm. Reg., lxxv.; see p. 192. He was the great friend of Bishop Richard Poore, and accompanied him to Durham. He was the builder of the original House in the Close called Ledenhall (= *Aula Plumbea*); and is, by tradition, said to have been the architect of the cathedral.

1254—till the present time. The Bishops of Sarum for the time being.

PRESTON.

Preston is in Dorset, close by Weymouth. The tithes of Sutton (Poyntz), and Preston, constituted the prebend of Preston. It is probably included in the grant of the church of Sutton to the cathedral by charter of Henry I, dated *c.* 1128. Osm. Reg., xxi. Hatcher and Benson, 721.

This was a Sub-Deacon-Prebend; for the portion of the book of psalms assigned to it see p. 202. In 1226 it was valued at 24 marks. Osm. Reg., lxxv. In 1290 it is returned as worth £16 13s. 4d. Tax. Eccl., 182. In the Valor Eccl., II., 72, it is estimated, after all reprisals, at £17.

c. 1226. James [de Vercelli]; Osmund Reg., lxxv. See p. 192.

c. 1284. John de Kirkeby; a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.

— Raymond de Ferrara.

1298, Oct. 13. Gilbert Lovel; Gandav., 10; void by death.

— Francis de Luco.

1304, June 22. Alexander de Hemingsby; Gandav., 144; void by death. See "North Grantham," p. 387.

1317, June 11. William de Ayremin;* Pat. 10 Edw. II., p. 2. See Newcourt I., 169. Bishop of Norwich, 1326.

c. 1320. Francis de Scō Alberto; fined for non-residence in 1320. See Lib. Evid., C., p. 453.

1334, July 30. John de Kirkeby; Wyville, 31. See "Minor Pars Alt.," p. 402. Archdeacon of Dorset, p. 139.

1338, Mar. 18. Nicholas Branche; Ibid 56.

— Robert Tresks.

1351, May 8. William de Bokyngham; Wyville, 239; void by death. See Corffe, 70.

1352, Mar. 12. John Gough; Corffe, 81. Preb. Chardstock, 1351, p. 370. Can. Resident.

1361, Oct. 15. Ralph de Codeford; Wyville, 285.

— Richard Ravenser; Preb. Ruscomb, 1362. The King's chaplain. He held at different times prebends in S. Paul's, Hereford, S. David's, and the collegiate church of S. Stephen, Westminster. He was also Provost of Beverley. See Newcourt, I., 163.

* William de Ayremin (also called Heyremin, and Ermyne), was possessed of prebends at S. Paul's, York, Lincoln, and Sarum. He also (*c.* 1317) held the church of Weremouth. In 1324 he was one of the King's Commissioners to treat with Robert le Brus about a peace. He was advanced by the authority of the Pope to the see of Norwich in 1326. In 1327 he was made Chancellor, and in 1331 Treasurer of England. He died March 27, 1336. Anglia Sacra, I., 413. Newcourt, I., 170.

1366, May 7. JOHN DE WINTHORNWICK; Wyville, 313.
— RICHARD BEVERLEY.
1387, Sept. 11. JOHN CARPE; Erghum, 85; void by cession.
— WALTER MITFORD; Chancellor, p. 338; Archdeacon of Berks, p. 149.
1402, May 15. RICHARD DERHAM; Mitford, 77; void by cession. See "Netherb. in Eccl.," p. 407.
1412, July 11. JOHN MACWORTH; Hallam, 35; void by resignation. Archdeacon of Dorset, p. 140. Dean of Lincoln, 1412.
1450, Aug. 30. WILLIAM NESSINGWICK; Beauch. (a), 7; void by death. Sub-Dean, 1459.
1454, Mar. 26. JOHN REDEHULL; Ibid 30; void by resignation. See "N. Grantham," p. 387.
1473, Jan. 26. EDMUND AUDLEY; Ibid 170; void by death. Bishop of Sarum 1502, p. 103.
1475, Dec. 18. GEORGE FYTHINGHAM; Ibid (b) 2; void by resignation. He held it in 1483. Misc. Dec., MS. 111. [The name in the last document is given as Fetishugh = ? Fitz-Hugh.]
— SYMON HARCOURT.
1493, Mar. 1. EDWARD HAWTREY; Langton, 45; void by resignation.
1517, Feb. 15. EDMUND HAWTREY; Audley, 70; void by resignation.
— RICHARD ARCHE; Treasurer, 1551, p. 347.
1524, May 8. JOHN MASON; Audley, 98; void by resignation. Preb. Stratford, 1523.
1548, Feb. 23. RICHARD PETRE; Capon, 38; void by death. He was deprived in 1570.
1570, July 17. ANTHONY BRASIER; Jewell, 25. Presented by John Pettye, *pro hâc vice*.
1595, Dec. 23. RICHARD JOHNSON; Coldwell, 10; void by resignation. Presented by W. Blacker.
1623, Sept. 10. EDWARD THORNBOROUGH; Davenant, 15; void by death. Canon Resid. Archdeacon of Worcester. He was a son of John Thornborough, Bishop of Worcester. Walker, II., 80.
1645, Oct. 6. THOMAS TRIPLETT;* Duppa, 4. He was deprived during the Commonwealth, and re-appointed in 1660 (Sept. 17).
1662, Aug. 20. JERAMEEL TARRANT; Henchman, 10. He was charged £4 10s. towards cathedral repairs.
1677, Oct. 6. JOHN MARTIN;† Ward Reg.; void by death. Deprived, in 1691, as a Non-Juror.
1691, Jan. 20. ROBERT TOWNSEND; Burnet Reg.; Rector of Devizes.
1721, Oct. 5. JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH; Talbot Reg.; void by death.
1750, June 11. HENRY HAWES; Gilbert Reg.; void by death.
1759, July 30. JOHN FISHER; Ibid; void by death. The father of Bishop Fisher (of Salisbury), and Vicar of Preston. See Cassan, III., 361.
1779, April 28. JOHN SPICER; Hume Reg.; void by resignation. Master of Grammar School at Reading. See Gent. Mag., lxii., 238.
1785, Jan. 12. REYNOLD GIDEON BOWYER; Barrington Reg.; void by death.
1826, Feb. 16. EDWARD BOUVERIE; Burgess Reg.; void by death. Vicar of Coleshill, Berks, 1808—74.
1874, Aug. 15. DACRES OLIVIER; Moberly Reg. Rector of Wilton, 1867.

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* THOMAS TRIPLETT was a Student of Christ Church, Oxon. On being deprived of his preferment during the Commonwealth he retired to Ireland and supported himself by teaching. At the Restoration he was made Prebendary of Westminster. He died in 1670, and was buried in the south transept of Westminster Abbey. See Walker, II., 68, and Hutchins, II., 837.

† JOHN MARTIN was Vicar of Compton Chamberlain. He also held the living of Melcombe Bingham, in Dorset. Hutchins, IV., 381. In Baker's Collections (contained in Harl. MS., 7048) among matters relating to Salisbury Cathedral is this notice (*fol.* 314) concerning him. "Declining the oaths at the late revolution John Martin lost his preferments, but being a man of great learning and temper, the present Lord Bishop (Gilbert Burnet) allowed him a pension of £20 per annum equivalent to his prebend out of his own pocket for his life, till he died, Nov. 10, 1693."

RAMSBURY.

Ramsbury is in the north-east of Wiltshire. It was the seat of the ancient bishopric for Wilts and Berks, which was created in the year 909. See above, p. 34. The estate forming this prebend was no doubt a part of the possessions of the Bishops of Ramsbury, and is included in the foundation charter of the cathedral.

This was a Priest-Prebend, and Psalms 11, 12, 13, and 14 were assigned to it. It was valued in 1226 at *forty* marks (Osm. Reg., lxxv). In 1290 it was reckoned as worth £32 6s. 8d. (Tax. Eccl., 1827). In the sixteenth century it was assessed at £48 11s. 8d. Bacon's Lib. Reg., 891.

As has been already explained (p. 383), an exchange was effected, in 1545, of this prebend for that of Gillingham Major.

c. 1226.	Robert de Cotebel; Osmund Reg., lxxv.; see p. 192.
c. 1284.	Thomas de Brideport; a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.
c. 1320.	William de St. John; fined for non-residence in 1320. Lib. Evid., C., p. 453. He presented to the Vicarage in 1323. A drawing and description of a memorial brass to him, in Ramsbury Church, is in Kite's "Wiltshire Brasses," p. 10.
1335, Jan. 3.	Thomas de Shrewsbury; Wyville, 34. He resigned very shortly afterwards.
1335, June 2.	Edmund de la Beche; Ibid 35, 70. Archdeacon of Berks, p. 148.
1358, Feb. 10.	John Stretley; Corffe, 133. Appointed 'per literas apostolicas.'
1377.	Hugh Wymondeswold.
1378, Aug. 22.	Thomas de Oldrington; Erghum, 23; void by cession.
1388, April 4.	Richard Wyche; Dunham, 24. Rect. of Fredington, Co. Worcester. His will was proved 1414.
1414, Dec. 23.	John Hurleigh; Hallam, 57; described as '*miles*.' Can. Resid. Pountney, 28.
1425, July 20.	Robert Brown; Chandler, 82; void by death.
1438, March 2.	William Estcourt; Neville, 72; void by death.
1447, April 30.	John Druell; Aiscough, 97; void by death. See "Bluebery," p. 368.
1449, Sept. 19.	Thomas Kirkeby; Ibid 119; void by resignation. See "Highworth," p. 392.
1464, Jan. 22.	Robert Hall; Beauch. (a), 104. Sub-Dean, 1481. See "Major Pars Alt.," p. 400.
1481, Feb. 2.	Adrian de Bardys; Ibid (b) 38; void by resignation. See "Hurstbourn," p. 396.
1493, April 17.	Ralph Heathcott; Langton, 46; void by resignation. See "Bitton," p. 366.
1501.	Richard Mayew;* Bishop of Hereford, 1504.
1505, Jan. 21.	Bernard "Boerius;" Audley, 26; void by the promotion of his predecessor.
1514, Dec. 2.	Robert Audley; Ibid 66; void by resignation. Archdeacon of Berks, p. 152.

ROTEFEN.

In the Domesday for Wilts we have one hide in Rotefeld entered as among the lands of Edward of Salisbury. Jones' "Wilts Domesday," 66. The subordinate tenant was Hervey of Wilton. By charter of Henry I. permission is given to Hervey of Wilton to bestow the said land as a "prebend"

* Richard Mayew (or Mayo) was President of Magdalen College, 1480; and Archdeacon of Oxford, 1492. He was also the King's chaplain and almoner. He succeeded by "provision" of Pope Julius II. to the see of Hereford in 1504. He died in 1516, and was buried in Hereford Cathedral. When his grave was opened a few years ago there was found lying by his side a rough hazel wand about four feet in length, and also a muscle, and some oyster shells. The members of the Hereford Chapter sometimes went on pilgrimages to one or other of the celebrated shrines beyond the sea, and at their death these emblems, which are often found at Hereford, were buried with them. Rock's Church of our Fathers, III., 433. See also Fuller's Ch. Hist. II., 466; Athen., Oxon. II., 708. Ath., Cantab., I. 18.

on the church of Sarum. Osm. Reg., xxii. Hatcher and Benson, 721. The name is still preserved in RATFYN, the designation of a farm in Amesbury parish.

This was a Deacon-Prebend; Psalms 103 and 104 were assigned to it. In 1226 it was valued at *eight* marks (Osm. Reg., lxxv.) In 1290 it was returned as worth £6 13s. 4d. (Tax. Eccl. 182.) In the King's Books (1534) it was assessed at £13 6s. 8d. (Val. Eccl., II., 92.) In 1545 it was, by Act of Parliament, exchanged for the prebend of Winterborn Earls.

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c. 1226. THOMAS DE EBELESBURN; Osmund Reg., lxxv. See p. 192.

c. 1284. RICHARD CLIFFORD; a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.

1305, Oct. 11. WILLIAM DE FODERING; Gandav., 45.

1311, May 24. WILLIAM COLESHULL; Ibid 104; void by death. See "Netherbury in Terrâ," p. 408.

1313, Mar. 16. WILLIAM DE MEPHIN (or MEPHAM); Ibid 125; void by cession. See "Beaminster 2da," p. 359.

1316, Dec. 6. HENRY DE HARCLA (or HARDA); Mortiv., 27.

c. 1320. PAUL DE TESTA; fined for non-residence in 1320. Lib. Evid., C. 242.

1327, Dec. 9. THOMAS DE ASTLEY; Mortival, 126. He was a chaplain to Edward III., and held prebends also at Lichfield, Exeter, and S. Paul's. He was also Archdeacon of Middlesex, and Treasurer of S. Paul's. See Newcourt I., 160.

1349, June 9. JOHN OLIVER; Corffe, 31; void by death.

— PETER GOLDSBOROUGH.

1362, Mar. 20. ROBERT WALTHAM; Wyville, 293; void by cession. Precentor, p. 329.

1387, July 19. JOHN UPTON; Coman, 69. Canon Resid. Dunham Reg., 182. His obit was on Jan. 29.

1397, Jan. 22. HENRY CHICHELE; Mitford, 37. Chancellor, p. 338. Archb. of Canterbury, 1414.

1398, April 9. RICHARD MAUDELYN; Ibid 49. He willed, says Cole, to be buried at Stoke Clare.

1398, Nov. 25. THOMAS HEDERSETE; Ibid 53; void by cession.

1406, July 16. JOHN FRANK; Ibid 103; void by death. See "Beaminster 1ma," p. 357.

1406, Aug. 6. REGINALD BRAYBROOK; Draper, 54. See "Beaminster 1ma," p. 357.

1407, Mar. 24. ROGER ATTEHURNE; Mitford, 170; void by cession.

1407, Aug. 2. SYMON SYDENHAM; Dunham, 312; void by cession. Appointed 'per literas regias.' Preb. "Yetminster 2da," 1415. Dean, 1418, p. 315.

1415, Sept. 12. RICHARD LENTWARDYN; Hallam, 58; void by cession.

1425, Oct. 13. JOHN CHANDLER; Chandler, 84; void by resignation.

1431, Jan. 24. THOMAS BROWNE; Neville, 26; void by cession. Dean, 1431, p. 316.

1431, July 18. ROBERT AMPULFORD; Ibid 28. See "Beaminster 2da," p. 359.

1432, Sept. 24. JOHN CRANBORNE; Ibid 35; void by resignation. Canon Resident. See "Combe," p. 376.

1435, Aug. 18. ROBERT FRIEND; Ibid 55; void by resignation.

1435, Nov. 7. DRACO "MALAFORTUNE;" Ibid 57; void by death.

1455, Jan. 11. JOHN HARNHAM; Beauchamp (a), 36.

1473, Sept. 2. RICHARD MARTYN; Beauch. (a), 176. Preb. Fordington, 1476. Archdeacon of Berks, p. 351.

1476, Oct. 29. ROBERT TATHAM; Ibid (b) 6; void by resignation. In Misc. Dec., MS. 82, the name is given as "THACHAM."

1481, June 30. HENRY SUTTON; Ibid 40; void by death. Treasurer, p, 346.

1486, April 24. ROBERT DAY; Langton, 9; void by resignation. See "Axford," p. 356.

1489, April 1. THOMAS HOLES; Ibid 25. See "Bitton," p. 367.

1498, July 30. HENRY HAWTE; Blythe, 30.

1508, June 20. JOHN ESTMOND; Audley, 36. See "Axford," p. 356.

1510, Feb. 20. EDWARD LEE; Ibid 47; void 'per dimissionem.' Chancellor, p. 339; Archbishop of York, 1531.

1530, Feb. 4. RICHARD DOWKE; Campegio, 19; void by resignation. Archdeacon of Sarum, p. 163. See Val. Eccl., II., 92.

1539, Aug. 18. JOHN GOUGH; Capon, 1; void by death. Provost of S. Edmund's, Sarum.

1544, Jan. 17. ROBERT OKYNG; Ibid 16; void by death. Can. Resid. An oath was required of him "de renunciando Episcopo Rom." See Seth Ward's Notitiæ, 127. Archdeacon of Sarum, p. 163.

1556, Sept. 10. WALTER MUGGE; Ibid 72; void by deprivation.

RUSCOMB.

RUSCOMB is in Berks, in the Deanery of Reading, and was granted to the cathedral by charter of Henry I. North Ruscomb was annexed to the prebend of Combe and Harnham—see p. 375—South Ruscomb, or Ruscomb Southbury, was an independent Sub-Deacon-Prebend, and had Psalm 106 assigned to it.

In 1226 this prebend, called in ancient days "Rotescomb," and sometimes "Rotescamp," was assessed at ten marks. (Osm. Reg., lxxv.) In 1290 it was returned as worth £10. (Tax. Eccl., 182.) It was valued in the King's Books at £6 13s. 4d. Bacon's Liber Regis, 912.

c. 1220. LUKE; called "canonicus præbendæ de Rotescamp" in Osmund Reg., xlv.

c. 1226. STEPHEN DE EKETON; Osmund Reg., lxxv. See p. 192. He voided his prebend by becoming a "regular,"—"habitum religionis susceperat." Ibid lxxix.

c. 1229. RANULF "BRITO;"* appointed by the King *sede vacante*. Osmund Reg., lxxix.

— LAWRENCE DE HAWKEBURN; a canon in 1284. (Lib. Evid., C. 517.) Elected Bishop in 1288, but died before consecration. See p. 91.

1288. WILLIAM DE RIVIERE [or RIVERE]; the name is given by Cole as "RIVET."

1317, Aug. 26. THOMAS WEEKS; void by death. Mortiv., 40. See also Lib. Evid., C. 454.

1339, July 4. WILLIAM FEREBY;† Wyville, 66. He was at the time Rector of Brampton, Yorkshire, and exchanged with his predecessor.

1339, July 12. ALAN CONINGSBURGH; Ibid; void by resignation.

1362, June 8. RICHARD RAVENSER; Ibid 296. See "Preston," p. 410.

— THOMAS SPERT.

1398, Jan. 6. WILLIAM SPALDWICK; Mitford, 51; void by death. Canon Resident., and 'custos' of the Hospital of S. Nicholas. Holme Reg., 87. According to Newcourt (II., 91—249), he held about this time, in succession, the rectories of Brastead, and Fairstead in Essex, but quickly resigned them.

— ROBERT BROWN; He held it in 1405.

1410, Sept. 13. JOHN FYTON [or FYTTON]; Viring, 44. Chancellor, 1422, p. 338.

1412, Feb. 23. WILLIAM LYNDWOOD; Hallam, 32; void by resignation. See "Bishopston," p. 364.

1424, May 4. THOMAS BECKINGTON; Chandler, 71. Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1443. See "Bedwin," p. 363.

* RANULF "BRITO," or "Le BRETUN," was also Dean of Wimborne, and held a prebend at S. Paul's, besides having other preferments. He was present at the consecration of Edmund Rich (de Abingdon) to the see of Canterbury in 1233. See Newcourt, I., 125.

† WILLIAM DE FEREBY was a canon of York, and rector of Stokesley. He was one of the executors to the will of W. de Melton, Archb. of York, who died in 1340. He founded two chantries to commemorate his benefactor and kinsman, one in the chapel of S. James at Melton, in the parish of Welton near Howden in Yorkshire, which the archbishop had built, the other at the altar of the Holy Innocents in York Minster. See Raines' "Fasti Eboracenses," I., 436.

1435, July 19. Nicholas Carent; Neville, 54; void by resignation. Preb. "Grimstone," 1446. p. 389.

1446, May 17. Robert Langrish; Hutchins, 101; void by cession. See "Durnford," p. 378.

1448, Nov. 16. William Brygon; Aiscough, 111. See "Durnford," p. 378.

1454, June 11. Symon Howchins (= Hutchings); Burgh, 94. He was sent to Rome, as a 'procurator' for the chapter, in the matter of the canonization of S. Osmund. See Hatcher and Benson, 143, 755.

1468, Feb. 26. William Hermer; Beauch. (a), 138; void by death.

1473, July 19. William Chock; Machon, 60. Preb. "Bedminster," 1474, p. 361.

1474, Mar. 18. John Doget (or Dogget); Ibid 67. Chancellor, 1486, p. 339.

1475, Aug. 30. George Dawne; Ibid 72; void 'per dimissionem.'

— Richard Rowthall.

1503, July 1. Richard Surland; Audley, 10; void by resignation.

1509, July 20. William Atwater; Ibid 42; void by resignation. Dean, 1509. p. 318.

1509, Sept. 7. William Barton; Audley, 43. A suffragan Bishop, "Episc. Saloniensis." Succentor. See "Grimstone," p. 389.

1509, Nov. 26. John Wooderoffe; Ibid 45; void by cession. See "Axford," p. 356.

1517, Oct. 15. William Pykenham; Ibid 72; void 'per dimissionem.' Preb. South Grantham, 1519, p. 386.

1518, Mar. 19. Reginald Pole;* Ibid 74; void 'per dimissionem.' Archb. of Canterbury, 1556; Cardinal.

1519, April 18. John Fox; Ibid 77; void 'per dimissionem.' Archdeacon of Winchester.

1530, Aug. 6. Thomas Lupsett;† Campeg., 21; void by death.

1533, Jan. 12. William Chamberlain; Ibid 24; void by death.

1546, Sept. 16. Thomas Knight; Capon, 31; void by death.

1547, April 20. Humphrey Binkhurst; Ibid 33; void by resignation.

1550, Nov. 8. John Everode; Holt, 27. Preb. Yatesbury, 1547.

1558, Nov. 20. Robert Hope; Ibid 56. Appointed by letters of Cardinal Pole.

1560, June 16. John Thorne; Holt, 60; the surname is given as "Acanthinus" in the Index to the Register; Cole gives it as "Thorne."

1566, Dec. 18. Alexander Winshurst; Jewell, 19; void by death.

1568, Dec. 12. Ezekiel Taylor; Ibid 22; void by death.

1594, Aug. 23. Samuel Marsh; Coldwell, 6; presented by John Taylor.

1636, June 9. Samuel Marsh (Junior); Davenant, 38; void by resignation. Rector of Patney. See Walker, II., 68. Ath. Oxon.. I., 838.

* A long life of Cardinal Pole will be found in Ath. Oxon., I., 280, and Ath. Cantab., I., 183. As he died in 1558, at the age of 58, he could only have been *eighteen* years old when appointed to this prebend. He did not indeed receive Holy Orders till long after he obtained preferment, and was first ordained a priest when in 1556 he was advanced to the metropolitical see of Canterbury. Among preferments held by him in the diocese of Sarum were the vicarage of Piddleton, in Dorset (1532), and the Deanry of the collegiate church of Wimborne in the same county. Hutchins' Dorset, II., 208, 535.

† Thomas Lupsett was born in London and educated in S. Paul's School under William Lillie. He waa much befriended by John Colet, the celebrated Dean of S. Paul's. After distinguishing himself in Oxford as a lecturer in rhetoric, he became secretary to Richard Pace, when the latter was ambassador at Venice. In 1523 he was at Padua with Reginald Pole. He went afterwards at Wolsey's request to Paris with Thomas Wynter as his pupil, where they were both maintained at the Cardinal's expense. Amongst other preferments, Thomas Lupsett held the living of S. Martin Ludgate. He died Dec. 27, 1532, at the early age of 36, and was buried in the church of S. Alphage, within Cripplegate. A life of Lupsett by Henry Jackson, the original of which is in the Ashmolean at Oxford, has been printed in an appendix to Knight's Life of Colet. See Newcourt, I., 415; Ath. Oxon., I., 70; Ath. Cantab., I., 40; and Gent. Mag. (N.S.). xlv. 119.

1660, July 21. JOHN SELLICK; Duppa. 4. Canon of Wells. He was charged £1 16s. for cathedral repairs.

1690, Aug. 21. WILLIAM LAKE; Burnet Reg.; void by death.

1704, May 20. NATHANAEL SHUTE; Ibid; void by death.

1712, June 13. JAMES LIGERTWOOD; Ibid; void by death. Rector of Brixton Deverel; Vicar of Warminster.

1742, Dec. 9. FRANCIS POWELL; Sherlock Reg.; void by death.

1758, Dec. 23. JOHN WILLIS; Thomas Reg.; void by cession. Preb. Netherb. in Eccl., 1761. p. 408.

1761, Feb. 8. HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS; Thomas Reg.; void by cession.

1783, June 13. BARFOOT COLTON; Barrington Reg. Preb. Combe, 1799, p. 377.

1799, Mar. 28. JOHN MONTGOMERY; Douglas Reg.; void by cession. Preb. Ulfcomb, 1802.

1802, Mar. 9. EDWARD DAWKINS; Ibid; void by cession. Preb. Netherbury in Eccl., 1805.

1805, Nov. 4. JOHN HENRY JACOB; Ibid; void by cession. Rector of North Tidworth.

1828, Feb. 23. GEORGE AUGUSTUS MONTGOMERY; Burgess Reg.; void by death. Rector and Vicar of Bishopston.

1843, Feb. 25. RICHARD CRAWLEY; Denison Reg.; void by death. Fellow of Magd. Coll., Cambridge; Vicar of Steeple Ashton, 1828—70.

1870, Jan. 12. SOLOMON CÆSAR MALAN; Moberly Reg.; void by death. Vicar of Broadwindsor, Dorset, 1845.

1875, July 30. REGINALD SMITH; Ibid; void by resignation. Rector West Stafford, Dorset, 1836.

SHERBORNE.

SHERBORNE was the ancient seat of the bishopric of Dorsetshire. After the removal of the see to Sarum the church at Sherborne continued to be specially connected with the bishopric. It would seem to have been regarded as a kind of secondary episcopal church, somewhat as Ripon, Southwell, and Beverley, were to York. In 1122 Bishop Roger made Sherborne an abbey, and the church or rectory was made a distinct "prebend," in virtue of which the Abbot for the time being was admitted to all the privileges of a "canon of Sarum," with a "place in choir," and "voice in chapter." See Osm. Reg., xxxii. The stall of Sherborne was near the Dean's. There was a house in the Close belonging to the Abbot of Sherborne, but he was never admitted as a canon-residentiary, though attempts were made to obtain that right. Hutchins' Dorset, IV., 263.

This was a Priest-Prebend; for the proper psalms assigned to it see p. 201. In 1226 it was assessed at *fifty* marks (Osm. Reg., lxxv). In 1290 it was returned as worth £40 (Tax. Eccl., 182). At the dissolution of monasteries in the time of Henry VIII. the 'prebend' was dissolved, and its income dealt with as part of the possessions of the Abbey. See Hutchins' Dorset, IV.. 263.

SHIPTON.

SHIPTON is in Oxfordshire, a few miles from Chipping Norton. The church of "Scipeston" was granted to the cathedral by a charter of Henry I., dated *c.* 1128. Osmund Reg., xxi. See Hatcher and Benson, 721. For a time it would seem to have formed *one* prebend together with Brickleswort, but they were separated and made *two* distinct prebends in the time of Bishop Richard Poore. Lib. Evid., C. 462. See above, p. 369.

From an early period this prebend would seem to have been in the gift of the Crown. By Act of Parliament, 15 James I. (1617) it was annexed to the Regius Professorship of Civil Law at Oxford, and it remained so annexed till 1855. This was a Priest-Prebend; for the proper psalms assigned to it see p. 201. In 1226 it was valued at 25 marks. (Osm. Reg., lxxv.) In 1290 it was returned as worth £21 6s. 8d. (Tax. Eccl., 32.) In the sixteenth century it was estimated at £40. (Val. Eccl., II., 181).

c. 1226. Elias Ridel; Osmund Reg., lxxv. See p. 192.

c. 1284. Roger de Fromton; a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.

c. 1320. William de Compton; summoned for non-residence in 1320. Lib. Evid., C. 454.

1323, Sept. 8. William Aylmer; Mortiv., 117. Presented by Hugh "Dispensator" = (Spencer).

1326, Nov. 26. Richard de Elsfield
1326, Nov. 28. Rhys ap Howel
} These *two* seem to have been presented in consequence of a dispute as to patronage; the latter was presented by the King.

1354, Oct. 4. James Beaufort; Wyville, 267. Presented by the King. Rector of Steeple Lavington. Preb. Stratton, 1347, p. 421.

1361, June 21. Thomas de Keynes; Ibid 275.

— Robert Whitbergh.

1389, Nov. 1. Thomas More;* Waltham, 21; void by death. Dean of S. Paul's.

1422, Jan. 4. Robert Rolston; Chandler, 50; void by death.

1428, Jan. 1. Thomas Bouchier; Neville, 4; void by resignation. Bishop of Worcester 1435; Archb. of Canterbury, 1454; Cardinal.

1435, May 16. John Payne; Ibid 53. See "Beaminster 1ma," p. 357.

1436, April 3. Robert Sherrington; Ibid 59; void by resignation.

1436, May 3. William Sherrington; Ibid 60; void by resignation.

1449, Feb. 20. William Westbury; Aiscough, 113; void by death.

1477, Mar. 16. Oliver Dinham; Beauch. (a), 9; void by death.

1479, Feb. 16. Nicholas Goldwell;† Ibid 22; void by resignation.

1506, Oct. 26. Roger Lupton; Audley, 26; void by death. Provost of Eton. Described as "Legum Doctor," Val. Eccl., II., 181. See Athen. Cantab., I., 71.

1540, June 7. John London;‡ Capon, 4; void by death. Warden of New College.

1544, Mar. 12. Peter Vannes; Ibid 17; void by death. Dean 1540, p. 319.

1563, May 31. John Fox;§ Jewell, 9; void by death. The 'Martyrologist.'

* Thomas More is said in the Waltham Register to have had this prebend bestowed on him by King Richard III., and he is described as Treasurer to the Queen-Consort. He also held a prebend at S. Paul's, and was Archdeacon of Colchester. He became Dean of S. Paul's in 1407. He died in 1421. His obit at S. Paul's, where he founded a chantry, was on December 23. He was also a benefactor of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where, at one time, he had been a fellow. Newcourt, I., 43.

† Nicholas Goldwell was a brother of James Goldwell, Dean of Sarum, p. 317. He was a Fellow of All Souls, Oxon, in 1454, and became Archdeacon of Norwich 1464; of Sudbury, 1479; of Suffolk, 1497. He was the founder of a chantry at Great Chart in Kent, from which his family came, as one of the executors of the will of James Goldwell, Bishop of Norwich, who died June 16, 1505. He himself died in 1506.

‡ John London was Canon of York and Lincoln, and domestic chaplain to Archbishop Warham. He was elected Warden of New College in 1526. He afterwards became Canon of Windsor, and Dean of Osney, and of the collegiate chapel of Wallingford, Berks. He was employed in the suppression of monasteries, and was one of the Visitors for the removing of Images and Relics. He afterwards changed his course, and was the means of convicting several persons under the Six Articles, who were accordingly burnt at Windsor. He afterwards fell into disgrace, and being convicted of perjury was condemned to the pillory and to imprisonment. He died in the Fleet Prison in the year 1543. See Lowth's Life of William of Wykeham, p. 316.

§ John Fox was a native of Boston, in Lincolnshire. He became a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxon, but was expelled as a heretic in 1545, when he went abroad and lived for some time at Basle. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth he returned and became Vicar of S. Giles, Cripplegate, where there is a monument to his memory. He died April 18, 1587. He was the well known author of "Actes and Monuments," recording, amongst other things, the sufferings of the martyrs during what is called the Marian persecution. Ath. Oxon, I., 530. See a volume published by the Camden Society (No. 77), entitled "Narrative of the days of the Reformation, chiefly from the manuscripts of John Fox."

1587, May 9. Thomas Paynter;* Blacker, 134. Preb. Woodford, 1581; Slape, 1582.

1614, Nov. 15. George Proctor; Cotton, 33; void by death. Presented by Thomas Proctor 'virtute literar. advocat. a Rege.'

1617—1855. The Regius Professors of Civil Law at Oxford for the time being. [A list of them is given in Le Neve, III., 511].

1855, June 6. Henry Drury; Hamilton Reg. Archd. of Wilts, p. 177. Vicar of Bremhill.

1863, Mar. 7. Charles Onslow; Ibid; Priest Vicar of Wimborne Minster, 1850; Vicar of Holt, Dorset, 1870.

SLAPE.

Slape is in the parish of Netherbury in Dorset, and one of the *five* prebends formed out of it. It was a Deacon-Prebend; for the psalms assigned to it see p. 201. In 1226 it was valued at *Ten* marks (Osm. Reg., lxxv). In 1290 it was assessed at £13 6s. 8d. (Tax. Eccl., 181). In the King's Books it is entered as worth £20. Bacon's Lib. Reg., 867.

c. 1226. Robert Bingham; Osmund Reg., lxxv. See p. 192. Bishop of Sarum, p. 88.

c. 1284. Will. 'Dacus' [or 'Denys']; so the name is given in Lib. Evid., C. 517. Ibid 537, we have "William *Deneys.*" apparently for the same person.

1304, April 16. Alexander de Hemingsby; Gandav., 143; void by death. Preb. N. Grantham, 1313, p. 287.

1313, Mar. 15. Robert Winchcomb; Ibid 125. R. Boscomb, 1299. See "Netherb. in Terrâ," p. 408.

1316, Oct. 1. William Mepham; Mortiv., 26; fined as a non-resident in 1320. Lib. Evid., C. 452. See "Beaminster 2da," p. 359.

1334, Feb. 20. Will. de Crouchorne; Hemingsby, 2; appointed 'per literas apostolicas.'

1350, Mar. 25. Richard de Netheravon; Corffe, 19; void by death. In Lib. Evid., C. 570, is a deed (1365) granting 'one mark' annually for the obit of R. de Netheravon, described as '*nuper* defuncti.'

c. 1365. John de Ludham; he exchanged with his successor for a prebend in the conventual church of Wherwell. Hutchins, II., 108.

1378, June 22. Peter de Barton; Erghum, 22; void by cession. Brown Willis says that he was Prebendary of "Haselbere" in Wells, and that by will, dated 1402, he desires to be buried in Sarum Cathedral.

1403, June 23. Henry Harborough; Mitford, 84; void by death. Treasurer, p. 345.

1415, Octob. 3. John Luke; Hallam, 59. See "Combe," p. 376.

1425, July 25. John Fouge; Chandler, 82.

1451, April 20. Richard Whitby; Burgh, 72; Treasurer, p. 346.

1457, Feb. 8. Thomas Swyft; Beauchamp. (a), 50; void 'per dimissionem.' See "Axford," p. 355.

1465, Mar. 21. John Bedale; Ibid 114; void 'per dimissionem.' On the ground that he was "in the service of the Archb. of Canterbury" he was excused attendance at visitation of prebends in 1483. Misc. Dec., MS. 117.

c. 1485. Henry Hurton.

1505, Mar. 4. John Dowman; Audley, 20; void by death.

* An entry in the Blacker Reg., p. 134, speaks of Thomas Paynter as having paid especial attention to the muniments and registers of the cathedral; describing him as "virum diligentissimum et ecclesiæ Sarum bono natum," and adding, "illi debemus munimenta et registra ecclesiæ investigata, et in locos suos cum cura disposita."

c. 1545. Roger Edgeworth;* Chancellor of Wells, 1554—60; Preb. Bristol, 1542—60. See Val. Eccl., II., 102.

1560, Jan. 23. William Hemerford; Holt, 59. Appointed by Archb. Canterbury. Described as "Presbyter, non conjugatus, doctus, residet in rectoria de Longbredy," Cole.

1560, Feb. 1. Roger Morbeke; described as "clericus," and appointed by "letters patent." See Rymer xv., 584.

1560, Dec. 9. John Pearce; by letters patent directed to Matthew, Archb. Cantab. Rymer, xv., 585.

1582, Nov. 15. Thomas Paynter; Piers, 13; Preb. Shipton, 1587, p. 418.

1587, Aug. 2. William Goodwin; Blacker, 134.

1641, Dec. 24. Christopher Prior; Duppa, 3; of Balliol College, and afterwards Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxon. Preb. Wells, 1643; R. Collingbourn Ducis. He died in 1658. See Walker, II., 68; and Ath. Oxon., II., 715.

1660, July 25. Thomas Henchman; Ibid 4; Preb. Netherb. in Eccl., 1661, p. 407. Archdeac. Wilts, p. 175.

1661, Aug. 17. Edmund Slye; Henchman, 5; void by cession. Preb. Durnford, 1663, p. 379.

1663, Mar. 26. Stephen Constable; Greenhill, 19; charged £4 10s., in 1670, for cathedral repairs.

1684, Dec. 2. Hananiah Gifford; Ward Reg.; void by death.

1693, June 10. Thomas Greene; Burnet Reg.; void by resignation. Rector of S. Olave's, Jewry. Newcourt, I., 515.

1720, May 23. Henry Thorpe; Talbot Reg.; void by death.

1764, May 15. Walter Kerrick; Thomas Reg.; void by death. Fellow of S. Catharine Hall, Cambridge. V. Stratford-sub-Castro. Canon Resident.

1803, Aug. 16. Charles Ekins; Douglas Reg.; void by death. See "Combe," p. 377.

1804, Jan. 4. John Guard; Douglas Reg.; void by cession. He died in 1829.

1829, Oct. 23. Edward Berens; Burgess Reg,; void by death. Rector of Englefield, and Vicar of Shrivenham, Berks. Archd. Berks, p. 155.

1859, July 9. Frederick John Rooke; Hamilton Reg.; void by death. R. Rampisham, Dorset, 1845.

STRATFORD.

This prebend is called that of S. Laurence at Stratford, or S. Laurence "juxta Sarum." In Lib. Evid., B. 557, there is a deed dated *c.* 1225—28, in the time of Bishop Richard Poore, entitled "Ordinatio de et super præbenda Veteris Sarum in Stratford." It is imperfect there, but the whole was supplied by Bishop Seth Ward from an old book which he found at Lavington Episcopi, Aug. 1, 1674, and copied into the Vellum Statute Book, H., *fol.* 86 *b.*

Stratford was a Sub-Deacon-Prebend; for the portion of the psalter assigned to it see p. 202. It was always of small value, being assessed in 1226 at only *four* marks. (Osm. Reg., lxxv.) In 1290 it is returned as worth £5. (Tax. Eccl., 182.) In the Val. Eccl. (II., 77), it is valued, after all reprisals, at £5 1s. 11d. In consequence of its slender revenues, as it is conceived, no preaching-turn was assigned to it. See above, p. 261.

— Hugo de Templo; See Osmund Reg., xxxiv.; he died in 1225.

1225. Anastasius; Osmund Reg., lxxv.; see p. 192. Succentor.

* Roger Edgeworth was a Fellow of Oriel College, Oxon, and a noted preacher in the university, and defender of the old and unreformed faith. He obtained stalls at Sarum and Wells. At the latter cathedral he became a residentiary, and held the dignity of Chancellor of the Church in 1554, void by the deprivation of John Taylor, *alias* Cardmaker. He never became a residentiary at Sarum, though in the

c. 1284.	Robert de Waye; a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.
1319.	Nicholas de [Fyghin ?]; named as having held the prebend less than a year in 1320. Lib. Evid., C. 455.
1321, Dec. 27.	Robert de Patria; Mortival, 97; he exchanged the church of 'Honente' for it. Lib. Evid., C. 456. See "Stratton," p. 421.
c. 1342.	John 'dictus Petri;' installed March 20, 1342; see Hemingsby, 7; see above, p. 268.
1351, Mar. 7.	John de Wilton; Corffe, 66; Rector S. Thomas, Sarum.
1380, July 7.	Robert Crouchestox; Erghum, 36; void by cession.
1397, Aug. 9.	John Walrond; Mitford, 42; void by death.
1403, July 21.	Thomas Wisbech; Ibid 84; void by death. See "Netherb. in Terrâ," p. 408.
1404, Sept. 2.	Richard Prentys; Draper, 32, 55. See also Dunham, 326. Preb. S. Grantham, 1406, p. 386.
1406, Oct. 7.	Edward Prentys; Mitford, 106; void by cession. Precentor, 1419, p. 33.
1423, Sept. 3.	William Swyft; Chandler, 65; void by resignation. Preb. "Netherb. in Terrâ," 1425, p. 408.
1425, Mar. 25.	John Gough; Ibid 79.
1425, July 26.	John Whittemer: Ibid 83.
—	John Carter; Brown Willis says that John "Cawytree" (so he spells the name) desires in his will, proved 1443, to be buried in the cathedral, near Walter, Lord Hungerford.
1443, Nov. 1.	John Chedworth; Aiscough, 63; void by death. Archdeac. Wilts, 1449, p. 172.
1445, June 19.	Walter Bayliff; Ibid 79; void by resignation.
1462, April 17.	James Goldwell; Newton, 91; Dean, 1463, p. 317; Bishop of Norwich, 1472.
1463, Oct. 24.	William Attingham; Beauch. (a), 103; void 'per dimissionem.'
—	Richard Skrey.
1507, Mar. 5.	Richard Gardiner; Audley, 30; void by death. Preb. Torleton, 1518.
1518, June 7.	John Chamber; Ibid 75; void by resignation. See "Combe," p. 376.
1519, Mar. 10.	John Edgar; Audley, 76; void by resignation.
1523, Feb. 1.	John Mason; Ibid 94; void by resignation. Preb. "Preston," 1524, p. 411.
1524, May 8.	William Canning; Ibid 98; void by resignation. See "Axford," p. 356. Val. Eccl., II., 77.
1554, Aug. 10.	Stephen Templar; Capon, 65; void by death.
1563, Feb. 22.	John James; Jewell. 8; void by death; presented by "Thomas Loder, and Benjamin Gonson of the city of London." He was Sub-Dean in 1564.
1577, Mar. 6.	John Bustfield; Blacker, 77.
1583, Jan. 20.	Ralph Pickover; Piers, 11; Archdeacon of Sarum, p. 164.
1586, July 18.	John Pryme; Blacker, 128.
1596, April 15.	Benjamin Russell; Penrudd., 81; of Corpus Christi Coll., Oxon; the friend and pupil of Richard Hooker. Keble's Hooker, I., 69. R. Boscombe, 1595.
1633, May 28.	Charles Robson; Davenant, 31; void by death. See Walker, II., 68.
1639, Nov. 21.	Thomas Hyde; Ibid 48; void by resignation. Precentor, p. 333.
1660, Nov. 29.	Aylmer Lynch; Henchman, 2; void by cession. He was charged £1 4s., in 1671, for cathedral repairs.

Holt Reg., p. 38, under the year 1549, there is a record of his having "sought residence and offered caution-money, for the purpose, of 100 marks and 100 shillings." He was appointed by the charter of erection, in 1542, Prebendary of Bristol, and held also at one time the living of S. Cuthbert's, Wells. He died in 1560, and was buried before the choir door in the cathedral at Wells. A notice of Dr. Roger Edgeworth, and of his sermons, will be found in the *Dublin Review* for January, 1879, under the heading of "The Bristol Pulpit in the days of Henry VIII." See Ath. Oxon. I., 315. Kennett Collect. xlvi., 327.

1692, Feb. 22. Edward Hardwick; Burnet Reg.; void by death. Can. Resident. He died in 1706, and was buried in the cathedral. On his monumental inscription he is called "scholarcha fidelissimus." Rawlinson, 99.

1706, Aug. 2. Rice Adams; Burnet Reg.; void by death.

1738, April 8. William Periam; Sherlock Reg.; void by death.

1744, Feb. 2. Edmund Aubrey; Ibid; void by death.

1758, Feb. 21. Newton Ogle; Thomas Reg.; void by death. Preb. Gillingham Major, 1759.

1759, Nov. 19. Pulter Forester; Thomas Reg. Preb. S. Paul's, 1756; R. Cosgrove, Northants, and Goathurst, Bucks.

1778, Aug. 8. Thomas Eyre; Hume Reg.; void by death. Preb. N. Alton, 1780, p. 354.

1780, Sept. 14. John Chafy; Ibid; void by cession.

1782, Feb. 15. Humphrey Sumner; Ibid; void by death. Provost of King's College, Cambridge, 1797—1814. Preb. Winterb. Earls, 1794.

1794, May 29. Brown Grisdale; Douglas Reg.; void by cession. Preb. Torleton (Aug) 1794.

1794, Sept. 27. Newton Ogle; Ibid; void by cession. See "Gillingham Major," p. 384.

1804, Jan. 16. William Lisle Bowles; Ibid; void by death. See "Major Pars Altaris," p. 401.

1805, Feb. 16. Henry Woodcock; Ibid; void by cession. Canon of Christ Church, 1824–40. Preb. Chardstock, 1818, p. 371.

1818, Sept. 28. Thomas Davies; Fisher Reg; void by cession.

1830, June 5. Francis Lear; Burgess Reg,; Preb. Netheravon, 1834; Dean, p. 325.

1834, Jan. 28. William Shoet; Ibid; Student of Christ Church; and successively V. Chippenham: R. S. George, Queen Square; R. Llandrinio, near Oswestry. He died in 1878.

1878, May 1. John Dryden Hodgson; Moberly Reg.; Fellow of S. Peter's College, Cambridge; V. East Grafton, 1850; Great Bedwin, 1855; R. Collingbourn Ducis, 1875.

STRATTON.

Stratton is in Dorsetshire, about a mile from Bradford Peverel, and in the immediate vicinity of Dorchester. Annexed to it was the farm (*firma*) of Wrackelsford.

This was a Priest-Prebend; for the proper psalms assigned to it, see p. 201. In 1226 it was assessed at 12 marks. (Osm. Reg., lxxv.) In 1290 it was rated at 20 marks. (Tax. Eccl. 182.) In the 'Valor,' 1534, it is valued at £34 15s. 4d. Hutchins, IV., 572.

c. 1226. Daniel (de Longo Campo); Osmund Reg., lxxv.; see above, p. 192.

c. 1256. Martin de Littlebury; Named in a deed concerning lands in Dorchester belonging to this prebend. Lib. Evid., C. 398.

1284. Stephen de la Wyle; A canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.

c. 1320. Henry [de Scō Cirico] summoned for non-residence. Lib. Evid., C. 454; [See also p. 456; where it is stated that on Aug. 5, 1320, on his resignation the Pope appointed Hen. de Cucuiaco?].

— Nicholas de Ladelaw [=Ludlow?].

1327, Sept. 21. Robert de Patriâ; Mortiv., 164; void 'per dimissionem.' See "Stratford," p. 420.

1344, June 12. Thomas de Brembre; Wyville, 140; presented by the King.

1347, April 14. James Beaufort; Hemingsby, 12; void by resignation. See "Shipton," p. 417.

1347, Sept. 20. Thomas de Brembre; Wyville, 164, 182; void by resignation. The King's chaplain; Preb. S. Paul's, 1354; Dean of Wimborne, where he established a foundation for a Warden and four chaplains. See Newcourt, I., 209.

1361, Oct. 25. JOHN DE ROCKINGHAM; Wyville, 285.

— THOMAS GREENE.

1387, Mar. 19. THOMAS BECKINGHAM; Coman, 60; void by death. Appointed 'per literas apostolicas.'

1407, Mar. 14. ROGER [? ROBERT] HAREWELL; Draper, 66, void by death. Preb. Bitton, 1420. p. 366.

1420, Sept. 20. JOHN TYDELING; Chandler, 37. See "Axford," p. 355.

1437, May 16. JOHN SYMONDESBURGH; Neville, 67; void by resignation. Archd. Wilts, p. 172; Treasurer, p. 346.

1449, June 29. RICHARD ANDREW; Aiscough, 117; void by resignation. Archd. Sarum, p. 161.

1454, Mar. 29. WILLIAM NESSINGWICK; Beauch. (a), 30; void by resignation. Can. Resident. Sub-Dean.

1454, Octob. 8. WILLIAM BRYGON; Ibid 72; void 'per dimissionem.' See "Durnford," p. 378.

1469, Jan. 4. ADAM COPENDALE; Ibid 144; void by death; he resigned in 1480.

1480, Mar. 14. EDMUND CHADERTON [or CHATTERTON]; Ibid (b) 24. Archdeac. Sarum, p. 163.

1499, Aug. 22. GEOFFREY BLYTHE; Blythe, 34; void by death, Treasurer, p. 346. Bishop of Lichfield, 1503.

1503, Jan. 28. JOHN HALL; Audley, 7; void by resignation.

1506, Dec. 8. JOHN UNDERHILL; Audley, 27; void by resignation.

1510, April 30. JOHN KITE [or KEYTE]; Ibid 28. Preb. Exeter; R. S. Stephen's, Walbrook; R. Harlington, Middlesex; in 1513, Archb. Armagh and apostolical legate in Ireland. In 1518 he was ambassador to Spain, In 1521 he became titular archbishop of Thebes, and bishop commendatory of Carlisle. He died at Stepney June 19, 1537. See Athen. Cantab., I., 62; Newcourt, I., 632. Brady's Episc. Succ., I., 215; III., 482.

1518, Feb. 24. RICHARD EDEN; Audley, 73; void by resignation. Val. Eccl., II., 71.

1551, June 11. RICHARD REECE; Capon, 44; void by death; presented by Henry Jerningham *pro hâc vice*. In the Holt Reg. 29, the name appears to be "Rosse."

1558, Mar. 30. JOHN WILLIAMS; Ibid, 52.

1558, April 25. THOMAS MALLET; said in Ath. Cantab., I., 290, to have been admitted on presentation of the Crown.

1560, Jan. 8. THOMAS KEYE [or CAYE]; Holt, 58; Fellow of All Souls, Oxon, 1525; Master of University College, and Registrar of the University. In 1563, in succession to Peter Vannes, Rector of Tredington, Worcestershire. See Fuller's Ch. Hist., II., 192; IV., 13. He died May, 1572, and was buried in St. Peter in the East at Oxford. A list of his works is given in Athen. Oxon., I., 397.

1565, Dec. 11. JOHN COLESHILL; Blacker, 23.

1600, Feb. 27. THOMAS TORKSEY; Cotton, 5; void by death.

1614, Mar. 30. WALTER BENNET; Ibid 31; void by death. Precentor, p. 333; Archd. Wilts, p. 175.

1614, July 30. JOHN HARWARD; Ibid 32; void by death. V. Wanborough, Wilts. See Hist., MS. Rep., IV., 132.

— GEORGE CUTHBERT; Walker (II., 68) conjectures that he held this prebend.

1666, Feb. 3. JAMES GARDINER; Hyde, 1; presented by the king, *sede vacante*. Bishop of Lincoln, 1695.

1671, Sept. 1. GREGORY HASCARD; Ward, 11; void by resignation. Charged £8 2s. for cathedral repairs.

1708, Nov. 26. GEORGE STEVENS; Burnet Reg.; void by death. See "Highworth," p. 393.

1710, Nov. 11. HENRY AUSTEN; Ibid; see "South Alton," p, 352.

1730, April 14. FRANCIS FOX; Hoadley Reg.; void by death. V. Pottern. Preb. Woodford, 1713.

1738, July 12. HUGH WYNN; Sherlock Reg.; void by death. Canon Resident. Preb. Warminster, 1737.

1755, Mar. 6. GEORGE WOODWARD; Gilbert Reg.; void by death. See "Lyme," p. 399.

1790, June 3. BENJAMIN PYE; Barrington Reg.; void by death.

1808, April 4. PHILIP FISHER; Fisher Reg.; void by death. Master of the Charterhouse; Precentor, 1819, p. 334.

1810, Mar. 21. HON. THOMAS ALFRED HARRIS; Ibid; void by cession.

1824, Jan. JOHN STILL; Ibid; void by death. R. Cattistock, Dorset, and Fonthill Gifford, Wilts. See Hoare's Hundred of Mere, p. 191, and Gent. Mag. (June, 1839), p. 664. He died April 1, 1839.

1841, Aug. 10. ROBERT BENTLEY BUCKLE; Denison Reg.; Archd. Dorset (1836—63), p. 144.

TEYNTON REGIS.

KING'S TEYNTON is in Devon; the prebend is sometimes described as "Teynton Regis, cum Yalmeton et Preston." The Rectory of Yalmeton, in the deanry of Plympton, and Archdeaconry of Totness, was appurtenant to it, the Prebendary for the time being appointing to the vicarage.

By a charter of the time of Bishop Roger, confirmed in 1146 by Pope Eugenius III., Serlo, described as "Collector. Devon," gives among sundry other benefactions the church of Teynton, to constitute a prebend in the cathedral. This condition was annexed to the gift, that it should be first enjoyed by Richard, described as "ipsius Serlonis *nutrito*," and ever afterwards by the nearest of kin who should be found "aptus et idoneus" for such service in the church of Sarum. In the time of Richard Poore a grant of *sixty marks* yearly was made from this prebend, which was a valuable one, to the common fund of the cathedral for the benefit of the Resident Canons. Lib. Evid., C. 118.

The deeds relating to this prebend are contained in the Osmund Reg., lvii., lviii. At one time it is said to have been annexed to the Precentorship; though, if so, the arrangement was but for a brief period only. From a deed dated 1236, entitled a "composition" between the Bishop and Chapter of Exeter and the Precentor of Sarum, and "Ealfrid. de Beriman," described as "Canon of Exeter," the prebend would appear to have been then held by "Roger of Sarum," the Precentor. See Oliver's Bishops of Exeter, 415.

This was a Priest-Prebend; for proper psalms assigned to it, see p. 202. It was valued in 1226 at no less than *eighty* marks. Osm. Reg., lxxv. In the King's Books it was assessed at £63 13s. 4d. Bacon's Lib. Reg., 867.

c. 1146. RICHARD; he is described as '*nutritus* Serlonis;' and so, in accordance with the terms of the foundation of the prebend, entitled to the first appointment to it.

c. 1226. MARTIN DE PATESHULL; Osmund Reg., lxxv., see p. 192.

c. 1228. R. DE LA CNOLE; appointed "tanquam propinquior de progenie Serlonis." Osm. Reg., lxxi.

c. 1236. ROGER OF SARUM; Precentor; see above, p. 327.

c. 1284. WILLIAM DE LA WYLE; a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.

1314, Jan. 27. WALTER HERVE [or HERNE?]; Gandav., 130, 134; see Beaminster 2da, p. 359.

— WILLIAM DIGHTON; the King's Chaplain; also Preb. S. Paul's, and R. Staindrop, Durham. By his will, proved 1391, he desires to be buried in S. Paul's Church. Newcourt I., 207.

1391, May 9. WILLIAM WALTHAM; Dunham, 179. See Hatcher and Benson, 755.

1398, June 8. THOMAS FEREBY; Mitford, 50; void by cession. He died in 1432.

1432, May 8. JOHN CASTELL; Neville, 32; Archd. Berks, p. 150. See "Cherminster," p. 373.

1432, Sept. 13. ROBERT BEAUMONT; Ibid 34; void 'per dimissionem.' See "Beaminster 2da," p. 359.

1459, May 15. FULCO BERMINGHAM; Beauch. (a), 69; void by death. See "Bedwin," p. 363.

1461, Sept. 2. ROGER KEYES; Ibid 86; void by cession. See "Netherb. in Ecclesia," p. 407.

1477, Nov. 25. THOMAS AUSTELL; Ibid (b) 14; void by death.

1515, Mar. 29. WILLIAM GREY; Audley, 66; Archdeac. Berks, p. 152. He died in 1522.

1522, Feb. 14. EDWARD FINCH; Ibid 89; Archdeac. Wilts, p. 174.

1524, June 30. HENRY RAWLINS; Ibid 99; void by resignation. Archdeac. Sarum, p. 163.

c. 1526. STEPHEN GARDINER; appointed by Cardinal Wolsey, acting on behalf of Bishop Campegio. He was secretary to Wolsey, and ambassador to Rome, in favour of the divorce of Queen Catharine in 1518. In 1531 he succeeded to the see of Winchester.

1531, Dec. 22. JOHN CLYNNE; Campeg., 31; he died in 1552.

1552, June 5. LEONARD BILSON; Capon, 48; presented by H. Bilson *pro hâc vice;* and said to be on the death of *J. Oliver.* In the Holt Reg., 83 (A°. 1562) we are told, "Leonard Bilson, pillorii pœnam subit ob conjurationes et dæmonum invocationes factas."

1572, May 15. TOBIAS MATTHEW; Gheast, 1; presented by Henry Clifton. Precentor, p. 332. Archb. York, 1606.

1589, Nov. 22. SAMUEL PROCTER; Penrudd., 15; he died in 1638.

1639, Jan. 5. HUMPHREY HENCHMAN; Davenant, 45; Precentor, p. 333. Bishop of Sarum, p. 119.

1660, Nov. 17. THOMAS HYDE; Henchman, 1; appointed by the King. Precentor 1660, p. 333.

1666, Sept. 10. GABRIEL THISTLETHWAYT; Hyde 3; void by death. He was charged £16 14s. in 1671 for cathedral repairs.

1682, Jan. 23. THOMAS WARD; Ward Reg.; void by death. Archdeac. Wilts, p. 176.

1696, April 14. DANIEL WHITBY; Burnet Reg.; void by death. Precentor, p. 333.

1726, May 5. WILLIAM WAKE; Hoadley Reg.; an option of Archb. Cantab. (W. Wake). Preb. Lincoln. Le Neve, II., 193.

1731, Feb. 9. SAMUEL ROLLESTON; Ibid; void by death. Archdeac. Sarum, p. 166.

1766, Mar. 9. GLOCESTER RIDLEY; Thomas Reg.; void by death.

1774, Dec. 8. BENJAMIN SPRY; Hume Reg. Preb. Warminster, 1773. He died in 1806.

1806, Nov. 21. JARVIS KENRICK; Douglas Reg.; R. Bletchingley, Surrey. He died Nov. 21, 1838. Gent. Mag. (1839), p. 102.

1841, Aug. 11. ROBERT MOORE; Denison Reg.; R. Wimborne S. Giles, Dorset. He died in 1865.

1865, Mar. 18. ROBERT FARQUHARSON; Hamilton Reg.; Rector Long Langton, Dorset, 1855. He died May 13, 1881.

TORLETON.

TORLETON (or TORLINTON) is in Gloucestershire, and is one of several hamlets in the parish of Rodmarton, near Tetbury and Cirencester. It would seem to have been held in the time of Domesday by Herbert, under William de Owe, as chief lord.

It would seem to be the same as "Torinton," the manor of which, according to a deed in the Osmund Register (fol. xxix.), was given to Bishop Jocelin for the church of Sarum, by Walter, son of Edward the Sheriff and others "in restauramentum dampnorum quæ filius noster Willelmus Sar. Eccl. fecerit." See British Archæol. Journal, XV., 38.

This was a Deacon-Prebend, and was valued in 1226 at *twelve* marks. Osm. Reg., lxxv. In the King's Books it was rated at £20. Bacon's Lib. Reg., 867. For the proper psalms assigned to it, see p. 202.

c. 1226. G. "DEVON;" Osmund Reg., lxxv.; see p. 192.

c. 1284. HUGO 'DE LAVENTON;' a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid. C. 517.

— GALFRID. DE PECORARIIS.

1311, June 23. JOHN DE EVERDON; Gandav., 104, 106. Baron of the Exchequer, 1307; Chancellor of Lincoln, 1308; Dean of Wolverhampton, 1311. He exchanged this prebend with his successor for the Deanry of S. Paul's in 1323. Newcourt, I., 41. Simpson's Statutes of S. Paul's, 98, 110.

1323. VITALIS DE TESTA; called also Vitalis 'Gasco,' being a Gascoigne by birth. He was Dean of S. Paul's, and exchanged that appointment for this prebend, together with the Rectory of Hanney, Berks, also held by his predecessor. He was also canon of the collegiate church of Wingham, and R. of Shoreham. (Roch. Dioc.) Hist. MSS. Rep. v., 428 (A°. 1333).

1346. Feb. 19. JOHN DE LECHE; Wyville, 154; void by resignation.

— WILLIAM LORING; Canon Resid. Coman, 80; see also Dunham, 154.

1416, Jan. 15. EDMUND DUTTON; Pountney, 29; void by death. Preb. N. Grantham (April) 1416, p. 387.

1416, Aug. 6. THOMAS BURTON; Ibid 41.

1427, Nov. 25. WILLIAM INGRAM; Neville, 1; void by cession. Preb. Highworth, 1435, p. 392.

1435, Sept. 3. WILLIAM PRENTYS; Ibid 55; void by resignation.

1436, Nov. 2. WILLIAM CROUCHESTON; Ibid 64; void by cession. He died in 1438.

1438, Mar. 4. FULCO BERMINGHAM; Ibid 72. Preb. Bedwin, 1443, p. 363.

c. 1443. JOHN DEPEDEN; also Canon of Chichester and Windsor (1449), and Registrar of the Order of the Garter. See Ashmole's Berks.

1457, July 19. WILLIAM MITCHELL; Beauch. (a), 54; void by resignation. He died in 1463.

1463, Aug. 6. HENRY SHARP; Ibid 101; Preb. Woodford, 1468. He had been 'procurator' at Rome in 1449 for the payment of the tax of "1800 gold florins" on Richard Beauchamp's election to the see of Hereford. Brady, I., 53.

c. 1468. EDWARD POWNINGS; void by resignation.

c. 1485. WILLIAM GUYON; he was present in chapter (1490) when the statute "De capis" was passed. Mis. Dec., MS. 8. He is named also in 1487 as a "Canon of Sarum." Memor. Henry VII. (Rolls Series), I., 124. His will was proved in 1493: he desired to be buried in the cathedral.

1494, Jan. 19. THOMAS BURCHILD; Blythe, 10; void by death.

c. 1505. HENRY WILCOCKS; he died in 1518.

1518, June 2. RICHARD GARDINER; Audley, 75.

1518, Dec. 7. WILLIAM FLESHMONGER; Ibid 76; he died in 1541.

1541, Nov. 29. WILLIAM CAPON; Capon, 10; a brother of Bishop Capon, and a native of Salcot, in Essex. He was Master of Jesus Coll. Camb., 1517, and chaplain to Cardinal Wolsey. He was Preb. Wells, 1537; Archdeac. Anglesea, 1543; and held several other preferments. Athen. Cantab., I., 100.

1550, Nov. 19. EDWARD KEBLE; Holt, 27.

1554, Mar. 2. THOMAS HOSKINS; Ibid 37; appointed to be 'a preacher in the diocese during the vacancy in the bishopric' (1558). See Calend. State Papers (Domestic), p. 102. See above, p. 347.

1558, Oct. 27. HENRY HARVYE;* Holt 56, by letters of Cardinal Pole.

1572, June 8. JOHN EBDEN; Gheast, 2; probably the same who was Preb. S. Paul's, 1562; and who was Archdeac. Winchester, 1571—75. See Newcourt, I., 175.

— ROBERT COX; he held it in 1594. Penrudd., 67.

1612, Sept. 7. WILLIAM HARWARD; Cotton, 29; he died in 1623.

* In Archbishop Parker's Correspondence (Parker Soc.), p. 176, we have under date of 16 June, 1563, the following extract of a letter from Bishop Jewell, which, it may be, refers to this prebendary:—"The bearer hereof will exhibit unto your Grace a Romish dispensation under lead for one "Harvie," prebendary of my church. I beseech your Grace to advertize me whether it will stand good in law or no, and whether the party may enjoy it, not having nor using priestly apparel, but in all respects going as a serving man, or no."

1623, Aug. 16. Edward Davenant; Davenant, 18; Archd. Berks, p. 153; Treasurer, p. 348.

1623, Dec. 2. William Hicks; Ibid; Void by resignation. He died in 1637.

1637, Sept. 23. John Gandy; Ibid 41; Fellow of Oriel College, and Chaplain to Bishop Davenant. He was charged £4 10s. in 1671 for cathedral repairs. V. South Brent, Devon. See Walker, II., 69, III., 41, and Prince's "Worthies of Devon," p. 355. He died in 1672.

1672, Aug. 15. Robert Frampton;† Ward, 14; Bishop of Gloucester, 1680; one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower.

1683, Mar. 30. John Stubbs; Ward Reg; void by resignation. See "Gillingham Minor," p. 385.

1699, Dec. 11. Richard Barford; Burnet Reg; void by death.

1735, Aug. 20. Nicholas Webb; Sherlock Reg.

1775, Feb. 15. Chas. Jasper Selwyn; Hume Reg.; V. Blockley, Worcestershire; R. Beverston, and Kingscott, Gloucestershire:—he died Sept. 10, 1794.

1794, Sept. 22. Brown Grisdale; Douglas Reg.; see "Stratford," p. 420.

1814, May 6. Geo. Fred. Nott; Fisher Reg.; void by death.

1841, Dec. 11. John George Majendie; Denison Reg.; R. of Heddington, Wilts.

1843, Jan. 7. Walter Kerr Hamilton; Ibid; Treasurer, p. 350; Precentor, p. 334; Bishop of Sarum, 1854.

1854, May 18. Robert Bickersteth; Hamilton Reg.; Treasurer, p. 350; Bishop of Ripon, 1856.

1854, Sept. 16. Anthony Huxtable; Ibid; Archdeac. Dorset, 1862, p. 144.

UPAVON.

Upavon is in Wiltshire, in the hundred of Swanborough, and deanry of Pottern. There was an alien priory there, which was a cell to the Abbey of S. Wandragesil in Normandy. The church of Upavon was at an early period constituted as a prebend in the cathedral, and was assigned to the Abbot of the said monastery for the time being, he granting to the church of Sarum the churches of Whitchurch, Bridport, Upavon, and Sherston, besides lands at Rushall, Wivelesford, and Manningford. Osm. Reg., xxviii. A list of abbots of S. Wandragesil is given in Du Monstier's "Neustria Pia," p. 167. The abbots were exempt from the duty of residence as prebendaries, but had to provide a Vicar for the services of the cathedral. The prebend was alienated at the time of the dissolution of alien monasteries, &c.

This was a Priest-Prebend, and was valued in 1226 at *twenty* marks. Osm. Reg., lxxv. In place of portions from the psalter there were assigned to it Isaiah xii., "*Confitebor;*" Isaiah xxxviii. 10, *Ego dixi;*" and 1 Sam. ii. 1, "*Exultavit cor.*"

UFFCULME.

This stall is usually called Uffculme *olim* Bedwin. It was exchanged for the prebend of Bedwin by Act 34 Henry VIII. Uffculme is in Devon, in the deanry of Tiverton. It is valued in the King's Books at £36 0s. 5d. Bacon's Lib. Reg., 291.

1554, Mar. 10. John Warner; Capon, 52; on presentation of John Mason *pro hâc vice.* He was M.D. and Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford. Warden of All Souls, 1536. Preb. Winchester, 1549. He held in succession the Archdeaconries of Cleveland, and Ely. He was Preb. S. Paul's, 1547, and Dean of Winchester, 1559. He died March 21, 1565. Newcourt, I., 150.

† Robert Frampton was born at Pimperne, Dorset, in 1622. He was educated at the free school at Gillingham, and afterwards at Corpus Christi College and Christ Church, Oxon. He was preacher at the Rolls, 1671, and appointed by the Lord Keeper to a prebend at Gloucester, as well as to this at Sarum.

1565, June 15. THOMAS WHITE; Jewell, 14; on presentation of Henry Baylie. Preb. Yatesbury, 1553; Chancellor, p. 341.

1571, Sept. 21. ADRIAN HAYTHORN; Jewell, 28; void by resignation.

1577, Feb. 20. WILLIAM HAYTE; Gheast, 11; void by death.

1589, April 30. JOHN BOLD; Penruddock, 13; he died in 1605.

1605, Jan. 9. CHRISTOPHER PERIN; Cotton, 9; he died in 1612.

1612, Oct. 14. NICHOLAS FULLER; Cotton, 29; he was secretary to Bishops Horne, and Watson, of Winchester; R. Alington, Wilts, 1584; of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, by gift of Bishop Andrews. He died at Alington, Feb. 10, 1623. He was a distinguished linguist. See Athen. Oxon., II., 329.

1623, April 28. THOMAS CLERKE; Davenant, 17. He resigned in 1634.

1634, Sept. 18. THOMAS CLERKE; Ibid 33; R. Manningford Abbots. He was charged £6 15s. in 1671 for cathedral repairs. He died in 1683. See Walker, II., 69, 227.

1683, May 19. JOHN HINTON; Ward Reg.; see "Grimstone," p. 389.

1691, May 6. RICHARD BOWMAN; Burnet Reg.; see "Bishopston," p. 365. He died in 1692.

1692, Mar. 18. ABRAHAM BROOKBANK; Ibid; he died in 1711.

1711, June 26. FRANCIS EYRE; Burnet Reg.; Canon Resid.; died in 1738, and buried in the cathedral.

1739, Mar. 27. JOHN FOUNTAYNE; Sherlock Reg.; Canon of Windsor. See Cole MSS., vol. viii., 107.

1802, Mar. 2. JOHN MONTGOMERY; Douglas Reg.; see "Ruscomb," p. 416.

1802, Sept. 24. JOHN FRED. BROWNING; Ibid; void by death.

1823, Sept. 2. FREDERICK BROWNING; Fisher Reg.; void by death. Preb. Warminster 1802, p. 429.

1859, Mar. 1. THOMAS STANTON; Hamilton Reg.; Archdeac. Wilts, p. 177.

1875, May 14. THOMAS LUCK KINGSBURY; Moberly Reg.; P.C. of Savernake, 1854; Easton Royal, 1869; V. Burbage, 1875; Kingston Deverel, 1880.

WARMINSTER.

This was a Sub-Deacon-Prebend: for proper psalms assigned to it see above p. 202. It consisted according to the charter of Henry II., in 1158, of *two hides* in Warminster, which are said to have been held by Walter "filius Edwardi." Lib. Evid., C. 22. It was valued in 1226 at only *forty-one shillings*. Osm. Reg., lxxv. In 1290 it was assessed at £5 (Tax. Eccl., 182), and at the time of the 'Valor' at £7. The *church* at Warminster was by an early grant, in 1259, appropriated to the '*communa*' of the cathedral, the vicarage remaining in the gift of the Bishop. Lib. Evid., C. 408, 463. From a second estate in the parish was formed a prebend in the church of Wells.

c. 1226. PETER PICOT; Osmund Reg., lxxv. See p. 192.

c. 1260. ROBERT; see "Testa de Nevil," p. 153.

c. 1284. JOHN, "MEDICUS;" a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.

— OSBERT SAGESTON; he died in 1304.

He became Dean (1673), and Bishop (1680), of Gloucester. He was deprived as a Non-Juror, having previously been one of the seven sent to the Tower in the time of James II. He held at various times the livings of Fontmell and Okeford Fitz-Paine in Dorset, and also those of Avening and Standish. In the Tanner MSS.—amongst others especially in No. 147—there is much of his correspondence preserved. His life, written by a contemporary, was edited in 1876 by the Rev. T. Simpson Evans, Vicar of Shoreditch. See also Athen. Oxon., IV., 889.

1304, Jan. 22. Walter Huys (= Hughes ?); Gaudav., 141.

1327, April 18. Thomas de Bocton; Mortival, 159. Sub-Dean.

1328, Jan. 22. Peter de Berkley; Ibid 167. See "Horton," p. 394.

1348, July 5. Walter Wynne; Wyville, 136. Presented by the King.

1361, Dec. 3. William Byde; Ibid 288. Can. Resident. Dunham. 118.

1391, Sept. 3. Richard Holme; Dunham, 193; void by cession. See Hatcher and Benson, 755.

1393, Jan. 9. Robert Ragenhall; Ibid 232; void by resignation. Canon Resident. See "Maj. Pars Alt.," p. 400.

1406, Sept. 23. John Tydeling; Mitford, 105; void by cession. See "Axford," p. 355.

1419, Mar. 30. William Milton; Chandler, 5. See "Min. Pars Alt.," p. 401.

1424, Aug. 1. John Hody; Ibid 73; void by death. Archd. Dorset, p. 140.

1441, Nov. 10. John Pyville; Aiscough, 43; void by resignation. Prov. S. Edmund's, Sarum. Preb Yetminster 2da, 1442.

1442, Nov. 14. Nicholas Cecil; Ibid 53. Preb. S. Alton, 1445, p. 351.

1445, May 31. William Normanton; Ibid 78. Preb. Bishopston, 1446, p. 364.

1446, April 7. Thomas Kirkeby; Ibid 88; void by cession. See "Highworth," p. 392.

1448, Nov. 4. John Bolde; Ibid 110; void by resignation.

1451, Jan. 11. Henry Trevylian; Beauchamp (a), 2; void by death.

1472, Mar. 22. William Chanter; Machon, 44; he resigned in 1475.

1475, Oct. 12. Richard Burley; Beauchamp (b) 1; he held it in 1480. Miscel. Dec., MS. 81.

c. 1482. Robert Sherborne; Dean of S. Paul's, 1499; Bishop of S. David's, 1505; Chichester, 1508. A long account of him is given in Stephens' Memorials of Chichester, 183. See also Newcourt, I., 45; and Ath. Oxon., II., 746.

1494, Aug. 22. Simon Stallworth; Blythe, 13; Precentor, p. 332.

1495, Nov. 17. William Oldham; Ibid 19; void by resignation.

1497, Jan. 26. Thomas Randolph; Ibid 22; void by resignation. Preb. Bishopston, 1511, p. 365.

1511, Sept. 29. John Stone; Audley 57; void by resignation. See "Axford," p. 356.

1517, Feb. 9. Alexander Audley; Ibid 70; void by resignation.

1517, Aug. 1. Thomas Weaver; Ibid 71; void by resignation.

1520, Mar. 28. Peter "Rodericus;" Audley, 81; void by resignation.

1524, Jan. 9. John Quarre; Ibid 96; void by resignation.

1558, Nov. 12. Richard Dominick; Holt, 56. A great opposer of the Reformation; deprived 1 Eliz. Dodd's Ch. Hist., II., 316.

1561, Aug. 8. John Piercy; Ibid 68. He was summoned at the Bishop's visitation of the cathedral in 1563 and deprived for preaching, and celebrating divine service, (*quia sancta celebrabat*), being excommunicate. Blacker, 26. Vellum Statute Book H., 99.

1563, June 1. William Bennett; Jewell, 9; void by deprivation.

1584, Jan. 21. Lewis Evans; Piers, 14; he resigned in 1598.

1598, May 22. Edward Evans; Cotton, 6; excommunicated for not paying the salary of 'his Vicar.' Shuter, 15.

1626, Sept. 27. Francis Matkin; Davenant, 22; void by resignation. V. Andover; R. Esthrop (Eastrop), Hants. See Hist. MS., IV., 132, and Walker, II., 69.

1660, Sept. 13. Richard Hyde; Duppa, 4. Subdean, 1661; Preb. N. Grantham, 1666.

1666, Mar. 29. Richard Watson; Hyde, 1; void by cession. He was charged £1 17s. 1d. in 1671 for cathedral repairs. Preb. Bitton, 1671.

1672, Jan. 16. Robert Hawkins; Ward, 13. R. Trowbridge. He was buried in the chancel of Trowbridge Church.

1672, Aug. 15. Paul Latham; Ibid 14; void by death.

1687, May 28. THOMAS LESSEY; Ibid; void by death.
1726, April 12. JOSEPH SAGER; Hoadley Reg.; void by death. Archdeac. Sarum, 1727, p. 166.
1732, Oct. 4. JOHN STRAIGHT; Ibid; void by cession. He resigned in 1737.
1737, Mar. 10. HUGH WYNN; Sherlock Reg.; Preb. Stratton, 1738.
1738, July 25. CHARLES MOSS; Sherlock Reg.; void by cession; see "Hurstbourn," p. 396. Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1774.
1740, April 19. JOHN CLARKE; Ibid; void by cession.
1741, Sept. 2. WILLIAM MILES; Ibid; void by death.
1748, June 23. WILLIAM MILES; Ibid; void by death.
1773, Dec. 4. BENJAMIN SPRY; Hume Reg.; void by death. Preb. Teynton Regis, 1774.
1775, Jan. 17. GEO. WATSON HAND; Ibid; void by resignation. Preb. Bristol, 1780.
1802, Feb. 13. FREDERICK BROWNING; Douglas Reg.; void by death. Preb. Ulfcomb (Sept.). 1802.
1802, Sept. 28. HENRY HETLEY; Ibid; void by cession; R. Wilton, and V. Aldworth, Berks, See Gent. Mag., July, 1832, p. 88.
1832, Mar. 23. WILLIAM DALBY; Burgess Reg.; R. Compton Basset.
1861, Dec. 28. RICHARD PAYNE; Hamilton Reg.; Fellow of New College, Oxon; V. Downton, 1841; Proctor for the Dean and Chapter in Convocation, 1875.

WINTERBOURN COMITIS, *alias* WINTERBOURN EARLS.

WINTERBOURN EARLS is in South Wilts, in the hundred of Alderbury. It belonged at the time of Domesday to Edward of Salisbury (Wilts Domesday, p. 73), from whom descended the Earls of Salisbury, and hence its distinctive name.

By Act of Parliament, 37 Henry VIII., an exchange was made of the prebend of ROTESFEN for this estate in Winterbourn Comitis. The prebend, and vicarage, are said to have been duly constituted June 8, 1553 (Capon, 51); the patronage of the latter being in the hands of the Prebendary (Ibid 72). The prebend is said to have been united to the church of Winterbourn Cherburgh, March 9, 1560. Jewell Reg., 1.

1552, June 30. JOHN GOODMAN; Holt, 32; called the "first prebendary." R. Winterbourn Gunner.
1561, Dec. 22. RICHARD HUYS (= HUGHES?); Jewell, 4; void by death; presented by Rob. Eyre *pro hâc vice.*
1563, April 17. THOMAS GREENWAY; Blacker, 83.
— ROBERT HOOPER; see "Chardstock," p. 371.
1571, Sept. 21. ADRIAN SQUIRE; Jewell, 28; void by death.
1590, June 9. THOMAS HOLLAND; Penrudd., 19; Fellow of Balliol College, Oxon, 1573; Regius Professor of Divinity, 1589; Rector of Exeter College, 1592. One of the translators of the Bible appointed by King James in 1604. Ath. Oxon., II., 111.
1612, Mar. 18. HENRY SEWARD; void by death. Succentor, 1609.
1640, Sept. 19. BARTHOLOMEW SHIPLEY; Davenant, 50; void by death. See Life of Fuller, 216.
1643, Nov. 28. JOHN GREGORY; Duppa, 3; also Preb. Chichester. He was the author of "Episcopus Puerorum" (see above, p. 296). A full account of him is given in Walker (II., 14), and in Stephens' 'See of Chichester,' p. 290. He died in 1646, at Kidlington, and was buried in Christ Church, Oxon. See Price, 55, and Rawlinson, 70.
1646, Aug. 28. HUGH NAISH; Duppa, 4; void by death.
1660, Sept. 13. JOHN GURGENNY; Greenhill, 1; charged £3 18s. 9d., in 1671, for cathedral repairs.

1675, Sept. 1. Edward Pocock; Ward Reg.; void by death. See "Durnford," p. 379.

1677, Sept. 9. Joshua Sacheverell; Ibid. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxon; Rector of S. Peter's, Marlborough. See Ath. Oxon., IV., 603.

1685, Jan. 23. Farwell Perry; Ibid; void by death.

1723, Sept. 4. Charles Naylor; Willis Reg.; void by death. Chancellor of the diocese.

1729, Aug. 2. George Frome; Hoadley Reg.; void by resignation.

1770, April 10. Nathanael Hume; Hume Reg. Preb. Yetminster 1ma, 1777. Precentor, 1744, p. 334.

1777, Oct. 17. Phipps Weston; Ibid; void by cession.

1794, May 15. Humphrey Sumner; Douglas Reg. See under "Stratford," p. 421. He died March 23, 1814.

1814, July 13. John Salter; Fisher Reg. Vicar of Stratton S. Margaret, 1808. See Gent. Mag, (1833), p. 474.

1832, Mar. 29. Sir Henry R. Dukinfield, Bart.; Burgess Reg. Vicar S. Martin-in-the-Fields.

1856, May 2. William Beadon Heathcote; Hamilton Reg.; void by resignation. Precentor, p. 334.

1862, Oct. 28. Alexander Broadley; Ibid. V. Walditch, 1839; Bradpole, Dorset, 1844.

WOODFORD AND WILSFORD.

This was a Sub-Deacon-Prebend; for proper psalms assigned to it see p. 201. The two estates constituting it are situated in South Wilts, in the hundred of Underditch, at no great distance from Old Sarum. Wodeford and Wyvelesford are among the endowments of the cathedral named in the foundation charter. (Osm. Reg., xxi.) In 1226 the prebend was valued at *twenty* marks. (Ibid lxxv.) In 1290 it was assessed at £20. (Tax. Eccl., 182). It was valued in the King's Books at £25 16s. 4d.

c. 1220. Robert de Hertford; he held this prebend as Chancellor, in 1226 (Osmund Reg., lxxv., see p. 192); and, as Dean, in 1244. See the ordinance "De implementis prebendarum." Lib. Evid., C. 470.

c. 1284. Matthew "de Cara;" a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517. [The name is also given as "De Carolis." He died in 1309.]

1309, Mar. 5. Thomas de Loggore; Gandav., 78; appointed by the King, *sede nuper vacante.*

1313, Sept. 5. Arnald de Custormo; Gandav., 126. Fined for non-residence in 1320. Lib. Evid., C. 452.

— Richard [? Nicholas] de la Wyle; [This is possibly intended for *Nicholas* de la Wyle, the Precentor, *c.* 1326].

1327, July 25. Walter Pipard; Mortival, 164; void 'per dimissionem.' R. Bradford Peverel.

1341, Sept. 7. Peter de Inkepen; Wyville, 94. See "Bishopston," p. 364.

— John Love; he resigned in 1363.

1363, Mar. 4. Thomas Baker; Wyville, 301,

c. 1374. Robert; Archdeac. Dorset, see above, p. 139. A Cardinal,—afterwards Pope Clement VII. Fox, I., 429. [He was elected, in 1378, as the rival Pope at Avignon, to Urban VI. at Rome, and is commonly termed the Anti-Pope.]

1378, Dec. 22. Humbert de Aldburgh; Erghum, 25.

1398, Nov. 21. Ralph Repingdon; Mitford, 53, 62. Presented by the King. Archdeac. Berks, p. 149.

— Robert Ragenhall. See "Bishopston," p. 364.

1406, Sept. 23. JOHN TYDELING; Mitford, 105; void by cession. See "Axford," p. 355.
— RALPH REPINGDON; Archd. Berks. p. 149.
1416, Aug. 5. HUGH HOLBACH; Pountney, 40; said to be void by death.
1417, Dec. 11. HENRY WARD; Ibid 77; void by death.
1419, June 21. WILLIAM HAYTON; Harding, 2; presented by the King. See "Highworth," p. 392.
1425, May 25. THOMAS BUBWITH; Chandler, 80; see "Bitton," p. 366.
1427, July 12. RICHARD HARWELL; Neville, 9; void by resignation.
1435, May 15. WILLIAM GREY; Ibid 52; void by death.
1454, Sept. 1. JOHN CHEDWORTH; Beauch. (a), 34; void by resignation.
1464, Aug. 28. WILLIAM SAY; Newton, 103. See "Bedminster," p. 361.
1468, Nov. 29. HENRY SHARP; Beauch (a), 142; void "per dimissionem." Preb. Torleton, 1463.
1489, April 2. WILLIAM RUSSELL; Langton, 25; void by death. See "Bedminster," p. 361.
1492, Jan. 28. RICHARD NEWPORT; Ibid 39; void by cession. See "Faringdon," p. 380.
1493, Jan. 1. RICHARD LICHFIELD; Ibid 43; Canon Resid.; Preb. S. Paul's; Archdeac. Middlesex, and Bath. He died in 1496, and was buried in S. Paul's Cathedral. Newcourt, I., 81.
1497, Feb. 27. EDWABD CROME; Blythe, 23. He died in 1516.
1517, Jan. 28. EDWARD FINCH; Audley, 69; Archdeac. Wilts, p. 174.
1517, Oct. 6. THOMAS MARTIN; Can. Resident.; see "Beaminster 1ma," p. 357.
c. 1525. ANTHONY DENYS; his prebend became void through his *marriage*.
1538, June 1. WILLIAM LATIMER;* Shaxton, 12. Fellow of All Souls, 1489.
1543, Aug. 22. CHRISTOPHER HALES; Capon, 16. He was a Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, 1539. On the accession of Queen Mary, he was deprived. He fled to Frankfort, where he resided. Athen. Cantab., I., 155.
1554, May 30. PETER WEAVER; Capon, 57; presented by R. Penruddock *pro hâc vice*.
1559, Jan. 31. WILLIAM MARWOOD; Holt, 57; by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury during a vacancy in the primacy, and the bishopric of Sarum. He is described in 1560 as "Presbyter, non conjugatus, mediocriter doctus, residens in cathedral. Exon; non prædicat, nec licentiatus." Cole.
1581, May 13. THOMAS PAYNTER; Blacker, 35; see "Shipton," p. 418.
1584, Jan. 22. RALPH SMITH; Piers, 14; he resigned in 1615.
1615, Nov. 1. JOHN MOSELEY; Abbot, 2. See Shuter, 19.
1643, April 23. THOMAS GORGES; Duppa, 3; Fellow of All Souls, Oxon. Archdeac. Winchester. Preb. Westminster. See Walker, II., 70, and Newcourt, I., 921.
1667, Dec. 16. WILLIAM LLOYD; Ward Reg.; charged £5 8s. in 1671 for cathedral repairs. Dean of Bangor, and Archdeac. of Merioneth. Bishop S. Asaph, 1680; Lichfield, 1692. He was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower. His father held the livings of Sunning and Tilehurst in Berks. He held himself Chard, S. Mary's, Reading, and S. Martin's, Westminster. Ath. Oxon., IV., 714, 889.
1680, Oct. 14. JOHN YOUNGER; Ibid; Dean, 1705, p. 324.
1706, Feb. 20. JOHN HOADLEY; Burnet Reg.; Chancellor, 1713, p. 342; Bishop of Ferns, 1727.
1713, May 1. FRANCIS FOX; Ibid. See "Stratton," p. 422.
1730, April 21. JOHN SCOTT; Hoadley Reg.; void by cession.
1756, Jan. 24. HON. GEORGE HAMILTON; Gilbert Reg.; void by death.
1787, Dec. 9. THOMAS BURGESS; Barrington Reg. Bishop of Sarum, 1825, p. 121.
1803, Nov. 8. JOHN BREBETON; Douglas Reg.; on promotion of T. Burgess.

* WILLIAM LATIMER was tutor to Reginald Pole, afterwards Cardinal, and Archb. of Canterbury. Erasmus describes him as "verè theologus, integritate vitæ conspicuus." He held the livings of Wootton-under-Edge, and of Saintley, in Gloucestershire. See Athen. Oxon., I., 148. Kennet's Coll., xlvi., 48.

1810, Mar. 15. William Ward; Fisher Reg.

1841, Aug. 10. George Anthony Denison; Denison Reg.; V. Broadwindsor, 1838; East Brent, 1845; Archd. Taunton, 1851.

1848, Sept. 16. Hon. William Hugh Scott; Ibid. R. Maiden Newton, Dorset, 1837. He died April 17, 1868.

1868. July 27. Frederick Bennett; Hamilton Reg.; V. Maddington, 1851; Shrewton, 1853.

YATESBURY.

Yatesbury is in North Wilts, within some few miles of Calne. It was a Sub-Deacon-Prebend; for the proper psalms assigned to it see p. 202. It was but of small value comparatively, being assessed in 1226 at *five* marks (Osm. Reg., lxxv.). In 1290 it was valued at £6 13s. 4d. (Tax. Eccl., 182). It was valued in the King's Books at £3 4s. 2d.

c. 1226. Hugo [de Wells]; Archdeacon of Bath. Osmund Reg., lxxv., see p. 192.

1262. Walter de Merton; presented by the King; see Cherminster, p. 372. Bishop of Rochester, 1274. Founder of Merton College, Oxon.

c. 1268. John de Middleton; he was "Succentor," and present in chapter at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.

— Nicholas Hengate [or Hugate].

1318, Jan. 13. Roger de Northborough; Mortiv., 46; void by cession. See Blewbery, p. 368. Bishop of Lichfield, 1322.

1322, July 28. William de Salton; Ibid 47. R. Nettleton, 1326. See Combe, p. 376.

1340, June 25. John de Eccleshall; Wyville, 81.

1361, Aug. 12. Peter Fitz-Waryn; Ibid 277.

— Adam de Lakenhyth; Chancellor of Cambridge, 1373. Le Neve, III., 599.

1378, Sept. 3. John Clerenaus; Erghum, 25; void by cession.

— Walter Easton; mentioned in Coman Reg., 88, under date of October 4, 1387.

1399, July 27, Robert Buyshe (= Bush); Mitford, 57; void by death.

1416, Nov. 6. Oliver Dinley; Hallam, 64; void by death.

1423, Nov. 18. John Symondesburgh; Chandler, 67. Preb. Stratton, 1437; Treasurer, p. 346; Archd. Wilts, p. 172.

1437, May 16. John Tydeling; Neville, 67. Can. Resident. See "Axford," p. 355.

1437, Nov. 15. John Moreton; Ibid 70; he died in 1440.

1440, Aug. 12. John Chedworth; Aiscough, 27. Canon Resident. Archdeac. Wilts, 1449, p. 172.

1443, Nov. 6. William Normanton; Ibid 63. See "Bishopston," p. 364.

1445, June 2. Thomas Kirkeby; Aiscough, 78; see "Highworth," p. 392.

1446, April 28. Walter Colles; Ibid 88.

1453, Mar. 1. Ralph Drew; Beach. (a), 21; void by cession; see "Lyme." p. 399.

1453, Mar. 2. Richard Welton; Ibid; void by resignation.

1457, July 10. John Stretton; Ibid 54; void 'per dimissionem.' See "Bedminster," p. 361.

1457, July 29. Robert Parker; Ibid 64; void 'per dimissionem.' He died in 1461.

1461, Feb. 24. John Russell; Ibid 82; see "Horton," p. 394. Bishop of Lincoln, 1480.

1462, July 14. John Paynot; Ibid 94; void by resignation. He died in 1471.

1471, May 15. John Vernham; Ibid 159; see "South Grantham," p. 386.

1471, Nov. 2. Roger Rotherham; Ibid 165; void by resignation.

1477, Aug. 29. Leonard Say; Ibid (b) 12. He died in 1493.
1493, April 29. Henry Carnbull; Laugton, 47. He resigned in 1494.
1494, Dec. 24. Thomas Phillips; Blythe, 15. Subdean. He died in 1512.
1513, Jan. 23. Henry Rawlins; Audley, 59. Archdeac. Sarum, p. 163.
1514, Oct. 23. Edward Finch; Ibid 65. Archdeac. Wilts, p. 174.
1519, May 23. William Pykenham; Ibid 67; void 'per dimissionem.' See "S. Grantham," p. 386.
1517, Oct. 17. Richard Dudley; Ibid 72; void 'per dimissionem.' Precentor 1507, p. 332.
1524, April 18. John Cox; Audley, 98; void by resignation.
1525, Aug. 29. John Bigge; Harward, 49; Preb. Min. Pars Alt., p. 403.
1546, Mar. 3. John Bodenham; Capon, 28; void by death. See "Min. Pars Alt.," p. 403.
1547, April 22. John Everode; Capon, 34; void by death. See "Ruscomb," p. 415.
1549, Sept. 14. Thomas Nelson; Holt, 25.
1553, July 10. Thomas White; Holt, 36. Preb. Ulfcomb, p. 427; Chancellor, p. 341.
1565, Nov. 10. John Garbrand; Jewell, 15. See "Chute," p. 374.
1569, April 11. Edmund Weston; Blacker, 42.
1570, May 24. William Overton; Ibid 48. Fellow of Magd. Coll., Oxon, 1551; Preb. of Chichester, Winchester, and Sarum. R. Stoke-on-Trent, and Rotherfield. Bishop of Lichfield, 1580. He died in 1609, and was buried at Eccleshall. Athen. Oxon, II., 50, 847. Athen. Cantab., II., 515.
1580, Oct. 7. Hugh Langley; Piers, 7. Appointed by the Queen.
1591, Dec. 2. John Hopkinson; Penruddock, 32.
1594, April 29. Richard Mulcaster;* Coldwell, 5. Head Master of S. Paul's School, 1596.
1621, Dec. 18. Hugh Gough; Shuter Reg. He resigned in 1623.
1623, Feb. 27. Humphrey Henchman; Davenant, 17. Bishop of Sarum, 1660, p. 113.
1629, May 8. Edward Gough; Davenant, 25. R. Cheverel Magna. He was the editor of Camden's Britannia. See Walker, II., 76, and Hist. MS. Rep. iv., 132.
1668, Oct. 22. Daniel Whitby; Greenhill, 41. Precentor, p. 333.
1668, Dec. 21. John Martin; Ward, 3. See "Preston," p. 411. A Non-Juror. He was charged 14s. 7d. in 1672 for cathedral repairs.
1677, Oct. 13. John Fielding; Ward Reg.; void by resignation. Can. Resident. See "Beaminster 1ma," p. 358.
1678, July 26. Isaac Walton; Ibid; void by resignation. See "Bishopston." p. 365.
1679, Feb. 7. Timothy Morton; Ibid; void by resignation. Preb. Maj. Pars Alt. (Sept. 15), 1679. V. S. Martin's, Sarum.
1679, Oct. 3. Thomas Barford; Ibid. Canon Resid. Died 1701, and buried in cathedral. Rawlinson, 113.
1701, Dec. 9. Henry Rogers; Burnet Reg.; void by death.
1721, Oct. 6. John Squire; Talbot Reg.; void by death. Succentor, 1727.
1759, July 17. Charles Tarrant; Gilbert Reg.; Succentor, 1759. Dean of Peterborough, 1764.
1791, April 1. John Harrington; Barrington Reg.; void by death.
1795, June 26. Thomas Henry Hume; Douglas Reg.; Preb. Bitton, 1799; Treasurer, p. 349.

* Richard Mulcaster was a Student of Christ Church, 1555; head master of Merchant Taylors' School, 1561; and of S. Paul's School, 1596. He held the living of Stanford Rivers, in Essex. He was schoolmaster to Bishop Andrews, who greatly honoured him. In Harl. MS. 6996 is a letter from Edward Heyborn to the Lord Keeper, dated Sept. 13, 1593, to secure his interest for obtaining a prebend. He is said, in the register, to have been presented to this prebend by "John Taylor." Much concerning him will be found in Ath. Oxon., II., 94, 847.

1799, May 3. Edward Tew; Ibid; void by cession; see Chardstock, p. 371.
1802, June 15. Charles Francis; Ibid; void by cession; Preb. Lyme, 1805; Hurstbourne, 1819.
1805, Nov. 20. Kenrick Francis Saunders; Ibid; void by cession.
1854, Aug. 19. Arthur Fane; Hamilton Reg.; V. Warminster, 1841; R. Fulbeck, Lincolnshire, 1863. He died in 1871.
1872, Nov. 30. Eldon S. Bankes; Moberly Reg.; R. Corfe Castle, 1854.

YETMINSTER PRIMA.

Yetminster, or Yateminster, is a large parish in Dorsetshire, about five miles distant from Sherborne. In the foundation-charter of the cathedral "Eteministre" is named among its original endowments. Two prebends were formed from estates in the parish, the former called that of Yetminster 1ma, *alias* Superior, *alias* Overbury (or Upbury), the latter that of Yetminster 2da, *alias* Inferior.

Yetminster Prima was a Deacon-Prebend; for the proper psalms assigned to it see p. 201. The prebendary presented in olden times to the Vicarage. In 1226 it was valued at 8 marks. (Osm. Reg., lxxv.) In 1290 the prebend "Dnī. Tisii" (i.e., Thydisius), as it was then designated, was assessed at £8 13s. 4d. (Tax. Eccl., 182.) At the time of the 'Valor' it was returned as worth £22. Val. Eccl., II., 76.

c. 1226. William de Len; Osmund Reg., lxxv; see p. 192.
c. 1284. Thydisius; a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.
— William St. John; he died in 1297.
1297, Nov. 6. Richard de Winton; Gandav., 2; Preb. Bitton, 1303, p. 366.
1303, Dec. 12. Peter de Pyreton; Ibid 14; void by cession. See "Bedminster," p. 361.
1310, Jan. 26. Bocard. de Vernon; Ibid 97; void by cession.
— William de Melton; Archb. York, 1317. See his life in Raine's 'Fasti Eboracenses,' I., 397.
1315, Dec. 9. Bocard. de Vernon; Mortiv., 8; void by resignation.
c. 1322. Nicholas Lamb; named 11 Cal. Jul. (June 21), 1322. Lib. Evid., C. 457.
— Roger Clone; Can. Resident.; see Hutchins' Dorset, iv., 447.
1361, Aug. 16. William of Wykeham; Wyville, 277; see "Bedminster," p. 361. Bishop of Winchester, 1367.
1361, Octob. 7. Richard de Spridlington; Ibid 283; void by cession. See "Fordington," p. 381.
1376, Oct. 10. John Turkes; Erghum, 10; void by cession. Canon Resident. "Custos Puerorum," 1391; see charters relating to the choristers. Drake's Index, p. 127.
1397, Sept. 12. Walter Mitford; Mitford, 44; void by death, Chancellor, 1402, p. 338.
1397, Dec. 7. Henry Chicheley; Ibid 47; void by resignation. Chancellor, 1404, p. 338. Archb. Canterbury, 1414.
1402, Aug. 20. Ralph Lovell; Ibid 78. See "Highworth," p. 392.
1405, Nov. 29. John Mitford; Ibid 100; void by cession. R. Huish, 1401. See "Combe," p. 376.
1407, Aug. 9. Laurence "Gometii" [? Gomerty]; Dunham, 317; void by death.
1428, Aug. 28. John Castell; Neville, 11; void by death. Archdeac. Berks, p. 150.
1432, July 12. John Stopyngton; Ibid 31. He resigned in 1442. Archdeac. Dorset, p. 140.
1442, Nov. 27. William Crowton; Hutchins, 55; R. of All Cannings, 1447–72; by his will, proved in 1477, he desires to be buried in the cathedral.

1477, July 27. James Stanley; Beauch. (2) 12; void by death.

— William Smith; possibly the Bishop of Lichfield, 1492. See Newcourt, I., 82.

1492, Mar. 3. James Stanley; Langton, 39; void by resignation. Preb. Beaminster 1ma, 1493. Precentor, p. 331. Bishop of Ely, 1506.

1493, Feb. 15. Richard Bray; Ibid 44; void by resignation.

1497, Mar. 30. Edward Bray; Blythe, 24; void by resignation.

1503, Feb. 15. William Stillington; Audley, 8; void by resignation. He died in 1510.

1510, Oct. 5. John Keyton; Audley, 49; void by death.

1537, June 12. Thomas Thirlby; Shaxton, 7; void by death. Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Prolocutor of Convocation. Provost of S. Edmund's College, Sarum. Consecrated Bishop of Westminster, 1540. Bishop of Norwich, 1550; Ely, 1554. See Athen. Cantab., I., 187. Brady's Episcop. Succ., II., 17.

1541, Jan. 9. Thomas Myntern; Capon, 6; on promotion of T. Thirlby.

c. 1561. Richard Chandler; in his will, dated 1582, he desires to be buried in the cathedral.

1582, Sept. 26. Nicholas Bulger; Piers, 11; void by death. He resigned in 1584.

1584, Feb. 27. Abraham Coverham; Ibid 14; see "N. Grantham," p. 388.

1584, July 30. Richard Eades; Ibid 15; void by resignation. Presented by Hugh Mansfield.

1605, Feb. 16. John Fitz-James; Cotton, 18; void by death.

1611, Mar. 10. John Still; Ibid 26. See "N. Grantham," p. 388. He resigned in 1613.

1613, July 13. Henry Good; Ibid 33; he held the livings of Fisherton Anger, and of Woodford cum Wilsford. Hist. MS., IV., 132. See Walker, II., 255.

1660, Aug. 16. Henry Carpenter; Duppa, 4. R. of S. Dyonis Backchurch. Newcourt, I., 331.

1662, Oct. 16. Joseph Matthews; Henchman, 13; he died in 1664.

1664, June 21. Joshua Childrey; Earles, 3; Archdeac. Sarum, 1664, p. 165.

1670, Sept. 30. John Sherman; Ward, 7; Archdeac. Sarum, 1670, p. 165.

1671, May 16. Isaac Barrow; Ward, 10; Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1673. See Cassan, III., 141. He was charged £4 10s. for cathedral repairs.

1675, Aug. 23. William Corker; Ward Reg.; void by resignation. Fellow of Trinity Coll., Cambridge.

1702, Aug. 7. John Colbatch; Burnet Reg.; void by death. Cole speaks of him as "of Orwell."

1720, May 17. Martin Benson; Ibid; void by resignation. Archdeac. Berks, p. 154. Bishop of Gloucester, 1735.

1721, Mar. 27. Joseph Butler; Talbot Reg.; void by cession. Author of "The Analogy of Religion, &c." Dean of S. Paul's, 1740—50. Bishop of Bristol, 1738; of Durham, 1750.

1739, Mar. 5. George William Harris; Sherlock Reg.; by the King, on the promotion of Joseph Butler.

1777. Sept. 23. Nathanael Hume; Hume Reg.; Precentor, p. 334.

1804, May 10. John White; Douglas Reg.; Fellow of New College, Oxon; R. of Hardwick with Weedon, Bucks.

1833, July 27. George Radcliffe; Burgess Reg. Chaplain to Bishop Burgess. He died July 26, 1849.

1849, Oct. 23. John Leyborne Popham; Denison Reg.; R. of Chilton Foliat, 1835—72.

1872, Dec. 2. Henry Thomas Glyn; Moberly Reg.; R. of Melbury Abbas, 1847; Fontmell Magna, 1880.

YETMINSTER SECUNDA.

YETMINSTER SECUNDA, *alias* INFERIOR, *alias* SOUTHBURY, was a Sub-Deacon-Prebend; for the proper psalms assigned to it see p. 202. It was valued in 1226 at *eight* marks. (Osm. Reg., lxxv.) In 1290 it is called the prebend of R. de Coleshull and valued at £8. (Tax. Eccl. 182.) At the time of the 'Valor' it is returned as worth £18. Val. Eccl., II., 76.

c. 1226.	TANCRED; Osmund Reg., lxxv. See p. 192.
c. 1284.	RICHARD DE COLESHULL; a canon at the election of Walter Scammel. Lib. Evid., C. 517.
c. 1320.	BOCHARD. "DE GNONE?"; see Lib. Evid., C. 453, 454.
—	WILLIAM NADALL.
1339, Dec. 10.	JOHN GIFFORD; Wyville, 70; void by cession.
1352, May 30.	HENRY WALTON; Corffe Reg., 84; see under "Highworth," p. 391.
1386, Jan. 7.	PETER DE ERGHUM; Erghum, 73.
1388, Sept. 21.	GUIDO MONE; Waltham, 1; see "Faringdon," p. 380. Presented by the King, the temporalities of the see being in his hands. [Bishop Waltham was consecrated *Sept.* 20, 1388].
—	ADAM EASTON;* he was created a CARDINAL-PRIEST by Urban VI.
1392, April 23.	JOHN IKELINTON; Dunham Reg., 205; void by cession.
1392, April 30.	RICHARD PITTES; Ibid 207; void by resignation. Called "Canon of Sarum and Notary Public," 1395. Hatcher and Benson, 755.
1400, Oct. 9.	HENRY CHICHELEY; Mitford, 65; Chancellor, 1404, p. 338. Archb. Canterbury, 1414.
c. 1404.	RICHARD PITTES; he is called prebendary in 1405. Chandler Reg.
1415, Sept. 11.	SYMON SYDENHAM; Hallam, 58. Dean of Sarum, 1418, p. 315.
1418, Mar. 30.	JOHN TYDELING; Chandler, 5; void by resignation. See "Axford," p. 355.
1418, Dec. 6.	RICHARD LEYOTT; Ibid 14. Preb. Grimstone, 1422. Dean, 1446, p. 316.
1423, Nov. 16.	JOHN HAKETT; Ibid 67; see "Chardstock," p. 370.
1442, Nov. 14.	JOHN PYVILLE; Aiscough, 52; void by death. See "Warminster," p. 428.
1466, Mar. 3.	ADAM COPENDALE; Beauch. (a) 122; void by resignation. See "Stratton," p. 422.
1469, Jan. 4.	THOMAS ESTINGTON; Ibid 144; void by resignation. See "N. Alton," p. 353.
1471, Jan. 7.	JOHN PEESE; Ibid 157; void by resignation. See "Grimstone," p. 389.
1471, April 28.	WILLIAM DUDLEY; Ibid 158; void by resignation. Preb. S. Paul's, and Archdeacon of Middlesex, 1475. Dean of Windsor, 1473; Bishop of Durham, 1476. Newcourt, I., 81.
1476, Oct. 6.	JOHN SEYMER; Ibid (b) 5; void by promotion of W. Dudley.
—	GEORGE SYDENHAM; Archdeac. Sarum, 1503, p. 162. Preb. Fordington, 1518.
1518, Mar. 11.	WILLIAM PYKENHAM; Audley, 73; see "S. Grantham," p. 388.
1519, April 10.	REGINALD POLE; Ibid 75; void 'per dimissionem.' See "Ruscomb," p. 415. Dean of Exeter, 1537; Archb. Canterbury, 1556, and CARDINAL. Athen. Oxon., II., 780.

* ADAM EASTON was created, together with some twenty-six others, a CARDINAL, by Pope Urban VI., though seven of them, who held to the rival Pope at Avignon, dropped the title. He narrowly escaped death, with five other Cardinals, when Urban VI. fled to Genoa, but was spared at the intercession of Richard II. He was, however, degraded from his dignity, and kept in rigorous confinement till the death of Urban, when he was reinstated by his successor. He was Cardinal of S. Cecilia. He is described as learned, not only in Greek but in Hebrew, and as a voluminous writer. See Robertson's History of the Church, IV., 165.

1537, July 13. Richard Moryson; Shaxton, 7; a lawyer and not in holy orders at all. He was a member of Parliament, and secretary to Cromwell. He was employed in various embassies. He was Knighted in 1550, and died at Strasburg in 1556. Athen. Cantab., I., 145.

1539, Sept. 29. Henry Cole; Capon, 1; void by resignation. He was ordained Deacon, March 1542, then holding the Rectory of Chelmsford, and a stall in S. Paul's. Warden of New College Oxon, 1542; Provost of Eton, 1551; Dean of S. Paul's, 1556. He died in Jan., 1580. Newcourt, I., 49. Athen. Oxon., I., 453. Athen. Cantab., I., 417.

1562, May 5. Henry Willet; Blacker, 74; he was summoned at the Bishop's visitation of the cathedral for simony and perjury, and sentenced (June 28, 1563) to be deprived. Blacker Reg., 5. See Statute Book H, fol. 99.

1563, Nov. 11. Richard Bennet; Blacker, 2; void by deprivation.

1564, April 1. Henry Securis; Blacker, 10; see "Beaminster 2da," p. 359.

1595, July 6. John Fennell; Penruddock, 71.

1610, Feb. 3. Walter Bennet; Cotton, 25; Precentor, 1608, p. 333. Archdeac. Wilts, 1610, p. 175.

1614, Aug. 3. Symon Holdip; Ibid 32; void by cession. R. of Ash with Dean. Hist. MSS., iv., 132.

1644, Nov. 5. John Wall; Duppa, 3. Canon of Christ Church. He was "deprived by the Visitors, but, by a mean submission, made his peace with them." Walker, II., 70. See Athen. Oxon., III., 734.

1666, Oct. 24. Thomas Hyde;* Hyde, 3; void by death. He was charged £3 12s. in 1671 for cathedral repairs.

1703, Mar. 24. John Gane; Burnet Reg.; void by death.

1738, June 26. George Conway; Sherlock Reg.; void by death.

1753, Dec. 15. Abraham le Moine; Gilbert Reg.; void by death.

1757, Feb. 1. Gregory Sharpe; Ibid; void by death.

1771, May 9. Edward Rolle; Hume Reg.; void by death.

1791, Dec. 15. Archibald Alison; Douglas Reg.; void by death. R. of Rodington, and V. of High Ercall, Salop. Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh.

1841, Aug. 10. Gorges Paulin Lowther; Denison Reg.; R. of Orcheston S. George, 1830; Proctor in Convocation, 1835—68. He died April 25, 1881.

1881, June 8. Lionel Digby William Dawson Damer. V. of Canford Magna, Dorset, 1869.

* Thomas Hyde was of Queen's College, Oxon, and a distinguished oriental scholar. In 1665 he was chief keeper of the Bodleian. He became Professor of Arabic in 1691, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in 1697. He was also (in 1678) Archdeacon of Gloucester. He was one of the editors of the Polyglott Bible, then about to be published by Brian Walton, afterwards Bishop of Chester. Among the Tanner MSS. (vol. 147, fol. 190, 209) are two letters from him to Archbishop Sancroft, respecting bribery alleged to have been practised by Dr. Parsons, Chancellor of Gloucester.

SUB-DEANS, AND SUB-CHANTERS (OR SUCCENTORS).

These two members of the cathedral body, together with the Master of the Grammar School, were included under the "permanent officials" of the cathedral, "perpetua officia habentes." The relations in which they stood to the other members has been fully explained in a previous portion of this work—see pp. 263—273. A "stall in choir" was assigned to each of them in virtue of their "office;" but they had, as such, no "voice in chapter." Though not unfrequently the Sub-Dean held a "prebend," and occasionally also the Succentor, and in virtue of such prebend had a "place in chapter," such right did not appertain to them as Sub-Dean, or Sub-Chanter. There are no special stalls in the Chapter House assigned to them, and they are commonly spoken of as holding an "office," and not a "dignity." In the order of visitation of the cathedral (see p. 213) these "permanent officials" were summoned *after* the chief dignitaries and prebendaries; and, when it was necessary, on a subsequent day.

SUB-DEANS.

c. 1108. WILLIAM. He is named in a deed respecting Teynton, of the time of Bishop Roger, together with Serlo and Harding, as Dean and Treasurer. Osmund Reg., lvii.

c. 1150. WILLIAM. He is possibly the same as the one just named. He witnesses a charter respecting land at Chardstock, together with Robert Warlewast as Dean, and Jordan as Treasurer. Lib. Evid., C. 76.

c. 1170. JOHN. He was also Precentor of Exeter, a dignity which he held as early as 1154. Le Neve, I., 368. In 1185 he was consecrated to the see of Exeter by Archbishop Baldwin. He died June 1, 1191, and was buried within the south tower of his cathedral. Oliver's Bishops of Exeter, p. 29.

1185. WIMUND. He attests charters of the time of Hubert Walter (1189—94) relating to Alderbury, Figledean, &c. See Lib. Evid., C. 105—204, and Osmund Reg., xxvii. In 1203 King John confirms a grant to him "de domibus illis quæ fuerunt Ricardi Archidiaconi Wiltesire." See above, p. 169.

c. 1213. THOMAS DE CHABBEHAM.* He held the prebend of "Cerminister" in 1226 (see above, p. 192); and also in 1229, at the election of Robert Bingham, as Bishop of Sarum. Osm. Reg., lxxi. Lib. Evid., C. 432.

1237. ADAM. His name appears as attesting a charter of Henry III., confirming one of Bishop Robert Bingham, granting certain fines, &c., to the fabric fund of the cathedral. Lib. Evid., C. 2. See also Hatcher and Benson, 731.

1240. GALFRIDUS [GEOFFREY]. We meet with this name to a deed of the time of Bishop Bingham, relating to the rights of the Church of Calne. Lib. Evid., C. 144.

* Le Neve (II., 619), gives the name of THOMAS DE EMBLEBURN [? EBELESBURN] as having held this office in 1229 and gives as a reference simply "Reg. Rob. Grosthead, Ep. Linc." But as he states that THOMAS DE CHABBEHAM held it in 1230, and the former name has not been met with in Sarum documents, it is most probable that his copyist has misled him, and that they are both the same person. It may be added that the name of THOMAS DE EBELESBURN occurs to several charters between 1230—40, but not as Sub-Dean.

1244. NICHOLAS DE LAKING. He is named in a deed of 1244 by Bishop Bingham relating to Harnham Bridge. Hatcher and Benson, 732. He seems to have been the first Warden of S. Nicholas' Hospital. Ibid 733. In a deed appropriating the church of Warminster to the "communa" of the cathedral, of the date of 1259, he is styled "Rector of Warminster," Lib. Evid., C. 408.

1260. JOHN DE BURTON.* He is named in the foundation-deed of the college of "Vaux" or "de valle scholarum" in 1261. Lib. Evid., C. 420. Hatcher and Benson, 735. He was also present in chapter in October, 1262, when Bishop Giles de Bridport withdrew his claim to visit the cathedral body. Lib Evid., C. 515. He would seem ultimately to have become Precentor. See above, p. 327.

1278. WILLIAM [DE SCHIREBORN].† He was present in chapter in 1278 when the ordinance respecting the rights of the Chancellor and Sub-Dean was passed. Lib. Evid., C. 419. (See above, p. 226). He was also present, as Prebendary of Bishopston,, in 1284, at the election of Walter Scammel as Bishop of Sarum. Lib. Evid., C. 519.

c. 1295. THOMAS DE STAUNTON.‡ According to Le Neve (II., 619), who refers to the register of Archbishop Winchelsey, he held this office 3 Calend. Jun. (30 May), 1297.

1309. ROBERT DE WORTH. Gandav. Reg., 83; void by death. Preb. South Alton, 1309; Durnford, 1313; Chute, 1316. He was a Canon Residentiary, and Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon. His name occurs as Sub-Dean in the preface to Roger de Mortival's Statutes in 1319. (See above, p. 268.) It was in his time that the office of "Penitentiary," or "Confessor," was permanently annexed to that of Sub-Dean.

c. 1312. THOMAS COBHAM.§ He is described as "Canon and Sub-Dean of Sarum" when he was elected to the see of Canterbury in 1313, though superseded by a "provision" of the Pope in favour of another. Newcourt's Repert., I., 148. He ultimately became Bishop of Worcester (1317), and died in 1327.

c. 1320. WILLIAM DE TINGWIKE.§ He is mentioned as a "Canon" in 1319, at the first promulgation of Bishop Roger de Mortival's Statutes. See Statute Book H, fol. 3. In one of the windows of the Cathedral Library there would seem to have been as lately as 1774 the inscription "Orate pro Magrō. Willō. de Tingwike, Subdecano Ecclesiæ Sarum, qui hanc fenestram fieri fecit." Pryce's Salisb. Cathedral, 94.

1321, Jan. 19. RICHARD POTESGRAVE. He is said to have succeeded to this office "cum oneribus Sub-decanatui incumbentibus," *i.e.*, the duties of "Penitentiary" or "Confessor." Mortiv., 74.

1321, April 28. ROBERT BLUNTESDON. Ibid 92. He held with it the "church of Caundel Haddon." He was Rector of Berwick St. John in 1331. His obit is entered in the calendar for Sept. 6.

1321, Nov. 5. THOMAS DE BOCTON. Ibid 96. Preb. Warminster, 1327. Among the Sarum charters is one by which he as Sub-Dean grants, 17 Edward II., (1323) certain houses in the close to Walter de Lake, a Vicar-choral. Drake's Index 99. He occurs also several times in a chapter register of 1326, as concurring in several appointments made by chapter. See Lib. Evid., C. 458.

* Among the charters in the muniment room are several relating to Knighton—the name now only remains in Knighton Down—a small manor subordinate to that of Figheldean, in which the name of John de Burton as Sub-Dean occurs frequently, as having made over his interest in them to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum. See Drake's Index to Sarum Charters, p. 105.

† He is called WILLIAM DE SCHIREBORN (= SHERBORN) in a deed by Geoffrey de Meleborn, Canon of Sarum, relating to the prebend of Combe and Harnham, in 1281. Lib. Evid., C. 502.

‡ In the Gandav. Reg., 44, there is the following entry which applies to this Sub-Dean :—"Citatio contra Sub-Decanum Sarum super retentione beneficiorum incompatibilium."

§ There is great difficulty in arranging the succession of the Sub-Deans about this time. The exact date of the collation of neither of these can be traced in the Episcopal, or Capitular, registers. Moreover, if Newcourt be correct as to the tenure of this office by Thomas Cobham (who became Bishop of Worcester in 1317), he must have held it during a portion of the time it is supposed to have been held by Robert de Worth, as the latter was certainly collated in 1309, and is spoken of as Sub-Dean in 1319.

1329, Feb. 24. William de Lobenham. Ibid 169. Preb. Major Pars Altaris (p. 400). In a few months he exchanged this office, and the prebend, with his successor for the Rectory of Norton, near Twycross, in the diocese of Lincoln. Reg. Burghesh Ep. Linc.

1330, Feb. 10. Ralph de Querendon. Ibid 179. Archdeacon of Wilts *c.* 1331. See above p. 171. His obit is entered in the Sarum Calendar for Jan. 29.

c. 1335. John de Wotton. He held this office in 1335. Pat. 9, Edw. III., p. 1.

1337, Sept. 7. Nicholas de Wyke. Wyville, 52. Presented by the King, *sede nuper vacante.* See Pat 11 Edward III., p. 2, m. 10. His obit is entered in the Calendar for July 5.

1341, June 30. Ralph de Querendon. A full account of his installation as Sub-Dean, in pursuance of the mandate of Bishop Robert Wyville, dated June 30, 1341, is given in the Hemingsby Register, *fol.* 26. He is described as "Canon and Presbyter." See also Wyville Reg., 90. He is recorded as having often been present in chapter between 1342 and 1346. See above, p. 268. He is the same, it is presumed, as held the office in 1330, and who became, in 1331, Archdeacon of Wilts.

1360, Mar. 5. Michael de Mardefeld. This appointment was made, in consequence of lapse, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Islip Reg.

c. 1374. William de Glynton. Among the Sarum Charters is one, by which, in 1374, certain tenements, on the south side of the Deanery, are granted to William de Glynton, Sub-Dean of Sarum. Drake's Index, 98.

1396, Aug. 8. Edmund Cockerel. Mitford, 33; void by death. Preb. Axford (p. 355); admitted "in plenam residentiam," March 4, 1399. Holme, 101. He died Octob. 5, 1400, and was buried in the cathedral "opposite the chapel of St. Edmund." Stat. Book H., *fol.* 84. See above, p. 268.

1400, Oct. 16. John Wytheb. Ibid 65; void by death. Rector of Devizes, 1398—1400. See Wilts Arch. Mag., II., 327.

1407, Nov. 10. William Somerhill. Dunham, 324; void by death.

1410, June 22. John Clere *alias* Smith. Hallam, 16; void by cession. In a few months he exchanged this office, with his successor, for the church of Lymington, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Bubwith Reg.

1411, Nov. 14. John Hulling. Ibid 30. In 1417 he became Rector of West Dean.

1418, Jan. 15. John Pedewell. Void by cession. He had been rector of West Dean; Chandler, 1. He is spoken of in 1418 as Rector of Fisherton. See Hatcher and Benson, 759.

1452, June 10. Henry Duke. Beauchamp (a), 14; void by resignation.

1459, Jan. 25. William Nessingwick.* Beauchamp (a), 67; void by resignation. Preb. Preston, 1450; Stratton, 1454; Faringdon, 1459. Rector of Mildeston, 1475—87. Canon-Residentiary. He visited the prebends as 'locum tenens' of the Dean in 1463. Miscell. Dec., MS. *fol.* 4*b*.

1476, Jan. 9. Giles Stanbrigg.† Beauchamp (b), 2; void by cession. He became in 1467 Vicar of Upavon; in 1468 Rector of Donyngton; and from 1458—75 held the living of Mildeston, which last benefice, it would appear, he really exchanged with his predecessor for this office. He died, June 20, 1480, in his house in the close. Miscell. Dec., MS. 106.

* William Nessingwick was more than once 'locum tenens' of the Dean and so presided in chapter, but the registers are especially careful to note that he did not so preside as Sub-Dean—"*Sed non ut Sub-Decanus.*" See Machon Reg., 62. It would appear that he was previously a Notary Public at York, "apostolica auctoritate," and in that capacity drew up the deed constituting Henry Sharpe the Proctor at Rome for Richard Beauchamp, when, in 1448, the latter was promoted to the See of Hereford. Brady's Episc. Succcss., I, 53.

† Extracts of visitations held by this Sub-Dean, between 1476—79, in the various churches in Salisbury, are given by Hatcher and Benson, p. 761. See also above, p. 269.

1480, July 24. Nicholas Godfrith.* Beauchamp (b), 34; void by death.

1481, Feb. 16. Robert Hall. Ibid (2) 38. Preb. Major Pars Altaris, *c.* 1460; Ramsbury, 1464.

c. 1482. William Branche.

1486, July 20. Richard Kelsey. Langton, 10; void by resignation. R. Upton Lovel, 1476—86.

1491, Mar. 23. Thomas Phillips. Ibid 30; void by death. Preb. Yatesbury, 1494. He would seem also to have been Vicar of Bray; and Rector of Winterslow, 1497—1512.

1505, Nov. 3. Thomas Grivell. Audley, 22; void by resignation.

1509, Jan. 14. John Robinson. Ibid 39.

1514, Sept. 15. Giles Hackluyt.† Ibid 64; void by resignation. He held this office in 1536. Val. Eccl., II., 77.

1559, Oct. 22. Robert Ellyott. See Holt Reg.

1561, Dec. 24. Thomas Curteys; Holt, 70.

1564, Mar. 24. John James. Holt, 83; Preb. Stratford, 1563.

c. 1577. Thomas Dilworth. Preb. Woodford, 1571; Fordington, 1572. In the Blacker Reg., 137, he is spoken of as a Canon Residentiary in 1587, and acting then as 'locum tenens,' not as Sub-Dean, but by special commission from the Dean.

1589, May 17. Nicolas Baldgay.‡ Penruddock, 13. Preb. Netheravon, 1583. He succeeded Richard Hooker as Master of the Temple. See Keble's Hooker, I., 68.

1591, July 23. Richard Hooker. Appointed by the Archbishop (Whitgift) *sede vacante*. Penruddock, 22. Preb. Netheravon, and Rector of Boscombe. The author of the "Ecclesiastical Polity." He became in 1595 Rector of Bishopsbourn in Kent, where he died, and was buried, in November, 1600.

1595, Feb. 16. Thomas Coldwell. Penruddock, 71; void by resignation. Preb. Beaminster Secunda, p. 360.

1599, Mar. 24. Giles Thornborough. Collated on the resignation of T. Coldwell. Cotton, 2; void by resignation. Preb. Bedminster, 1592; Canon Residentiary. Rector of Odstock, 1582; of Orcheston St. George, 1610—38; and Master of a Hospital (S. John's?) near Wilton. Hist. MSS., Rep. IV., App. 128—30.

1637, May 19. Alexander Hyde. Davenant, 40; void by death. Can. Resident. Bishop of Sarum, 1665. See p. 114.

1661, Aug. 7. Richard Hyde. Henchman, 6; void by resignation. Preb. Warminster, 1660; North Grantham, 1666. Prebendary of Winchester in 1662. He died in 1666. Le Neve, III., 35.

1664, Nov. 3. Robert Tutt. Earles, 3; void by resignation. R. Barford S. Martin and Baverstock, 1662. He was deprived as a Non-Juror in 1688. See Annals of the Church of Sarum (S.P.C.K.), p. 258.

1668, Oct. 26. Richard Kent. Ward, 2; void by resignation. Preb. Major Pars Altaris, 1664; Chute, 1679.

1692, Oct. 14. Thomas Smith. Burnet Reg.; void by death, Preb. Major Pars Altaris, 1691. Rector of S. Edmund's, Sarum.

* By this time it would appear the Sub-Dean asserted for himself a jurisdiction independent of the Dean. Thus in the Beauchamp Reg. (2) 35, we meet with this entry:—"Protestatio Nicolai Godfrith, Sub-Decani, nolle se jurisdictioni Decani, quoad Sub-decanatum, quovismodo subesse." Quoted in Seth Ward's Notitiæ, p. 117.

† There would seem to have been much disagreement between this Sub-Dean and the cathedral authorities. In the Harward Reg. we have several entries relating to this matter. Thus at p. 23 (A° 1517), we read, "Objicitur Egidio Hackluyt Sub-Decano;" again, at p. 63, "Correctio Sub-Decani ob contumelias in capitulum;" at p. 101, "Processus contra Sub-Decanum;" at p. 26, "Egidius Hackluyt Sub-Decanus se submittit Decano et Capitulo;" at p. 138, "Egidius Hackluyt recusat locum-tenentem,—tandem se submittit."

‡ There is a great deficiency in the Episcopal Registers about this time. For the greater portion of the year 1585, till the close of the episcopate of Bishop Piers in 1589, they are missing; and after that date for nearly three years the See of Sarum was vacant. The registers are also missing for two years, between 1596—98, during the episcopate of Bishop Coldwell.

1694, June 28. THOMAS NAISH. Burnet Reg.; void by resignation. Rector of S. Edmund's Sarum, 1694—1705.

1755, Aug. 22. CHARLES TARRANT. Gilbert Reg. He would appear to have become Succentor on 12th July, 1759, and a few days afterwards Prebendary of Yatesbury. [One of this name was Prebendary at Bristol 1761—76, and at Rochester, 1776—91. He is presumbly the same that became Dean of Carlisle in March, 1764, and a few months afterwards Dean of Peterborough, who died 22nd Feb., 1791. Le Neve, II., 541; III., 247.]

1759, Aug. 7. JAMES STIRLING SAMBRE. Ibid; void by resignation. Rector of S. Edmund's, Sarum, 1754.

1801, April 14. THOMAS STOCKWELL. Douglas Reg.; void by death, Rector of Stratford Tony, 1788.

1824, Jan. 23. MATTHEW MARSH. Fisher Reg.; void by resignation. Rector of Winterslow in 1804. Prebendary of Beaminster 2da in 1813, Chute in 1824. Canon Residentiary; Chancellor of the Diocese, 1819.

1846, Nov. 7. DANIEL JAMES EYRE. Denison Reg. In succession to M. Marsh.

SUCCENTORS.

c. 1163. WALTER. He is named in a deed of the time of Bishop Jocelin, and Clement Abbot of Sherborn, respecting certain tithes and pensions due to him in respect of his office. He held the prebend of "Axeford." Lib. Evid., C. 103.

c. 1190. JOHN.* His name occurs in a deed of the time of Bishop Herbert Poore, respecting his rights in the prebend of Rotescamp (Roscombe), which he held. Lib. Evid., C. 297. He also witnesses a deed dated (*c.* 1203) relating to Figheldean and Alderbury, as part of the endowments of the Treasurer. Osmund Reg., xxx.

1213. ANASTASIUS. We meet with this name constantly in charters between 1213—27. He was present in chapter in 1213 when what is called the "Nova Constitutio" (see above, p. 191) was framed. Osmund Reg., lvii. Preb. Stratford in 1226. See p. 192.

1227. ROGER. This name is first met with in a charter of the time of Bishop Richard Poore respecting the church of Faringdon (A° 1228). Lib. Evid., C. 112. He held the prebend of Durnford. Ib. 283. He was Succentor in 1229, at the election of Robert Bingham. Osmund Reg., lxxx. He also witnessed a deed, in 1240, respecting the subjection of Roger de Stodlege (Studley) to the church of Calne. Lib. Evid. C., 144. He occurs also as attesting, in 1245, the foundation charter of the Hospital of S. Nicholas, Sarum. Ibid, 415.

1247. WALTER DE LA WYLE. His name is first met with in deeds of the date of 1247. Lib. Evid., C. 160—245. He was also present in Chapter, as a Canon of Sarum, in 1262, when a letter was read from Bishop Giles de Bridport renouncing his claim to visit the cathedral. Osmund Reg., li. Bishop of Sarum, 1263; p. 90.

c. 1263. JOHN DE MIDDLETON. He is one of the attesting witnesses of the foundation-deed, in 1268, of the College of S. Edmund, Sarum, and is therein termed Rector of S. Thomas', Sarum. Lib. Evid., C. 556. He is presumably the same who held the prebend of Yatesbury, and was present in 1284 at the election of Walter Scammel. Ib. 517. The name of "John, Succentor," appears also to a deed of the time of Bishop William de la Corner (1290) relating to a composition with the Prior of S. Swithin's, Winton, concerning the churches of Enford and Overton. Ibid 568.

* Amongst the "ornamenta" preserved in the cathedral in the days when Abraham de Winton was Treasurer (see above, p. 343) were (1) "Capa una quæ fuit Johannis, Succentoris, bene brodata cum lapidibus xxxiii. et morsu de aurifrisio," and (2) "Duo phialæ argenti de dono J. Succentoris," the last being for the service at the altar of All Saints. Hatcher and Benson, 718.

Symon de Derham. He is named as having consented in 1319 to the statute passed in the time of Bishop Roger de Mortival with reference to the residence of the Succentor. See above, p. 265. He was Sub-Treasurer in 1293. Ibid p. 235.

1323, Oct. 10. Gilbert de Wythenham. Mortival, 120; void by death. On Feb. 10, 1323, he takes an oath to observe all the statutes "quatenus cum concernunt." Lib. Evid., C. 457. He held the office with the Rectory of Ebbesbourne Wake annexed to it. He died in or before the year 1334.*

1334, June 10. Edmund de Granton. Wyville, 29; void by death.

1350, Feb. 27. Thomas de Lanynton [? Lavynton]. Ibid 201.

1361, Aug. 1. Adam Gore. Ibid 277.

1401, Oct. 10. Robert Peers. Mitford, 72; void by death. A long account of his installation is given in the Holmes Reg., p. 112. See above, p. 265—6.

1418, July 24. Peter Benham. Chandler, 8.

1424, Nov. 24. William Malton. Ibid 75; void by death.

1435, Sept. 29. William Berwick. Neville, 69; void by resignation. He was one of the arbitrators in 1441, as to the relative claims of the Chapter and the Provost of St. Edmund's and others, as to the tithes in certain parishes in Salisbury. Hutchins, 53. See Hatcher and Benson, 755.

1467, Dec. 19. William Cockes. Newton, 110. His name appears as Succentor, at the head of the Vicars Choral, *thirty-one* in all, present at the visitation of the cathedral in 1468. Machon, 165.

1472, Sept. 21. John Leche. Machon, 49, 78.

1473, Jan. 3. John Tykell. Machon, 179; void by resignation.

1486, Oct. 20. Robert Pusey. Langton, 13; void by death.

1498, Oct. 19. William Tofte. Blyth, 31; void by death.

1502, Oct. 30. William Barton. Audley, 7; void by death. See "Beaminster 1ma," p. 357. He was consecrated (*c.* 1509) as a Suffragan Bishop, under the title of "Episcopus Saloniensis," and assisted Bishop Audley in the diocese of Sarum. See p. 104.

1509, Dec. 17. Francis May. Ibid 46; void by resignation. An account of his installation, Dec. 19, 1509, is in Harward's Reg., 125.

— Edmund Lotteshall.

1532, Mar. 2. Edward Mitchell; void by death. Campeg., 31. See also Holt, 16.

1554, Dec. 14. William Walker. Holt, 42. This appointment seems to have been protested against by two of the Vicars Choral. See above, p. 272.

1561, Mar. 27. Henry Brither. Blacker, 65.

1564, Nov. 15. Nicholas Poole. Jewel, 13; void by death.

1566, Oct. 8. John Sheppard. Ibid 18; void by death.

1584, Jan. 16. Adam Hill.† Blacker, 110. Preb. Gillingham Minor (1582), p. 384.

1595, Feb. 16. Thomas Crump. Penrudd., 71; void by death. Preb. Gillingham Minor, p. 384.

1602, Feb. 21. Nicholas Martin. Cotton, 9; void by resignation.

* Among the Sarum Charters is one dated 1334 by which John Kemesy, Vicar Choral, as executor of Gilbert de Wykehampton, *lately* Succentor, conveys certain premises to R. de Langeton, a Vicar Choral, in the close, described as "between the house of the Abbot of Sherborne on the south, and that of John de Essington on the north." Drake's Index, 99.

† Adam Hill is described as having been a "noted and eloquent preacher." Athen. Oxon., I., 625. He was a Fellow of Balliol (1568), and became Vicar of Westbury, Wilts, and Rector of Gussage St. Michael, Dorset. He is said to have been educated under Bishop Jewel. He died at Salisbury in 1594, and was buried in the cathedral.

1609, Nov. 9. Henry Seward. Ibid 25; void by death. Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxon. Preb. Winterborne Earls, 1612, and Vicar of Britford. Shuter, 13. He was also, in 1634, a Canon Residentiary. Hist. MSS. Report IV., App. 128.

1642, Oct. 13. William Cartwright. Duppa, 3; void by death. Student of Christ Church, Oxon; and Proctor in 1643, dying on November 29 of that same year. See Walker's Sufferings, Part II., 64. Athen. Oxon., III., 69.

1643. Robert Joyner. Ibid 3; void by death. He was deprived, during the Commonwealth, and also of the vicarage of Chew Magna, Somerset. See Walker's Sufferings, Part II., p. 64. Ath. Oxon., II., 560.

1660, Sept. 6. John Stephens. Ibid 4. See also Shuter Reg., 4. He was charged £3 6s. in 1671 for the reparation of the Cathedral.

1675, Dec. 20. William West. Ward Reg.; void by death. Whilst he held the office a *preaching turn* was first given to the Succentor. See above, p. 273.

1683, Oct. 24. Samuel Filer. Ward Reg.; void by death. Rector of Stockton.

1703, May 24. Peter Terry. Burnet Reg.; void by death. Preb. Major Pars Altaris, p. 401.

1727, Oct. 16. John Squire. Hoadley Reg.; void by death. Preb. Yatesbury, p. 433.

1759, July 12. Charles Tarrant. Gilbert Reg.; void by death. Preb. Yatesbury, p. 433. See also p. 442.

1791, Mar. 23. John Selwyn. Barrington Reg.; void by death.

1823, Nov. 12. George Ingram Fisher. Fisher Reg. Rector of Winfrith Newburgh, Dorset.

1865, Mar. 18. John Daubeny. Hamilton Reg. Chancellor, 1868; Precentor, 1877. See above, p, 334.

1869, Jan. 22. Charles Tower. Hamilton Reg. Rector of Chilmark. Preb. Gillingham Major, 1877.

1877, Feb. 10. Henry Thomas Armfield. Moberly Reg.; void by resignation. Vicar Choral, 1863. Rector of Colne Engaine, Essex, 1879.

1879, Nov. 5. Storer Marshall Lakin. Moberly Reg.; void by resignation. Vicar Choral, 1856.

NAMES OF "CANONS OF SARUM"* NOT INCLUDED UNDER ANY PREBEND.

[The date prefixed is that of the earliest mention of them.]

1160. Robert "de Scō Pancratio;" Osm. Reg., xxxii., in the time of Bishop Jocelin. Willelmus "Cicestrensis."

1162. Henry de London; Osm. Reg., xxv., in a deed by Bishop Jocelin confirming a grant of 'Canynges' to Robert de Bello-Fago. See pp. 394, 410.

Osbert de Inglesham.

Hugh Bovet.

1165. Galfrid. "Aquila;" This, and the other five names that follow, are appended to a deed, of the time of Bishop Jocelin, headed "Pro Cancellario Sarum." Osm. Reg., xxvii. See above, p. 227.

Alexander (medicus).

Daniel "de Ponte."

Robert Fitz-Urse; see also Lib. Evid., C. 79.

Robert de Geldeford.

Henry de Norhampton.

1180. Gerard Puella [or La Pucelle]; clerk to Richard, Archb. of Canterbury. Bishop of Lichfield. Eyton's Itinerary of Henry II., p. 252.

1185. Rich. de Scō Edmundo; named in the Osm. Reg., liii., in a deed respecting the gift of the church of Mere to the cathedral.

Robert de Linc. [? Lincoln]. Robert de London.

1214. Philip de Hankeston; this and the names that follow are those of Canons of Sarum when the statute "De Visitatione præbendarum per Decanum" was passed. Lib. Evid., C. 478.

John de Meones. W. Teisse (? Teissun, see p. 368).

Robert de Sanford. Gregor. de Cumb.

Magr. "Magnus." Alexander de Winesham.

Galfrid. de Winton. Stephen Rydel (literator).

Will. de Wylton. Roger de Basingham.

John Avenant. William de Winton.

Galfrid. "de Burgo" (or "de Burgh"); archdeacon of Norwich, 1200; Bishop of Ely, 1225.

Robert de Brimton; see Lib. Evid., C. 467, *sub anno* 1222.

T. de Aselberge (= Haselbury?)

Elias de Bristol.

Henry de Sanford; Archdeacon of Canterbury, 1202; Bishop of Rochester, 1226.

1219. W. de Badeston; he was sent to the diocese of Canterbury to collect funds for the new cathedral. Osm. Reg.

1220. Robert Grosteste; archdeacon of Wilts, p. 169; Bishop of Lincoln, 1235.

Galfrid de Rouen; he was present at the election of W. de Wenda as Dean. Osm. Reg.

1228. William de Leicester. Thomas de Scō Martino.

1229. Gilbert de Stapelbrygg. R. de Croshall.

* As the Episcopal Registers do not commence till A.D. 1297, nor the Capitular Registers till A.D. 1329, it is not easy to assign to "Canons of Sarum" whose names occur before that time the special prebend which they held. It has been thought well, by way of making our list as complete as possible, to give such names as are met with, as attesting ancient statutes or charters, or attending meetings of chapter.

1236. Michael de Wadingham; see Hatcher and Benson, p. 731.
Radulf de Buonishall. Stephen "de Mancester" (Manchester).
William de Poterne. Elyas Rydel.

1241. Thomas de la Wyle; named in the Lacock Chartulary.
Peter de Cumb. Galfrid. de Bedford.

1245. Richard de Bonham; mentioned in a deed concerning the Hospital of St. Nicholas, Sarum. Misc. Doc., MS. 24.
Roger de la Grene. Robert Foliot.
Galfrid. de la Wyle; See Hatcher and Benson, pp. 732—735.
David Byngham. John Vernon.

1257. Almeric de Burgh. Robert de Tarrant.

1259. Henry de Wingham; Dean of St. Martin-le-Grand; Chancellor of England; Bishop of London. See Milman's S. Paul's, p. 60.

1274. William de Ludyngton; see Miscel. Doc., MS. 5 b.
John Holtby; Warden of the College "de Vaux;" founder or benefactor of Athelington, Dorset; see Hatcher and Benson, p. 51.

1278. William de Brympton.
Galfrid. de Milborne; described in 1298 as "quondam canonicus Sarum." Drake's Charters, p. 96.

1297. John Hussey; he confirms, to Bishop Simon of Ghent, a tenement "ad portam palatii episcopalis." Drake's Charters, p. 96.
Nicholas de Sayvill; this, and the next four names, are given as those of Canons of Sarum, 25 Edw., I., in Cole MSS., vol. xxix., 222.
Richard de Stotwell.
Hugolin de Lavarna.
William de Cerdestock; the house occupied by him in the close was granted, A.D. 1314, to H. de la Wyle, Chancellor. Drake's Index to Charters, p. 97.

1301. Stephen de Remmesbiri; see Sarum Charters, p. 96.

1319. Thomas de Cherleton; named, together with the *three* that follow, as Canons, at the promulgation of the cathedral statutes by Bishop Roger de Mortival.
William de Bromton. John de Wyncherse.
Thomas de Beck (Preb. Ruscombe ?).

1342. J. de Langeberg. R. de Saleoke.
Robert de Thresk; admitted "6 Id. Jan., 1342." Hemingsby Reg.

ADDENDA.

p. 414 (Ruscomb), *c.* 1198. John, "the Succentor." Lib. Evid., C. 297, p. 270.

p. 416 (Ruscomb), May 20, 1720. Nathanael Shute; Burnet Reg.; void by death.

p. 365 (Bishopston), *c.* 1539. Paul Bush; Can. Resident. Holt, 4, 11. Last Rector of Edington Priory, and first Bishop of Bristol, 1542.

p. 361 (Bedminster), 1347. Robert de Baldock; Archd. Wilts, p. 171. Harl. MS. 6979, *fol.* 125.

p. 428 (Warminster), March 19, 1440. Robert Ayscough; Ayscough, 21; void by death.

p. 383 (Fordington), April 1, 1881. Charles Adams Houghton; Moberly Reg.; void by death. R. S. Peter's, Marlborough, 1875.

p. 424 (Teynton), June 8, 1881. James John Jacob, Vicar of Horningsham, Wilts, 1858.

INDEX NOMINUM.*

The names printed in capitals are those of Canons who held one or other of the *four* principal dignities; **D** (= Dean); **P** (= Precentor); **C** (= Chancellor); **T** (= Treasurer). Those to which * is prefixed, are the names of such of the "Cononici simplices" as are known, or believed, to have been "Residentiary Canons."

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